

1990

CENSUS OF
POPULATION
AND HOUSING

SERIES CPH (3)

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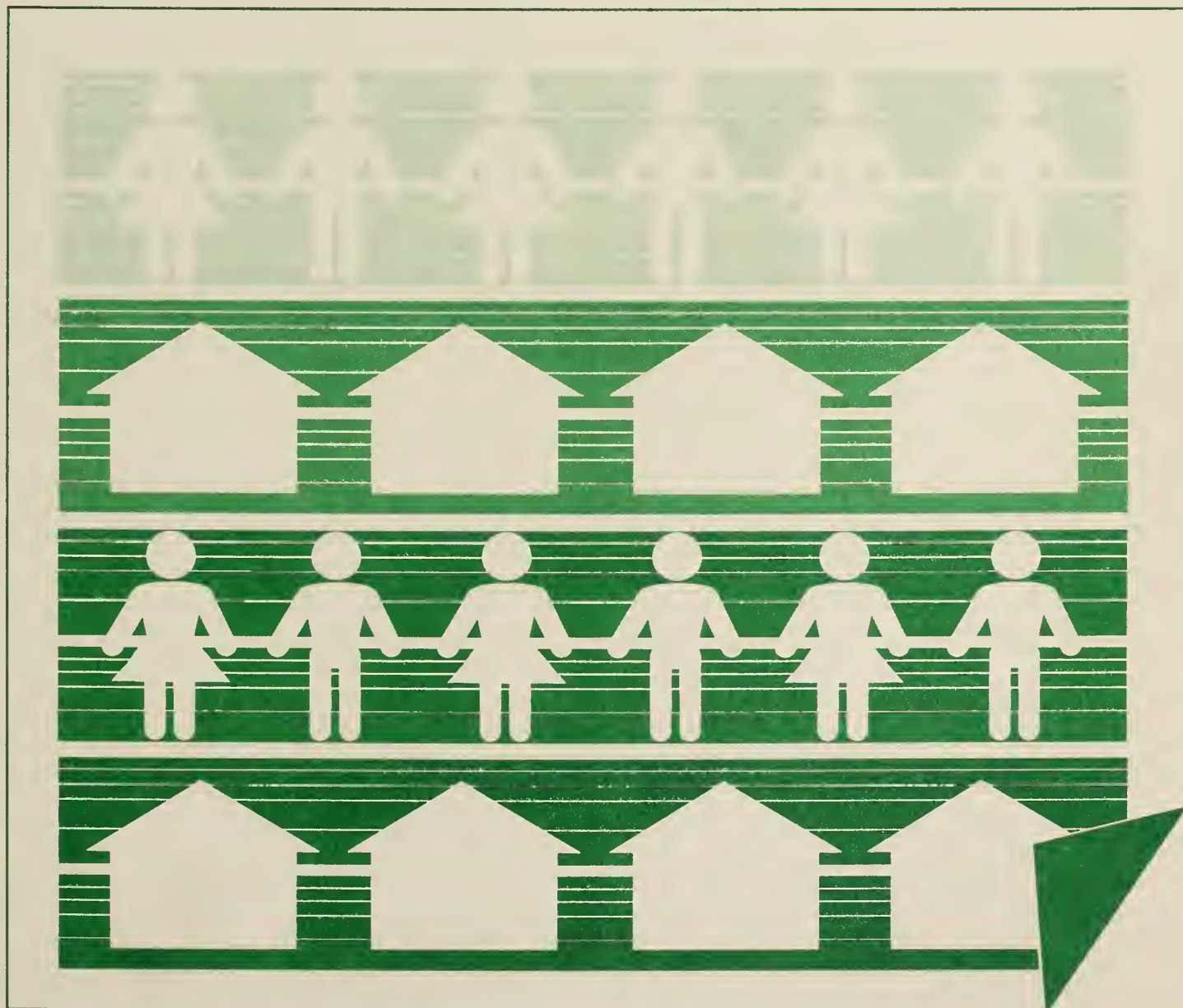


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1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Census Tracts and Block
Numbering Areas
Bremerton, WA MSA

For Reference

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1990 CPH-3-97

**1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
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Numbering Areas
Bremerton, WA MSA**

Issued August 1993



**U.S. Department of Commerce
Ronald H. Brown, Secretary**

Economics and Statistics Administration

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HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Count adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
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Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
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Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units), vacancy characteristics	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) *heading*, (2) *boxhead*, (3) *stub*, and (4) *data field*. A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a *spanner* appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a *spanner* is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE

Table number and title	Headnote	Column head
Heading	Spanner	
Stubhead	Boxhead	
Stub	Data field	
Sidehead		

28 ALASKA
Page number and State name

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS
Report title

The *stub* is located at the left edge of the table. It includes a listing of line or row captions or descriptions. At the top of the stub is the *stubhead*. The *stubhead* is considered to be an extension of the table title and usually shows generic geographic area designations and restrictions.

In the *stub*, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a *sidehead*. The *sidehead*, similar to a *spanner*, describes and classifies the *stub* entries following it. The use of indentation in a *stub* indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

The *data field* is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the *boxhead* to the bottom of the table and from the right of the *stub* to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash "-" represents zero, a figure that rounds to less than 0.1, or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "..." mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.
- The prefix "r" indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger "†" next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the "User Notes" section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing*

Unit Counts report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.

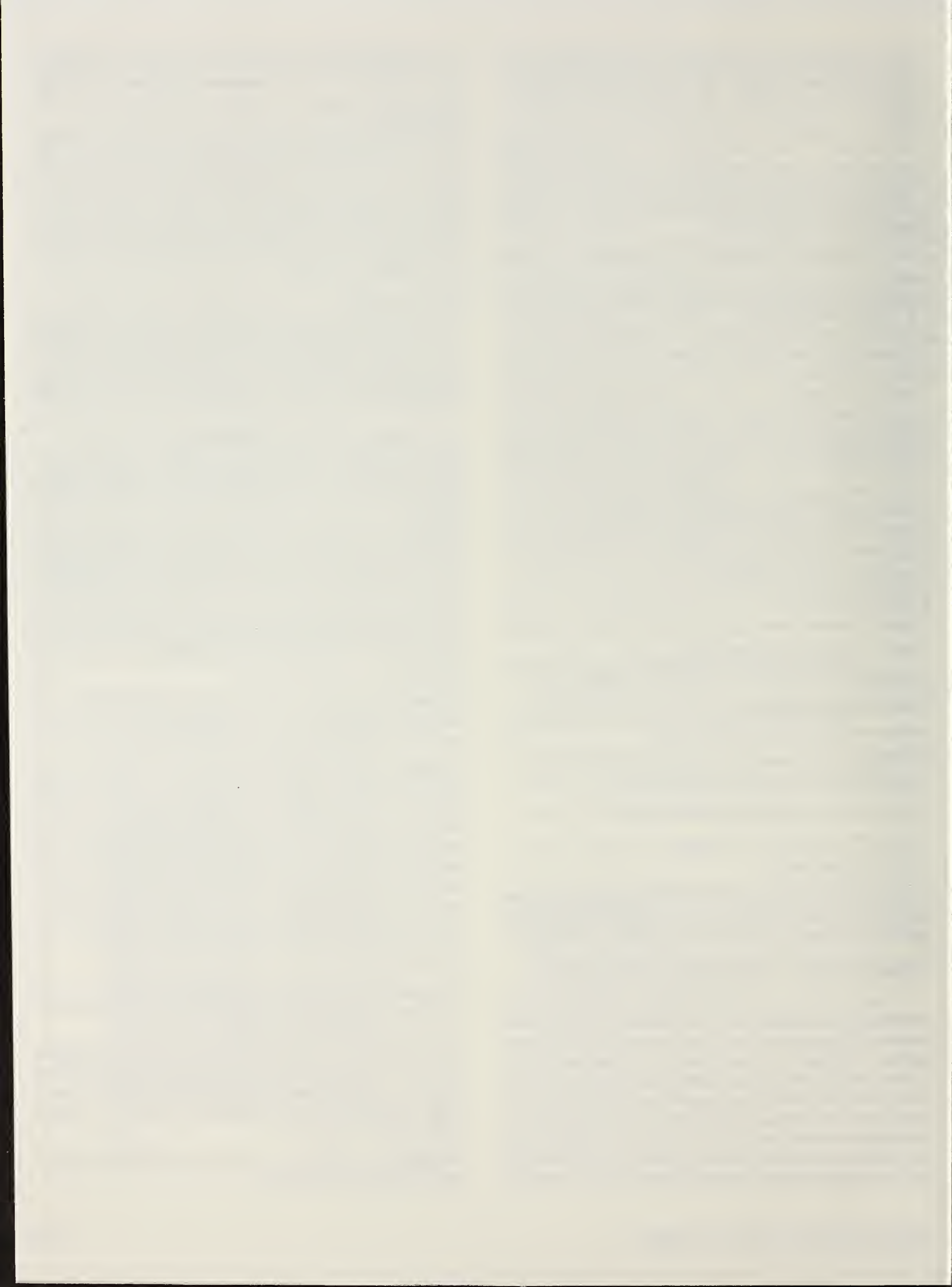


TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.



USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in

data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused

by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 9

Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

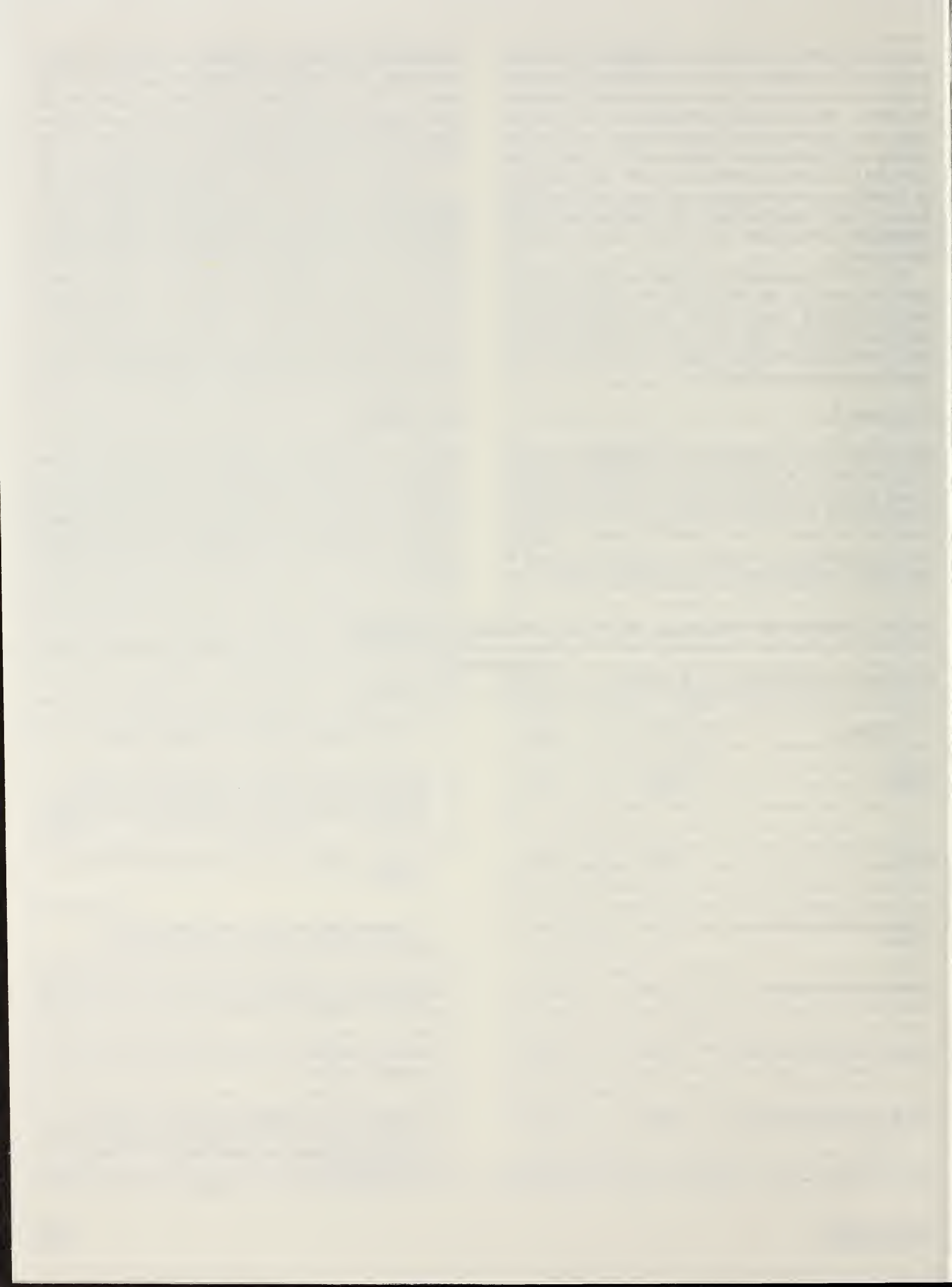
For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the “Other race” population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the “Other race” population below the State level.

User Note 10

Thresholds in CPH-3—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.



LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA		
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
6	California	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	102	Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	103	Canton, OH MSA
8	Connecticut	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
9	Delaware	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
10	Not Assigned	65	Altoona, PA MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
11	Florida	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	107	Charleston, SC MSA
12	Georgia	67	Anchorage, AK MSA	108	Charleston, WV MSA
13	Hawaii	68	Anderson, IN MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
14	Idaho	69	Anderson, SC MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
15	Illinois	70	Anniston, AL MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
16	Indiana	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA	112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
17	Iowa	72	Arecibo, PR MSA		Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:
18	Kansas	73	Asheville, NC MSA	113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
19	Kentucky	74	Athens, GA MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
20	Louisiana	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
21	Maine	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
22	Maryland	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA	113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
23	Massachusetts	78	Austin, TX MSA	113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
24	Michigan	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA		
25	Minnesota	80	Baltimore, MD MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
26	Mississippi	81	Bangor, ME MSA		Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:
27	Missouri	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA	115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
28	Montana	83	Battle Creek, MI MSA	115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
29	Nebraska	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA		
30	Nevada	85	Bellingham, WA MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
31	New Hampshire	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA		Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:
32	Not Assigned	87	Billings, MT MSA	117A	Akron, OH PMSA
33	New Mexico	88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
34	New York	89	Binghamton, NY MSA	117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
35	North Carolina	90	Birmingham, AL MSA		
36	North Dakota	91	Bismarck, ND MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
37	Ohio	92	Bloomington, IN MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
38	Oklahoma	93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
39	Oregon	94	Boise City, ID MSA	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
40	Pennsylvania		Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA:	122	Columbus, OH MSA
41	Rhode Island	95A	Boston, MA PMSA	123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
42	South Carolina	95B	Brockton, MA PMSA	124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
43	South Dakota	95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA		Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:
44	Tennessee	95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA	125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
45	Texas	95E	Nashua, NH PMSA	125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
46	Utah	95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA		
47	Vermont			126	Danville, VA MSA
48	Virginia	96	Bradenton, FL MSA	127	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
49	Washington	97	Bremerton, WA MSA	128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
50	West Virginia	98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
51	Wisconsin	99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	130	Decatur, AL MSA
52	Wyoming			131	Decatur, IL MSA
53	Puerto Rico				
54	Not Assigned				
55	Virgin Islands				

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA:	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132A	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	180	Iowa City, IA MSA		
132B	Denver, CO PMSA	181	Jackson, MI MSA		Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA:
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182	Jackson, MS MSA	231A	Milwaukee, WI PMSA
	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:	183	Jackson, TN MSA	231B	Racine, WI PMSA
134A	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	185	Jacksonville, NC MSA	233	Mobile, AL MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA	186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	234	Modesto, CA MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	235	Monroe, LA MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA	236	Montgomery, AL MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	237	Muncie, IN MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	238	Muskegon, MI MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	239	Naples, FL MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	240	Nashville, TN MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA	193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	195	Knoxville, TN MSA	243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA	196	Kokomo, IN MSA	244	New Orleans, LA MSA
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA		New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	200	Lake Charles, LA MSA	245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA	201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	202	Lancaster, PA MSA	245E	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA	245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245H	New York, NY PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA	206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245I	Newark, NJ PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA	245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA	246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA	211	Lima, OH MSA	247	Ocala, FL MSA
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA	248	Odessa, TX MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	250	Olympia, WA MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA		Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA:	251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA	215A	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	252	Orlando, FL MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA	215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	215C	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	254	Panama City, FL MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA	215D	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA	217	Lubbock, TX MSA	257	Pensacola, FL MSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	218	Lynchburg, VA MSA	258	Peoria, IL MSA
	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA:	219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA		Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA	221	Manchester, NH MSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA	222	Mansfield, OH MSA	259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA	223	Mayagüez, PR MSA	259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
174	Honolulu, HI MSA	225	Medford, OR MSA	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA		Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:
	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:	227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA	262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA	228	Merced, CA MSA	262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA		Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:	263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA	229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	264	Ponce, PR MSA
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	229B	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA	265	Portland, ME MSA
178	Huntsville, AL MSA				

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA:	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA	293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA		San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:	317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A	Oakland, CA PMSA	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:	294C	San Jose, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA	294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA		
269C	Providence, RI PMSA	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA		San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA:	323	Tucson, AZ MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA	295A	Caguas, PR PMSA	324	Tulsa, OK MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA	295B	San Juan, PR PMSA	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
273	Rapid City, SD MSA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA	326	Tyler, TX MSA
274	Reading, PA MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
275	Redding, CA MSA	298	Sarasota, FL MSA		
276	Reno, NV MSA	299	Savannah, GA MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA		Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA:	330	Waco, TX MSA
279	Roanoke, VA MSA	301A	Seattle, WA PMSA	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
		301B	Tacoma, WA PMSA	332	Waterbury, CT MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA	302	Sharon, PA MSA	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA	334	Wausau, WI MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
		307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA	340	Wilmington, NC MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
288	Salem, OR MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA			343	York, PA MSA
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	312	Springfield, MA MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
291	San Angelo, TX MSA	313	State College, PA MSA	345	Yuba City, CA MSA
		314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	346	Yuma, AZ MSA

Table A. Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract
KITSAP COUNTY, WA	
801.01 -----	801 (pt.)
801.02 -----	801 (pt.)
803 -----	803
	804 (pt.)
804 -----	804 (pt.)
805 -----	805 (pt.)
806 -----	805 (pt.)
	806
807 -----	807
	808 (pt.)
808.98 -----	808 (pt.)
809.98 -----	808 (pt.)
	809
	914 (pt.)
901.01 -----	901 (pt.)
901.02 -----	901 (pt.)
906.01 -----	906 (pt.)
906.02 -----	901 (pt.)
	906 (pt.)
912.01 -----	912 (pt.)
912.02 -----	912 (pt.)
914 -----	914 (pt.)

Table B. **Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1980 tract	1990 tract
KITSAP COUNTY, WA	
801 -----	801.01
	801.02
803 -----	803 (pt.)
804 -----	803 (pt.)
	804
805 -----	805
	806 (pt.)
806 -----	806 (pt.)
807 -----	807 (pt.)
808 -----	807 (pt.)
	808.98
	809.98 (pt.)
809 -----	809.98 (pt.)
901 -----	901.01
	901.02
	906.02 (pt.)
906 -----	906.01
	906.02 (pt.)
912 -----	912.01
	912.02
914 -----	809.98 (pt.)
	914



Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bremerton, WA MSA	Kitsap County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Kitsap County						
		Total	Bremerton city	Tract 801.01	Tract 801.02	Tract 802	Tract 803	Tract 804	Tract 806	Tract 807
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	1 025.6	1 025.6	51.5	2.2	2.3	2.5	1.7	2.9	2.4	3.8
Square miles	396.0	396.0	19.9	.8	.9	1.0	.6	1.1	.9	1.5
AGE										
All persons	189 731	189 731	38 142	1 987	3 653	3 495	4 382	3 525	4 894	3 113
Under 5 years	15 563	15 563	3 554	158	326	320	536	217	419	170
5 to 9 years	15 634	15 634	2 733	105	242	236	296	189	338	167
10 to 14 years	14 141	14 141	1 950	101	216	198	146	166	279	164
15 to 19 years	13 233	13 233	2 598	116	210	220	193	169	277	174
20 to 24 years	14 598	14 598	5 573	195	368	317	796	234	497	176
25 to 34 years	32 209	32 209	7 339	334	627	571	872	562	962	493
35 to 44 years	31 503	31 503	4 462	268	450	400	359	465	701	522
45 to 54 years	19 117	19 117	2 465	224	327	334	205	315	391	346
55 to 64 years	13 408	13 408	2 291	164	313	336	214	397	333	357
65 to 74 years	11 964	11 964	2 698	166	327	365	288	432	388	360
75 to 84 years	6 457	6 457	1 797	109	184	160	294	309	254	157
85 years and aver	1 904	1 904	682	47	63	38	183	70	55	27
3 and 4 years	6 287	6 287	1 311	55	133	124	183	90	155	62
16 years and over	141 740	141 740	29 591	1 603	2 827	2 700	3 387	2 923	3 814	2 578
18 years and aver	136 742	136 742	28 967	1 568	2 749	2 622	3 345	2 856	3 718	2 515
21 years and over	128 076	128 076	26 139	1 470	2 588	2 470	3 059	2 735	3 488	2 403
60 years and over	27 031	27 031	6 430	425	748	737	895	1 024	868	722
62 years and aver	24 454	24 454	5 984	384	692	669	853	958	807	662
Median	31.8	31.8	28.0	34.5	31.6	32.5	26.7	39.4	31.2	39.1
Female	92 795	92 795	17 892	1 023	1 910	1 798	2 358	1 823	2 421	1 550
Under 5 years	7 670	7 670	1 763	81	157	142	295	105	200	75
5 to 9 years	7 459	7 459	1 332	49	119	121	149	86	169	82
10 to 14 years	6 810	6 810	897	40	100	86	75	76	132	80
15 to 19 years	6 131	6 131	1 051	65	105	118	120	85	147	93
20 to 24 years	5 948	5 948	1 874	96	180	155	385	112	248	82
25 to 34 years	15 386	15 386	3 161	154	298	290	387	255	431	222
35 to 44 years	15 736	15 736	2 072	137	244	208	177	212	326	260
45 to 54 years	9 130	9 130	1 253	102	177	174	106	164	194	176
55 to 64 years	6 862	6 862	1 250	89	183	176	137	209	170	190
65 to 74 years	6 441	6 441	1 540	96	187	211	173	253	220	185
75 to 84 years	3 848	3 848	1 188	77	116	88	215	212	146	94
85 years and aver	1 374	1 374	511	37	44	29	139	54	38	11
3 and 4 years	3 055	3 055	641	32	65	52	99	38	73	21
16 years and over	69 575	69 575	13 755	846	1 519	1 432	1 828	1 542	1 892	1 298
18 years and over	67 126	67 126	13 433	827	1 480	1 394	1 806	1 509	1 841	1 265
21 years and aver	63 468	63 468	12 467	770	1 387	1 298	1 630	1 449	1 715	1 205
60 years and over	15 143	15 143	3 917	263	451	415	613	632	487	388
62 years and aver	13 775	13 775	3 667	239	419	380	582	594	456	359
Median	33.2	33.2	30.9	37.0	34.8	34.4	27.9	44.3	32.4	40.5
Male	96 936	96 936	20 250	964	1 743	1 697	2 024	1 702	2 473	1 563
Median age	30.4	30.4	26.1	31.8	28.8	30.3	25.8	36.2	30.2	37.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	189 731	189 731	38 142	1 987	3 653	3 495	4 382	3 525	4 894	3 113
In households	183 345	183 345	34 392	1 987	3 553	3 494	4 154	3 525	4 894	3 113
Householder	69 267	69 267	14 718	914	1 517	1 406	1 852	1 640	2 120	1 361
Family householder	50 100	50 100	8 785	526	985	986	1 082	962	1 283	921
Nonfamily householder	19 167	19 167	5 933	388	532	420	770	678	837	440
Living alone	15 327	15 327	4 799	324	425	340	642	580	660	359
Spouse	42 248	42 248	6 794	429	731	784	899	827	996	779
Child	58 668	58 668	9 848	458	996	996	1 088	791	1 284	731
Other relatives	4 835	4 835	838	62	80	115	87	101	144	90
Nonrelatives	8 327	8 327	2 194	124	207	193	228	166	350	152
Institutionalized persons	1 741	1 741	636	—	95	—	224	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	4 645	4 645	3 114	—	5	1	4	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.65	2.65	2.34	2.17	2.34	2.49	2.24	2.15	2.31	2.29
Persons per family	3.11	3.11	2.99	2.80	2.86	2.92	2.92	2.79	2.89	2.74
Persons 65 years and over	20 325	20 325	5 177	322	574	563	765	811	697	544
In households	19 051	19 051	4 657	322	487	563	559	811	697	544
Householder	12 726	12 726	3 362	243	345	373	435	558	484	364
Family householder	5 796	5 796	1 865	163	163	166	295	296	230	138
Nonfamily householder	5 546	5 546	1 801	161	160	160	289	286	222	129
Living alone	5 112	5 112	1 116	64	127	157	108	217	190	156
Spouse	947	947	117	13	12	17	12	26	15	19
Other relatives	266	266	62	2	3	16	4	10	8	5
Nonrelatives	1 271	1 271	518	—	87	—	206	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	3	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	50 100	50 100	8 785	526	985	986	1 082	962	1 283	921
With own children under 18 years	26 278	26 278	4 551	222	479	448	577	336	588	332
Number of own children under 18 years	49 632	49 632	8 542	382	845	796	976	615	1 079	560
Married-couple families	42 248	42 248	6 794	429	731	784	899	827	996	779
With own children under 18 years	20 865	20 865	3 146	158	293	313	438	269	409	250
Number of own children under 18 years	40 534	40 534	6 146	288	544	562	748	500	779	444
Female householder, no husband present	5 863	5 863	1 606	72	215	163	147	98	223	105
With own children under 18 years	4 187	4 187	1 175	55	160	113	117	48	140	62
Number of own children under 18 years	7 215	7 215	2 063	79	264	202	196	82	249	91
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	73 537	73 537	16 005	770	1 335	1 292	1 565	1 397	1 938	1 299
Never married	19 793	19 793	6 084	189	377	314	357	361	558	303
Now married, except separated	44 580	44 580	7 616	448	764	820	981	851	1 054	811
Separated	1 274	1 274	366	17	23	14	24	16	63	22
Widowed	1 387	1 387	358	27	37	36	68	33	48	34
Divorced	6 503	6 503	1 581	89	134	108	135	136	215	129
Females 15 years and over	70 856	70 856	13 900	853	1 534	1 449	1 839	1 556	1 920	1 313
Never married	11 280	11 280	2 360	146	257	242	250	196	352	184
Now married, except separated	43 721	43 721	7 101	445	764	821	949	849	1 030	808
Separated	1 573	1 573	507	18	60	50	41	35	69	16
Widowed	6 566	6 566	1 975	145	201	159	379	285	218	142
Divorced	7 716	7 716	1 957	99	252	177	220	191	251	163

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Kitsap County—Con.					Bremerton city, Kitsap County				
	Troct 809.98	Troct 810	Troct 814	Troct 920	Troct 921	Troct 801.01 (pt.)	Troct 801.02 (pt.)	Troct 802 (pt.)	Troct 803 (pt.)	Troct 804 (pt.)
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	13.5	3.2	1.7	193.3	68.2	.5	2.0	1.4	1.6	1.3
Square miles	5.2	1.2	.6	74.6	26.3	.2	.8	.5	.6	.5
AGE										
All persons	3 533	4 533	312	3 454	3 513	1 007	3 243	2 274	4 322	2 640
Under 5 years	266	544	15	298	242	109	297	238	532	151
5 to 9 years	250	414	23	327	261	66	215	158	293	134
10 to 14 years	205	260	15	319	264	59	172	125	140	115
15 to 19 years	226	263	25	269	219	76	174	145	192	116
20 to 24 years	256	464	55	153	165	120	348	247	794	169
25 to 34 years	607	883	90	541	579	201	575	366	861	402
35 to 44 years	523	529	67	713	515	138	383	232	352	352
45 to 54 years	322	325	21	400	379	99	262	200	203	235
55 to 64 years	325	264	1	226	383	54	278	202	205	292
65 to 74 years	359	348	—	149	291	60	305	215	281	344
75 to 84 years	163	184	—	48	179	21	173	111	287	268
85 years and over	31	55	—	11	36	4	61	35	182	62
3 and 4 years	101	186	8	133	107	36	119	86	181	63
16 years and over	2 765	3 273	255	2 445	2 694	759	2 526	1 728	3 340	2 216
18 years and over	2 677	3 187	252	2 324	2 595	739	2 458	1 683	3 299	2 165
21 years and over	2 546	2 961	222	2 210	2 500	666	2 318	1 569	3 013	2 088
60 years and over	746	734	—	310	693	119	699	459	872	831
62 years and over	678	670	—	281	615	105	648	422	833	784
Median	34.3	28.0	26.5	32.4	35.5	27.9	31.2	29.8	26.6	41.3
Female	1 770	2 365	107	1 672	1 717	504	1 692	1 210	2 327	1 394
Under 5 years	126	266	3	159	113	56	138	100	293	74
5 to 9 years	130	191	7	152	117	34	103	91	147	61
10 to 14 years	110	109	8	152	138	24	76	58	72	52
15 to 19 years	99	153	14	121	97	47	92	85	120	61
20 to 24 years	127	249	21	71	80	53	172	123	384	80
25 to 34 years	297	429	27	285	278	95	272	188	381	183
35 to 44 years	256	255	23	340	254	73	202	128	174	166
45 to 54 years	167	169	4	168	176	45	142	112	105	121
55 to 64 years	148	151	—	116	189	28	166	105	132	157
65 to 74 years	200	216	—	74	159	32	176	130	170	206
75 to 84 years	89	129	—	30	88	15	110	64	211	187
85 years and over	21	48	—	4	28	2	43	26	138	46
3 and 4 years	53	89	1	68	48	22	56	29	99	27
16 years and over	1 384	1 780	87	1 175	1 329	385	1 362	953	1 804	1 193
18 years and over	1 347	1 738	86	1 117	1 289	373	1 327	925	1 782	1 168
21 years and over	1 278	1 593	69	1 073	1 240	329	1 243	851	1 606	1 130
60 years and over	401	469	—	156	371	66	426	268	601	528
62 years and over	373	432	—	141	330	57	398	249	572	497
Median	34.9	29.2	25.1	32.2	36.1	28.3	34.6	32.1	27.8	46.6
Male	1 763	2 168	205	1 782	1 796	503	1 551	1 064	1 995	1 246
Median age	33.8	27.0	27.3	32.6	34.7	27.5	28.5	27.8	25.7	37.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	3 533	4 533	312	3 454	3 513	1 007	3 243	2 274	4 322	2 640
In households	3 533	4 505	153	3 454	3 482	1 007	3 143	2 273	4 094	2 640
Householder	1 522	1 974	43	1 162	1 348	407	1 374	923	1 828	1 279
Family householder	961	1 160	42	942	984	277	863	637	1 060	705
Nonfamily householder	561	814	1	220	364	130	511	286	768	574
Living alone	451	681	1	173	293	97	410	236	640	490
Spouse	761	699	42	829	836	219	633	480	879	615
Child	954	1 428	67	1 251	979	290	875	669	1 072	550
Other relatives	90	122	—	84	138	25	65	68	87	66
Nonrelatives	206	282	1	128	181	66	196	133	228	130
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	31	—	95	—	224	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	28	159	—	—	—	5	1	4	—
Persons per household	2.32	2.28	3.56	2.97	2.58	2.47	2.29	2.46	2.24	2.06
Persons per family	2.88	2.94	3.60	3.30	2.98	2.93	2.82	2.91	2.92	2.75
Persons 65 years and over	553	587	—	208	506	85	539	361	750	674
In households	553	587	—	208	506	85	452	361	544	674
Householder	365	468	—	125	321	54	323	246	426	467
Nonfamily householder	162	304	—	42	132	24	156	123	295	262
Living alone	151	292	—	42	122	22	153	120	289	253
Spouse	169	103	—	60	132	23	117	89	102	179
Other relatives	13	9	—	19	39	6	9	12	12	21
Nonrelatives	6	7	—	4	14	2	3	14	4	7
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	87	—	206	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	961	1 160	42	942	984	277	863	637	1 060	705
With own children under 18 years	417	674	30	548	426	144	420	312	571	243
Number of own children under 18 years	785	1 234	60	1 065	796	251	739	542	963	437
Married-couple families	761	699	42	829	836	219	633	480	879	615
With own children under 18 years	284	310	30	475	340	101	249	201	432	197
Number of own children under 18 years	539	596	60	928	642	185	462	349	735	359
Female householder, no husband present	164	388	—	75	96	46	193	131	145	67
With own children under 18 years	117	311	—	45	60	38	145	95	117	36
Number of own children under 18 years	221	556	—	88	120	57	240	167	196	61
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	1 408	1 516	170	1 301	1 397	383	1 184	792	1 542	1 033
Never married	371	455	67	297	311	109	340	190	356	257
Now married, except separated	791	742	82	852	863	225	661	504	961	633
Separated	39	52	5	18	22	7	21	9	24	15
Widowed	28	36	—	12	47	8	34	24	68	26
Divorced	179	231	16	122	154	34	128	65	133	102
Females 15 years and over	1 404	1 799	89	1 209	1 349	390	1 375	961	1 815	1 207
Never married	216	356	41	187	163	84	234	171	249	152
Now married, except separated	786	730	47	848	859	223	663	508	929	631
Separated	49	120	—	24	29	8	55	41	40	28
Widowed	147	268	—	58	150	27	192	114	377	243
Divorced	206	325	1	92	148	48	231	127	220	153

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bremerton city, Kitsap County—Con.									
	Tract 805	Tract 806 (pt.)	Tract 807 (pt.)	Tract 808.98	Tract 809.98 (pt.)	Tract 810 (pt.)	Tract 811	Tract 812	Tract 813	Tract 814 (pt.)
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers .....	.7	2.3	1.8	1.0	7.2	.9	1.6	.8	.3	1.7
Square miles .....	.3	.9	.7	.4	2.8	.4	.6	.3	.1	.6
AGE										
All persons	2 197	4 866	1 498	3 086	1 195	1 628	3 664	2 730	641	312
Under 5 years	180	416	76	600	78	267	306	244	42	15
5 to 9 years	158	335	78	559	65	183	230	208	26	23
10 to 14 years	116	275	65	312	56	86	198	188	25	15
15 to 19 years	133	276	61	127	79	114	220	170	61	25
20 to 24 years	298	495	91	286	97	151	436	274	131	55
25 to 34 years	500	955	255	885	213	283	656	491	127	90
35 to 44 years	333	695	233	296	169	172	450	402	77	67
45 to 54 years	152	389	163	12	100	93	275	189	54	21
55 to 64 years	112	333	163	5	112	73	216	185	51	1
65 to 74 years	114	388	206	3	140	107	290	216	25	—
75 to 84 years	76	254	92	1	74	69	230	125	16	—
85 years and over	25	55	15	—	12	30	157	38	6	—
3 and 4 years	74	154	26	230	27	94	108	92	12	8
16 years and over	1 730	3 796	1 268	1 585	980	1 071	2 895	2 065	546	255
18 years and over	1 702	3 701	1 247	1 541	954	1 033	2 831	2 001	531	252
21 years and over	1 558	3 473	1 201	1 444	909	950	2 611	1 887	461	222
60 years and over	275	868	398	5	298	242	791	488	75	—
62 years and over	255	807	366	4	272	224	750	441	66	—
Median	28.4	31.2	40.7	17.9	35.6	25.4	31.4	30.4	27.6	26.5
Female	1 011	2 406	761	1 500	594	929	1 856	1 326	253	107
Under 5 years	85	198	33	308	35	135	160	125	17	3
5 to 9 years	69	166	36	266	37	95	115	95	8	7
10 to 14 years	52	130	31	149	31	30	94	79	11	8
15 to 19 years	69	146	39	58	34	59	111	86	30	14
20 to 24 years	117	248	41	139	50	91	196	115	43	21
25 to 34 years	212	427	115	436	99	160	293	216	51	27
35 to 44 years	145	324	115	130	80	92	206	181	29	23
45 to 54 years	65	193	86	8	51	61	131	103	24	4
55 to 64 years	58	170	88	3	54	46	118	104	19	—
65 to 74 years	71	220	112	2	75	73	147	114	10	—
75 to 84 years	51	146	57	1	40	58	159	82	7	—
85 years and over	17	38	8	—	8	29	126	26	4	—
3 and 4 years	34	72	9	125	14	47	54	46	5	1
16 years and over	802	1 884	656	763	486	662	1 468	1 017	216	87
18 years and over	788	1 834	643	745	475	648	1 435	977	210	86
21 years and over	715	1 708	616	704	452	590	1 329	931	178	69
60 years and over	166	487	227	4	157	178	494	280	32	—
62 years and over	157	456	209	3	145	168	470	252	32	—
Median	30.0	32.5	42.3	17.3	36.6	27.5	33.1	32.3	27.7	25.1
Male	1 186	2 460	737	1 586	601	699	1 808	1 404	388	205
Median age	27.4	30.2	38.6	18.4	34.8	21.7	29.8	29.3	27.5	27.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	2 197	4 866	1 498	3 086	1 195	1 628	3 664	2 730	641	312
In households	2 183	4 866	1 498	2 987	1 195	1 600	3 347	2 730	639	153
Householder	1 061	2 111	697	696	744	1 464	1 464	1 163	354	43
Family householder	445	1 276	444	692	324	389	834	677	110	42
Nonfamily householder	616	835	253	4	235	355	630	486	244	1
Living alone	478	659	204	4	190	328	493	382	185	1
Spouse	307	989	372	664	271	124	641	484	66	42
Child	507	1 273	309	1 568	258	617	872	792	119	67
Other relatives	55	144	33	41	28	35	98	76	17	—
Nonrelatives	253	349	87	18	79	80	272	215	83	1
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	317	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	14	—	—	99	—	28	—	—	2	159
Persons per household	2.06	2.31	2.15	4.29	2.14	2.15	2.29	2.35	1.81	3.56
Persons per family	2.95	2.89	2.61	4.28	2.72	2.99	2.93	3.00	2.84	3.60
Persons 65 years and over	215	697	313	4	226	206	677	379	47	—
In households	215	697	313	4	226	206	452	379	46	—
Householder	169	484	212	—	154	196	321	273	34	—
Nonfamily householder	117	230	87	—	68	164	168	143	26	—
Living alone	112	222	81	—	65	163	159	137	23	—
Spouse	39	190	88	—	69	9	117	86	8	—
Other relatives	5	15	10	4	1	1	8	10	3	—
Nonrelatives	2	8	3	—	2	—	6	10	1	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	225	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	445	1 276	444	692	324	389	834	677	110	42
With own children under 18 years	233	583	147	646	113	300	390	355	58	30
Number of own children under 18 years	439	1 069	240	1 531	214	555	731	666	97	60
Married-couple families	307	989	372	664	271	124	641	484	66	42
With own children under 18 years	136	404	108	619	79	78	261	223	24	30
Number of own children under 18 years	263	769	190	1 477	143	155	513	438	42	60
Female householder, no husband present	113	223	54	16	48	241	138	154	35	—
With own children under 18 years	82	140	29	16	32	204	101	108	30	—
Number of own children under 18 years	160	249	38	30	67	373	179	196	48	—
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	938	1 928	618	838	505	423	1 443	1 063	331	170
Never married	408	556	137	125	128	178	469	345	167	67
Now married, except separated	338	1 047	389	694	285	138	695	520	78	82
Separated	29	62	11	8	16	16	34	26	9	5
Widowed	21	48	20	—	13	12	43	28	12	—
Divorced	142	215	61	11	63	79	202	144	65	16
Females 15 years and over	805	1 912	661	777	491	669	1 487	1 027	217	89
Never married	172	351	85	73	74	165	264	178	63	41
Now married, except separated	322	1 023	384	677	282	138	684	510	72	47
Separated	42	69	8	10	18	70	60	38	18	—
Widowed	109	218	93	4	60	125	273	124	14	—
Divorced	160	251	91	13	57	171	206	177	50	1

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bremerton city, Kitsap County—Con.			Remainder of Kitsap County						
	Tract 814.99	Tract 920 (pt.)	Tract 921 (pt.)	Tract 801.01 (pt.)	Tract 801.02 (pt.)	Tract 802 (pt.)	Tract 803 (pt.)	Tract 804 (pt.)	Tract 806 (pt.)	Tract 807 (pt.)
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	—	18.5	7.8	1.7	.3	1.1	—	1.6	—	2.0
Square miles	—	7.1	3.0	.7	.1	.4	—	.6	—	.8
AGE										
All persons	2 802	—	37	980	410	1 221	60	885	28	1 615
Under 5 years	—	—	3	49	29	82	4	66	3	94
5 to 9 years	—	—	2	39	27	78	3	55	3	89
10 to 14 years	—	—	3	42	44	73	6	51	4	99
15 to 19 years	629	—	—	40	36	75	1	53	1	113
20 to 24 years	1 576	—	5	75	20	70	2	65	2	85
25 to 34 years	472	—	7	133	52	205	11	160	7	238
35 to 44 years	106	—	5	130	67	168	7	113	6	289
45 to 54 years	13	—	5	125	65	134	2	80	2	183
55 to 64 years	5	—	4	110	35	134	9	105	—	194
65 to 74 years	1	—	3	106	22	150	7	88	—	154
75 to 84 years	—	—	—	88	11	49	7	41	—	65
85 years and over	—	—	—	43	2	3	1	8	—	12
3 and 4 years	—	—	1	19	14	38	2	27	1	36
16 years and over	2 802	—	29	844	301	972	47	707	18	1 310
18 years and over	2 801	—	29	829	291	939	46	691	17	1 268
21 years and over	1 741	—	28	804	270	901	46	647	15	1 202
60 years and over	5	—	5	306	49	278	23	193	—	324
62 years and over	4	—	3	279	44	247	20	174	—	296
Median	21.8	—	31.5	43.8	34.0	36.3	36.7	34.3	28.5	37.7
Female	1	—	21	519	218	588	31	429	15	789
Under 5 years	—	—	3	25	19	42	2	31	2	42
5 to 9 years	—	—	2	15	16	30	2	25	3	46
10 to 14 years	—	—	—	16	24	28	3	24	2	49
15 to 19 years	—	—	—	18	13	33	—	24	1	54
20 to 24 years	—	—	1	43	8	32	1	32	—	41
25 to 34 years	1	—	5	59	26	102	6	72	4	107
35 to 44 years	—	—	4	64	42	80	3	46	2	145
45 to 54 years	—	—	2	57	35	62	1	43	1	90
55 to 64 years	—	—	2	61	17	71	5	52	—	102
65 to 74 years	—	—	2	64	11	81	3	47	—	73
75 to 84 years	—	—	—	62	6	24	4	25	—	37
85 years and over	—	—	—	35	1	3	1	8	—	3
3 and 4 years	—	—	1	10	9	23	—	11	1	12
16 years and over	1	—	16	461	157	479	24	349	8	642
18 years and over	1	—	16	454	153	469	24	341	7	622
21 years and over	1	—	15	441	144	447	24	319	7	589
60 years and over	—	—	3	197	25	147	12	104	—	161
62 years and over	—	—	2	182	21	131	10	97	—	150
Median	28.5	—	31.5	46.4	35.8	38.1	37.5	37.1	16.5	38.4
Male	2 801	—	16	461	192	633	29	456	13	826
Median age	21.8	—	30.0	38.5	33.3	35.1	36.3	33.1	33.5	36.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	2 802	—	37	980	410	1 221	60	885	28	1 615
In households	—	—	37	980	410	1 221	60	885	28	1 615
Householder	—	—	15	507	143	483	24	361	9	664
Family householder	—	—	10	249	122	349	22	257	7	477
Nonfamily householder	—	—	5	258	21	134	2	104	2	187
Living alone	—	—	2	227	15	104	2	90	1	155
Spouse	—	—	8	210	98	304	20	212	7	407
Child	—	—	10	168	143	327	16	241	11	422
Other relatives	—	—	—	37	15	47	—	35	—	57
Nonrelatives	—	—	4	58	11	60	—	36	1	65
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	2 802	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	—	—	2.47	1.93	2.87	2.53	2.50	2.45	3.11	2.43
Persons per family	—	—	2.80	2.67	3.10	2.94	2.64	2.90	3.57	2.86
Persons 65 years and over	1	—	3	237	35	202	15	137	—	231
In households	—	—	3	237	35	202	15	137	—	231
Householder	—	—	3	189	22	127	9	91	—	152
Nonfamily householder	—	—	2	139	7	43	—	34	—	51
Living alone	—	—	2	139	7	40	—	33	—	48
Spouse	—	—	—	41	10	68	6	38	—	68
Other relatives	—	—	—	7	3	5	—	5	—	9
Nonrelatives	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	2
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	—	—	10	249	122	349	22	257	7	477
With own children under 18 years	—	—	6	78	59	136	6	93	5	185
Number of own children under 18 years	—	—	8	131	106	254	13	178	10	320
Married-couple families	—	—	8	210	98	304	20	212	7	407
With own children under 18 years	—	—	4	57	44	112	6	72	5	142
Number of own children under 18 years	—	—	6	103	82	213	13	141	10	254
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	2	26	22	32	2	31	—	51
With own children under 18 years	—	—	2	17	15	18	—	12	—	33
Number of own children under 18 years	—	—	2	22	24	35	—	21	—	53
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	2 801	—	13	387	151	500	23	364	10	681
Never married	2 249	—	3	80	37	124	1	104	2	166
Now married, except separated	357	—	9	223	103	316	20	218	7	422
Separated	74	—	—	10	2	5	—	1	—	11
Widowed	1	—	—	19	3	12	—	7	—	14
Divorced	120	—	1	55	6	43	2	34	—	68
Females 15 years and over	1	—	16	463	159	488	24	349	8	652
Never married	—	—	4	62	23	71	1	44	1	99
Now married, except separated	—	—	8	222	101	313	20	218	7	424
Separated	1	—	1	10	5	9	1	7	—	8
Widowed	—	—	2	118	9	45	2	42	—	49
Divorced	—	—	1	51	21	50	—	38	—	72

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Kitsap County—Con.								
	Tract 809.98 (pt.)	Tract 810 (pt.)	Tract 814 (pt.)	Tract 901.01	Tract 901.02	Tract 902	Tract 903	Tract 903.99	Tract 904
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	6.4	2.2	—	46.3	44.8	68.4	28.6	—	23.4
Square miles	2.5	.9	—	17.9	17.3	26.4	11.0	—	9.1
AGE									
All persons	2 338	2 905	—	3 183	3 335	5 386	3 702	708	3 507
Under 5 years	188	277	—	242	236	399	671	—	251
5 to 9 years	185	231	—	281	259	453	462	—	306
10 to 14 years	149	174	—	240	248	451	228	—	331
15 to 19 years	147	149	—	188	205	344	207	117	282
20 to 24 years	159	313	—	141	158	209	643	415	159
25 to 34 years	394	600	—	478	510	836	1 140	156	504
35 to 44 years	354	357	—	555	638	1 027	299	19	735
45 to 54 years	222	232	—	306	379	646	35	1	423
55 to 64 years	213	191	—	322	290	450	9	—	280
65 to 74 years	219	241	—	288	272	378	6	—	172
75 to 84 years	89	115	—	120	117	163	2	—	51
85 years and over	19	25	—	22	23	30	—	—	13
3 and 4 years	74	92	—	104	93	172	265	—	112
16 years and over	1 785	2 202	—	2 371	2 537	3 989	2 317	708	2 567
18 years and over	1 723	2 154	—	2 296	2 462	3 844	2 270	707	2 435
21 years and over	1 637	2 011	—	2 204	2 341	3 698	1 993	448	2 301
60 years and over	448	492	—	593	561	784	13	—	362
62 years and over	406	446	—	537	503	694	11	—	304
Median	33.8	29.5	—	35.3	35.8	35.0	22.2	21.9	33.5
Female	1 176	1 436	—	1 567	1 676	2 621	1 574	2	1 730
Under 5 years	91	131	—	114	120	192	326	—	130
5 to 9 years	93	96	—	137	135	202	240	—	151
10 to 14 years	79	79	—	125	104	223	114	—	143
15 to 19 years	65	94	—	76	102	168	54	—	146
20 to 24 years	77	158	—	71	88	109	224	1	81
25 to 34 years	198	269	—	254	256	415	473	1	247
35 to 44 years	176	163	—	250	316	516	120	—	373
45 to 54 years	116	108	—	158	183	293	13	—	196
55 to 64 years	94	105	—	153	153	218	5	—	140
65 to 74 years	125	143	—	149	138	183	5	—	90
75 to 84 years	49	71	—	65	68	84	—	—	26
85 years and over	13	19	—	15	13	18	—	—	7
3 and 4 years	39	42	—	45	36	82	131	—	50
16 years and over	898	1 118	—	1 172	1 292	1 954	884	2	1 277
18 years and over	872	1 090	—	1 140	1 253	1 888	866	2	1 208
21 years and over	826	1 003	—	1 102	1 189	1 813	813	1	1 141
60 years and over	244	291	—	304	294	390	9	—	185
62 years and over	228	264	—	278	263	344	7	—	152
Median	34.2	30.4	—	35.2	35.9	35.0	21.7	25.0	33.8
Male	1 162	1 469	—	1 616	1 659	2 765	2 128	706	1 777
Median age	33.4	29.0	—	35.4	35.7	35.0	22.5	21.9	33.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	2 338	2 905	—	3 183	3 335	5 386	3 702	708	3 507
In households	2 338	2 905	—	3 183	3 334	5 384	3 069	—	3 507
Householder	963	1 230	—	1 187	1 290	1 937	796	—	1 193
Family householder	637	771	—	897	948	1 556	792	—	968
Nonfamily householder	326	459	—	290	342	381	4	—	225
Living alone	261	353	—	218	281	300	3	—	168
Spouse	490	575	—	775	839	1 420	766	—	875
Child	696	811	—	981	984	1 704	1 438	—	1 232
Other relatives	62	87	—	92	74	115	40	—	89
Nonrelatives	127	202	—	148	147	208	29	—	118
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	1	2	628	708	—
Persons per household	2.43	2.36	—	2.68	2.58	2.78	3.86	—	2.94
Persons per family	2.96	2.91	—	3.06	3.00	3.08	3.83	—	3.27
Persons 65 years and over	327	381	—	430	412	571	8	—	236
In households	327	381	—	430	412	571	8	—	236
Householder	211	272	—	267	276	362	1	—	137
Nonfamily householder	94	140	—	90	116	111	—	—	47
Living alone	86	129	—	80	111	108	—	—	45
Spouse	100	94	—	139	118	176	1	—	74
Other relatives	12	8	—	17	12	30	6	—	20
Nonrelatives	4	7	—	7	6	3	—	—	5
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	637	771	—	897	948	1 556	792	—	968
With own children under 18 years	304	374	—	407	447	744	668	—	525
Number of own children under 18 years	571	679	—	816	824	1 447	1 412	—	1 022
Married-couple families	490	575	—	775	839	1 420	766	—	875
With own children under 18 years	205	232	—	323	374	672	644	—	469
Number of own children under 18 years	396	441	—	670	713	1 330	1 366	—	917
Female householder, no husband present	116	147	—	87	72	85	19	—	61
With own children under 18 years	85	107	—	55	48	47	19	—	38
Number of own children under 18 years	154	183	—	92	74	73	33	—	78
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	903	1 093	—	1 229	1 275	2 079	1 447	706	1 313
Never married	243	277	—	291	257	412	455	539	277
Now married, except separated	506	604	—	799	867	1 452	886	131	905
Separated	23	36	—	18	24	22	38	12	15
Widowed	15	24	—	16	23	30	4	—	21
Divorced	116	152	—	105	104	163	64	24	95
Females 15 years and over	913	1 130	—	1 191	1 317	2 004	894	2	1 306
Never married	142	191	—	168	198	280	79	2	232
Now married, except separated	504	592	—	795	863	1 448	787	—	893
Separated	31	50	—	19	17	23	11	—	18
Widowed	87	143	—	96	110	118	5	—	59
Divorced	149	154	—	113	129	135	12	—	104

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Kitsap County—Con.								
	Tract 905	Tract 906.01	Tract 906.02	Tract 907	Tract 908	Tract 909	Tract 910	Tract 911	Tract 912.01
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	12.8	27.6	17.0	16.6	18.7	7.6	28.6	19.8	5.8
Square miles	5.0	10.6	6.6	6.4	7.2	2.9	11.1	7.6	2.3
AGE									
All persons	5 611	4 516	1 902	4 026	3 037	4 037	4 746	3 660	2 839
Under 5 years	449	351	165	283	214	212	337	274	213
5 to 9 years	370	374	180	360	289	256	416	284	220
10 to 14 years	360	354	155	321	219	229	375	250	208
15 to 19 years	347	270	96	242	204	207	291	234	219
20 to 24 years	374	166	72	81	72	141	112	260	281
25 to 34 years	854	719	351	435	276	506	485	597	504
35 to 44 years	789	847	336	926	732	758	1 156	668	516
45 to 54 years	601	510	204	526	445	496	736	420	243
55 to 64 years	427	383	142	345	257	374	358	317	183
65 to 74 years	487	336	140	262	219	399	306	239	157
75 to 84 years	376	169	51	184	93	350	141	94	80
85 years and over	177	37	10	61	17	109	33	23	15
3 and 4 years	179	184	67	128	82	96	130	116	84
16 years and over	4 359	3 381	1 385	3 000	2 262	3 292	3 545	2 810	2 150
18 years and over	4 227	3 267	1 346	2 898	2 172	3 201	3 423	2 711	2 063
21 years and over	4 019	3 130	1 286	2 800	2 093	3 103	3 299	2 562	1 930
60 years and over	1 274	743	290	672	457	1 064	652	501	337
62 years and over	1 181	646	257	602	406	987	588	452	299
Median	35.5	35.3	33.6	38.5	38.9	41.4	38.7	34.0	30.6
Female	2 999	2 263	914	2 036	1 542	2 166	2 384	1 747	1 419
Under 5 years	230	168	77	142	105	92	162	138	113
5 to 9 years	179	175	78	180	149	108	188	128	106
10 to 14 years	177	185	65	147	104	118	187	125	92
15 to 19 years	164	119	48	108	97	118	141	109	118
20 to 24 years	207	80	43	36	31	66	60	97	129
25 to 34 years	430	370	170	227	159	278	270	266	238
35 to 44 years	416	438	158	482	392	400	623	342	265
45 to 54 years	311	240	92	259	217	250	331	200	108
55 to 64 years	224	201	75	170	127	193	180	148	100
65 to 74 years	281	172	76	145	108	229	155	126	83
75 to 84 years	237	94	26	98	43	231	65	50	56
85 years and over	143	21	6	42	10	83	22	18	11
3 and 4 years	94	85	29	61	34	44	62	54	44
16 years and over	2 374	1 715	686	1 537	1 155	1 822	1 808	1 334	1 082
18 years and over	2 320	1 662	667	1 491	1 114	1 769	1 745	1 280	1 032
21 years and over	2 211	1 595	636	1 446	1 082	1 716	1 692	1 227	964
60 years and over	798	395	154	365	227	653	327	265	195
62 years and over	741	334	135	330	203	608	295	243	173
Median	37.7	35.7	34.1	38.8	38.8	42.4	38.6	35.3	31.5
Male	2 612	2 253	988	1 990	1 495	1 871	2 362	1 913	1 420
Median age	33.5	34.7	32.7	38.1	39.0	40.2	38.8	32.9	29.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	5 611	4 516	1 902	4 026	3 037	4 037	4 746	3 660	2 839
In households	5 424	4 516	1 899	3 931	3 037	3 962	4 716	3 549	2 833
Householder	2 311	1 762	722	1 421	1 095	1 873	1 745	1 321	1 121
Family householder	1 513	1 271	542	1 156	885	1 104	1 359	984	771
Nonfamily householder	798	491	180	265	210	769	386	337	350
Living alone	675	402	144	217	166	688	299	264	271
Spouse	1 213	1 058	466	1 054	804	912	1 213	873	629
Child	1 524	1 385	613	1 265	985	970	1 509	1 071	861
Other relatives	138	126	30	70	67	68	86	123	65
Nonrelatives	238	185	68	121	86	139	163	161	157
Institutionalized persons	187	—	—	95	—	75	30	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	111	6
Persons per household	2.35	2.56	2.63	2.77	2.77	2.12	2.70	2.69	2.53
Persons per family	2.90	3.02	3.05	3.07	3.10	2.77	3.07	3.10	3.02
Persons 65 years and over	1 040	542	201	507	329	858	480	356	252
In households	862	542	201	423	329	795	469	356	252
Householder	611	343	126	260	214	586	296	228	183
Nonfamily householder	332	135	45	83	63	358	101	105	107
Living alone	324	124	41	80	60	347	96	102	104
Spouse	207	163	63	137	94	177	138	90	54
Other relatives	36	27	8	22	15	25	28	31	13
Nonrelatives	8	9	4	4	6	7	7	7	2
Institutionalized persons	178	—	—	84	—	63	11	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	1 513	1 271	542	1 156	885	1 104	1 359	984	771
With own children under 18 years	735	609	290	576	450	467	711	489	411
Number of own children under 18 years	1 304	1 178	541	1 094	833	798	1 283	880	723
Married-couple families	1 213	1 058	466	1 054	804	912	1 213	873	629
With own children under 18 years	504	461	236	513	403	340	614	416	309
Number of own children under 18 years	960	905	456	993	761	613	1 135	768	564
Female householder, no husband present	245	142	55	76	61	155	103	77	97
With own children under 18 years	195	104	39	46	35	105	71	53	81
Number of own children under 18 years	290	198	62	82	52	155	110	83	131
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	2 019	1 702	708	1 495	1 131	1 492	1 771	1 496	1 090
Never married	460	396	144	290	219	319	346	386	306
Now married, except separated	1 288	1 093	471	1 087	820	952	1 242	915	653
Separated	31	38	15	12	11	25	18	21	16
Widowed	51	10	22	19	54	22	22	34	28
Divorced	189	137	68	84	62	142	143	140	87
Females 15 years and over	2 413	1 735	694	1 567	1 184	1 847	1 847	1 356	1 108
Never married	368	258	102	193	179	276	326	196	200
Now married, except separated	1 268	1 092	476	1 093	826	938	1 245	909	647
Separated	70	26	12	10	13	31	21	21	28
Widowed	402	143	44	127	69	320	97	109	99
Divorced	305	216	60	144	97	283	158	121	134

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Kitsap County—Con.								
	Tract 912.02	Tract 913	Tract 914	Tract 915	Tract 916	Tract 917	Tract 918	Tract 919	Tract 920 (pt.)
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	9.7	69.3	8.2	5.2	5.3	7.4	6.6	3.8	174.8
Square miles	3.7	26.8	3.2	2.0	2.0	2.8	2.5	1.5	67.5
AGE									
All persons	5 272	6 241	2 905	3 779	5 323	6 523	2 724	2 621	3 454
Under 5 years	478	477	208	273	517	502	211	177	298
5 to 9 years	401	557	217	375	500	606	205	225	327
10 to 14 years	364	555	206	408	526	640	197	212	319
15 to 19 years	335	466	185	377	408	578	175	197	269
20 to 24 years	594	240	134	154	419	385	153	122	153
25 to 34 years	1 211	1 010	431	601	1 122	1 017	494	400	541
35 to 44 years	902	1 219	538	739	894	1 188	448	485	713
45 to 54 years	422	810	333	442	509	845	315	303	400
55 to 64 years	286	406	283	182	252	375	249	229	226
65 to 74 years	212	329	260	158	124	242	180	167	149
75 to 84 years	56	143	99	57	43	126	80	87	48
85 years and over	11	29	11	13	9	19	17	17	11
3 and 4 years	197	191	86	130	197	209	84	76	133
16 years and over	3 974	4 551	2 243	2 636	3 690	4 645	2 066	1 962	2 445
18 years and over	3 846	4 342	2 151	2 455	3 507	4 409	2 001	1 871	2 324
21 years and over	3 603	4 130	2 058	2 308	3 297	4 116	1 905	1 778	2 210
60 years and over	418	684	500	324	279	541	404	397	310
62 years and over	364	616	449	280	227	484	358	344	281
Median	28.0	33.4	36.3	30.9	27.6	30.7	33.5	34.5	32.4
Female	2 624	3 007	1 388	1 914	2 659	3 232	1 349	1 306	1 672
Under 5 years	254	228	89	138	247	242	101	94	159
5 to 9 years	209	236	93	188	238	297	93	110	152
10 to 14 years	187	277	97	195	267	308	113	90	152
15 to 19 years	166	222	97	184	240	275	79	90	121
20 to 24 years	270	118	59	69	196	182	70	54	71
25 to 34 years	578	498	205	311	535	487	242	200	285
35 to 44 years	448	608	255	400	463	650	216	253	340
45 to 54 years	205	359	167	206	242	381	152	146	168
55 to 64 years	152	206	135	90	135	184	139	122	116
65 to 74 years	119	162	131	94	64	131	95	88	74
75 to 84 years	29	76	54	28	23	81	39	47	30
85 years and over	7	17	6	11	9	14	10	12	4
3 and 4 years	112	81	38	68	96	96	41	50	68
16 years and over	1 949	2 222	1 095	1 347	1 860	2 320	1 019	995	1 175
18 years and over	1 882	2 121	1 045	1 253	1 755	2 211	991	950	1 117
21 years and over	1 755	2 015	993	1 189	1 631	2 068	946	907	1 073
60 years and over	232	353	182	182	153	297	220	214	156
62 years and over	199	314	227	161	127	271	190	187	141
Median	28.3	33.8	36.8	31.4	27.7	31.6	34.1	35.7	32.2
Male	2 648	3 234	1 517	1 865	2 664	3 291	1 375	1 315	1 782
Median age	27.7	32.9	35.8	30.2	27.5	29.8	32.8	33.5	32.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	5 272	6 241	2 905	3 779	5 323	6 523	2 724	2 621	3 454
In households	5 272	6 237	2 889	3 779	5 321	6 523	2 704	2 616	3 454
Householder	2 063	2 139	1 102	1 166	1 757	2 127	999	940	1 162
Family householder	1 467	1 765	844	1 016	1 427	1 758	762	738	942
Nonfamily householder	596	374	258	150	330	369	237	202	220
Living alone	448	287	203	110	237	263	182	162	173
Spouse	1 269	1 590	747	883	1 200	1 520	669	650	829
Child	1 557	2 128	853	1 488	1 968	2 455	836	859	1 251
Other relatives	110	153	68	121	149	176	79	78	84
Nonrelatives	273	227	119	121	247	245	121	89	128
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	4	16	—	2	—	4	5	—
Persons per household	2.56	2.92	2.62	3.24	3.03	3.07	2.71	2.78	2.97
Persons per family	3.00	3.19	2.98	3.45	3.32	3.36	3.08	3.15	3.30
Persons 65 years and over	279	501	370	228	176	387	277	271	208
In households	279	501	369	228	176	387	277	271	208
Householder	166	308	219	134	103	233	176	173	125
Nonfamily householder	54	94	60	46	33	93	66	65	42
Living alone	54	87	57	44	39	86	63	61	42
Spouse	86	150	127	65	39	103	82	80	60
Other relatives	26	32	15	23	30	44	14	16	19
Nonrelatives	1	11	8	6	4	7	5	2	4
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	1 467	1 765	844	1 016	1 427	1 758	762	738	942
With own children under 18 years	785	931	394	649	893	1 031	353	362	548
Number of own children under 18 years	1 360	1 796	710	1 269	1 709	2 015	661	702	1 065
Married-couple families	1 269	1 590	747	883	1 200	1 520	669	650	829
With own children under 18 years	639	822	323	540	715	869	297	312	475
Number of own children under 18 years	1 120	1 602	598	1 062	1 419	1 712	571	620	928
Female householder, no husband present	149	112	71	101	171	175	64	63	75
With own children under 18 years	117	70	54	84	136	126	43	39	45
Number of own children under 18 years	201	125	88	171	225	242	68	66	88
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	2 055	2 386	1 165	1 330	1 873	2 390	1 069	995	1 301
Never married	510	504	238	331	454	625	245	219	297
Now married, except separated	1 330	1 641	776	912	1 254	1 574	690	668	852
Separated	41	37	21	13	27	26	15	12	18
Widowed	6	34	24	16	16	29	25	18	12
Divorced	168	170	106	58	122	136	94	78	122
Females 15 years and over	1 974	2 266	1 109	1 393	1 907	2 385	1 042	1 012	1 209
Never married	325	319	159	265	337	423	150	158	187
Now married, except separated	1 322	1 641	765	917	1 266	1 578	695	667	848
Separated	46	31	9	29	52	50	18	9	24
Widowed	106	115	75	82	76	138	73	73	58
Divorced	175	160	101	100	176	196	106	105	92

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Kitsap County—Con.								
	Tract 921 (pt.)	Tract 922	Tract 923	Tract 924	Tract 925	Tract 926	Tract 927	Tract 928	Tract 929
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	60.4	5.5	7.2	6.1	12.4	12.0	42.5	56.8	99.4
Square miles	23.3	2.1	2.8	2.4	4.8	4.6	16.4	21.9	38.4
AGE									
All persons	3 476	4 237	4 761	6 125	4 087	4 551	5 569	7 854	7 450
Under 5 years	239	353	380	528	248	369	429	655	578
5 to 9 years	259	314	463	535	304	483	450	722	738
10 to 14 years	261	254	419	552	303	410	479	709	766
15 to 19 years	219	305	405	463	268	307	444	586	580
20 to 24 years	160	401	286	442	181	186	244	365	331
25 to 34 years	572	754	794	1 031	588	843	844	1 262	1 204
35 to 44 years	510	561	776	1 024	643	821	1 108	1 515	1 465
45 to 54 years	374	341	542	668	436	445	633	926	892
55 to 64 years	379	295	338	399	389	282	407	548	464
65 to 74 years	288	281	235	316	409	264	332	376	296
75 to 84 years	179	258	102	132	246	118	161	165	104
85 years and over	36	120	21	35	72	23	38	25	32
3 and 4 years	106	128	150	216	106	157	180	273	242
16 years and over	2 665	3 258	3 407	4 401	3 171	3 208	4 104	5 643	5 221
18 years and over	2 566	3 160	3 258	4 222	3 063	3 073	3 892	5 388	4 967
21 years and over	2 472	2 914	3 043	3 961	2 916	2 947	3 717	5 104	4 718
60 years and over	688	799	521	663	929	548	726	815	639
62 years and over	612	750	467	590	854	495	640	722	558
Median	35.5	30.9	30.4	30.4	37.1	31.7	34.2	32.7	31.8
Female	1 696	2 168	2 395	3 073	1 955	2 321	2 718	3 910	3 675
Under 5 years	110	170	190	251	128	198	203	337	274
5 to 9 years	115	158	221	252	142	214	212	342	373
10 to 14 years	138	121	186	254	127	217	240	339	392
15 to 19 years	97	150	216	220	135	155	207	284	272
20 to 24 years	79	184	142	213	84	99	125	188	156
25 to 34 years	273	366	416	518	298	427	430	637	622
35 to 44 years	250	271	391	537	313	419	541	780	717
45 to 54 years	174	168	258	313	222	222	286	420	424
55 to 64 years	187	151	181	213	158	149	194	279	227
65 to 74 years	157	155	118	185	176	142	179	196	148
75 to 84 years	88	178	64	93	127	62	76	96	48
85 years and over	28	96	12	24	45	17	25	12	22
3 and 4 years	47	61	73	99	50	90	85	144	117
16 years and over	1 313	1 692	1 753	2 259	1 525	1 652	2 012	2 834	2 568
18 years and over	1 273	1 647	1 669	2 177	1 472	1 587	1 914	2 710	2 450
21 years and over	1 225	1 518	1 556	2 049	1 401	1 520	1 827	2 566	2 334
60 years and over	368	505	287	401	438	300	368	431	324
62 years and over	328	480	254	361	401	274	329	387	288
Median	36.1	33.1	31.1	31.8	36.7	31.7	34.1	32.9	31.6
Male	1 780	2 069	2 366	3 052	2 132	2 230	2 851	3 944	3 775
Median age	34.7	29.1	29.7	29.0	37.5	31.8	34.3	32.5	32.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	3 476	4 237	4 761	6 125	4 087	4 551	5 569	7 854	7 450
In households	3 445	3 917	4 753	6 125	3 773	4 551	5 525	7 833	7 450
Householder	1 333	1 632	1 668	2 218	1 487	1 616	1 916	2 635	2 431
Family householder	974	1 034	1 279	1 639	1 035	1 263	1 551	2 172	2 012
Nonfamily householder	359	598	389	579	452	353	365	463	419
Living alone	291	489	299	484	369	278	281	351	317
Spouse	828	745	1 023	1 358	838	1 059	1 378	1 913	1 735
Child	969	1 180	1 682	2 148	1 164	1 597	1 876	2 741	2 711
Other relatives	138	125	170	182	97	95	157	253	239
Nonrelatives	177	235	210	219	187	184	198	291	334
Institutionalized persons	31	310	—	—	314	—	42	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	10	8	—	—	—	2	21	—
Persons per household	2.58	2.40	2.85	2.76	2.54	2.82	2.88	2.97	3.06
Persons per family	2.99	2.98	3.25	3.25	3.03	3.18	3.20	3.26	3.33
Persons 65 years and over	503	659	358	483	727	405	531	566	432
In households	503	485	358	483	516	405	499	566	432
Householder	318	349	243	331	340	266	302	351	264
Nonfamily householder	130	194	107	183	149	108	96	121	89
Living alone	120	187	100	181	138	104	89	113	85
Spouse	132	105	88	116	146	113	156	168	124
Other relatives	39	26	21	30	20	21	31	45	39
Nonrelatives	14	5	6	6	10	5	10	2	5
Institutionalized persons	—	174	—	—	211	—	32	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	974	1 034	1 279	1 639	1 035	1 263	1 551	2 172	2 012
With own children under 18 years	420	547	713	950	513	733	822	1 173	1 141
Number of own children under 18 years	788	974	1 382	1 788	950	1 401	1 559	2 272	2 272
Married-couple families	828	745	1 023	1 358	838	1 059	1 378	1 913	1 735
With own children under 18 years	336	347	523	740	378	588	714	1 000	944
Number of own children under 18 years	636	643	1 058	1 453	736	1 167	1 375	1 964	1 920
Female householder, no husband present	94	221	197	217	152	149	117	181	186
With own children under 18 years	58	164	155	164	103	110	71	118	132
Number of own children under 18 years	118	275	273	265	170	178	128	220	246
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	1 384	1 597	1 701	2 194	1 674	1 597	2 148	2 876	2 732
Never married	308	469	416	535	419	322	475	604	607
Now married, except separated	854	821	1 057	1 412	876	1 082	1 419	1 974	1 792
Separated	22	40	38	38	37	17	20	42	39
Widowed	47	49	32	35	74	30	47	37	32
Divorced	153	218	158	174	268	146	187	219	262
Females 15 years and over	1 333	1 719	1 798	2 316	1 558	1 692	2 063	2 892	2 636
Never married	159	312	344	396	238	257	326	467	407
Now married, except separated	851	797	1 063	1 411	861	1 077	1 420	1 969	1 791
Separated	28	59	40	57	27	19	35	45	47
Widowed	148	292	111	195	211	133	122	162	128
Divorced	147	259	240	257	221	206	160	249	263

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bremerton, WA MSA	Kitsop County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Kitsop County					Bremerton city, Kitsop County	
		Total	Bremerton city	Tract 801.02	Tract 802	Tract 803	Tract 806	Tract 810	Tract 801.02 (pt.)	Tract 802 (pt.)
AGE										
All persons	171 063	171 063	32 011	3 131	2 975	3 618	4 231	3 648	2 822	1 853
Under 5 years	13 596	13 596	2 774	270	245	390	331	421	249	170
5 to 9 years	13 810	13 810	2 164	196	192	226	272	305	174	121
10 to 14 years	12 376	12 376	1 520	171	149	116	232	179	136	92
15 to 19 years	11 397	11 397	2 023	170	187	158	231	181	147	124
20 to 24 years	12 495	12 495	4 451	311	243	651	411	368	297	179
25 to 34 years	28 831	28 831	6 009	542	481	667	813	736	499	289
35 to 44 years	28 827	28 827	3 843	386	345	307	620	438	329	196
45 to 54 years	17 630	17 630	2 192	273	296	174	343	266	231	173
55 to 64 years	12 508	12 508	2 084	277	311	198	306	222	254	182
65 to 74 years	11 498	11 498	2 550	303	346	266	369	317	286	199
75 to 84 years	6 233	6 233	1 736	173	147	286	248	161	163	98
85 years and over	1 862	1 862	665	59	33	179	55	54	57	30
3 and 4 years	5 520	5 520	1 036	111	96	134	128	140	100	62
16 years and over	128 956	128 956	25 298	2 462	2 355	2 871	3 357	2 710	2 238	1 448
18 years and over	124 633	124 633	24 812	2 396	2 294	2 840	3 274	2 657	2 179	1 413
21 years and over	117 263	117 263	22 591	2 266	2 161	2 609	3 088	2 487	2 060	1 316
60 years and over	25 907	25 907	6 094	687	686	853	828	654	649	413
62 years and over	23 496	23 496	5 696	642	622	813	770	603	605	379
Median	32.7	32.7	29.3	32.5	34.7	27.7	32.7	29.4	32.4	32.5
Female	83 540	83 540	15 138	1 635	1 530	1 955	2 091	1 898	1 474	994
Under 5 years	6 669	6 669	1 362	125	103	217	160	201	112	66
5 to 9 years	6 555	6 555	1 049	102	95	110	130	145	89	68
10 to 14 years	5 982	5 982	712	84	74	59	109	76	64	51
15 to 19 years	5 365	5 365	852	89	104	98	122	111	78	77
20 to 24 years	5 202	5 202	1 541	147	118	313	208	198	142	89
25 to 34 years	13 649	13 649	2 525	252	244	287	358	350	232	148
35 to 44 years	14 265	14 265	1 772	209	177	149	285	204	172	109
45 to 54 years	8 304	8 304	1 093	144	152	89	171	136	125	96
55 to 64 years	6 299	6 299	1 126	159	160	127	155	121	150	92
65 to 74 years	6 158	6 158	1 456	171	197	159	213	195	163	119
75 to 84 years	3 743	3 743	1 151	112	82	210	142	114	107	58
85 years and over	1 349	1 349	499	41	24	137	38	47	40	21
3 and 4 years	2 659	2 659	495	53	39	70	62	63	46	20
16 years and over	63 211	63 211	11 903	1 315	1 244	1 560	1 666	1 462	1 202	801
18 years and over	61 093	61 093	11 656	1 281	1 215	1 545	1 622	1 432	1 172	779
21 years and over	57 867	57 867	10 848	1 200	1 127	1 403	1 520	1 321	1 097	713
60 years and over	14 487	14 487	3 714	412	381	586	467	417	395	238
62 years and over	13 231	13 231	3 498	388	350	557	438	389	372	222
Median	33.9	33.9	32.9	35.7	36.4	30.2	33.7	30.6	35.9	34.8
Male	87 523	87 523	16 873	1 496	1 445	1 663	2 140	1 750	1 348	859
Median age	31.4	31.4	27.2	29.7	33.0	26.4	31.4	28.4	29.2	30.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	171 063	171 063	32 011	3 131	2 975	3 618	4 231	3 648	2 822	1 853
In households	165 912	165 912	29 142	3 035	2 975	3 394	4 231	3 635	2 726	1 853
Householder	64 476	64 476	13 088	1 357	1 252	1 600	1 914	1 674	1 240	789
Family householder	46 409	46 409	7 640	862	870	893	1 139	940	764	534
Nonfamily householder	18 067	18 067	5 448	495	382	707	775	734	476	255
Living alone	14 527	14 527	4 447	395	310	597	614	619	382	211
Spouse	38 471	38 471	5 783	624	680	722	869	582	552	394
Child	51 653	51 653	7 796	821	791	824	1 047	1 057	717	503
Other relatives	3 858	3 858	639	55	93	57	107	78	50	57
Nonrelatives	7 454	7 454	1 836	178	159	191	294	244	167	110
Institutionalized persons	1 664	1 664	620	92	-	-	-	-	92	-
Other persons in group quarters	3 487	3 487	2 249	4	-	4	-	13	4	-
Persons per household	2.61	2.61	2.27	2.27	2.43	2.15	2.25	2.19	2.24	2.39
Persons per family	3.08	3.08	2.93	2.78	2.87	2.85	2.83	2.88	2.77	2.85
Persons 65 years and over	19 593	19 593	4 951	535	526	731	672	532	506	327
In households	18 341	18 341	4 439	451	526	527	672	532	422	327
Householder	12 327	12 327	3 212	321	346	414	470	427	302	221
Nonfamily householder	5 642	5 642	1 794	154	151	287	223	281	148	109
Living alone	5 401	5 401	1 734	151	145	281	216	270	145	106
Spouse	4 965	4 965	1 073	119	151	101	185	92	110	83
Other relatives	797	797	97	8	15	8	10	6	7	10
Nonrelatives	252	252	57	3	14	4	7	7	3	13
Institutionalized persons	1 249	1 249	510	84	-	204	-	-	84	-
Other persons in group quarters	3	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	46 409	46 409	7 640	862	870	893	1 139	940	764	534
With own children under 18 years	23 822	23 822	3 763	409	370	450	499	521	360	242
Number of own children under 18 years	43 694	43 694	6 728	695	618	736	881	916	608	396
Married-couple families	39 465	39 465	6 002	649	700	746	886	603	570	403
With own children under 18 years	19 081	19 081	2 629	249	262	336	343	254	214	153
Number of own children under 18 years	36 066	36 066	4 924	453	456	565	634	473	387	257
Female householder, no husband present	5 201	5 201	1 328	184	136	118	197	287	167	109
With own children under 18 years	3 675	3 675	952	141	90	96	121	229	127	76
Number of own children under 18 years	6 021	6 021	1 552	218	140	145	203	385	197	121
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	66 947	66 947	13 538	1 170	1 131	1 317	1 704	1 267	1 054	661
Never married	17 103	17 103	4 894	318	261	304	473	355	294	152
Now married, except separated	41 360	41 360	6 599	676	727	808	927	632	595	420
Separated	1 108	1 108	292	20	10	21	54	45	18	8
Widowed	1 318	1 318	338	32	34	66	48	30	29	23
Divorced	6 058	6 058	1 415	124	99	118	202	205	118	58
Females 15 years and over	64 334	64 334	12 015	1 324	1 258	1 569	1 692	1 476	1 209	809
Never married	9 897	9 897	1 925	213	204	208	297	260	198	141
Now married, except separated	39 675	39 675	6 023	647	709	765	893	604	574	416
Separated	1 354	1 354	411	51	42	32	56	94	47	37
Widowed	6 233	6 233	1 873	186	143	362	211	231	179	100
Divorced	7 175	7 175	1 783	227	160	202	235	287	211	115

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bremerton city, Kitsap County—Con.						Remainder of Kitsap County		
	Tract 803 (pt.)	Tract 806 (pt.)	Tract 808.98	Tract 810 (pt.)	Tract 811	Tract 814.99	Tract 810 (pt.)	Tract 901.01	Tract 903
AGE									
All persons	3 558	4 204	2 380	1 171	3 203	2 017	2 477	2 698	3 114
Under 5 years	386	328	468	184	246	—	237	178	582
5 to 9 years	223	269	437	118	190	—	187	219	401
10 to 14 years	110	228	228	47	159	—	132	184	189
15 to 19 years	157	230	91	66	177	427	115	143	175
20 to 24 years	649	409	230	107	377	1 143	261	114	531
25 to 34 years	656	806	701	208	566	349	528	398	947
35 to 44 years	300	615	214	129	401	82	309	491	247
45 to 54 years	172	341	8	75	237	11	191	270	32
55 to 64 years	189	306	2	53	193	4	169	291	6
65 to 74 years	259	369	1	92	277	1	225	275	2
75 to 84 years	279	248	—	63	226	—	98	114	2
85 years and over	178	55	—	29	154	—	25	21	—
3 and 4 years	132	127	184	62	88	—	78	82	230
16 years and over	2 824	3 340	1 225	807	2 583	2 017	1 903	2 079	1 921
18 years and over	2 794	3 258	1 198	789	2 529	2 017	1 868	2 026	1 882
21 years and over	2 563	3 074	1 122	733	2 343	1 258	1 754	1 957	1 654
60 years and over	830	828	2	209	757	5	445	564	6
62 years and over	793	770	1	198	723	4	405	512	5
Median	27.5	32.8	18.5	27.6	32.6	21.8	30.2	37.1	22.1
Female	1 924	2 077	1 131	679	1 611	1	1 219	1 317	1 310
Under 5 years	215	158	244	90	127	—	111	79	285
5 to 9 years	108	127	211	63	94	—	82	100	211
10 to 14 years	56	107	109	16	77	—	60	92	99
15 to 19 years	98	121	42	34	86	—	77	59	45
20 to 24 years	312	208	107	70	171	—	128	56	187
25 to 34 years	281	354	322	113	247	1	237	210	374
35 to 44 years	146	284	89	67	182	—	137	224	94
45 to 54 years	88	170	4	50	103	—	86	141	12
55 to 64 years	122	155	2	34	102	—	87	138	2
65 to 74 years	156	213	1	62	141	—	133	143	1
75 to 84 years	206	142	—	52	156	—	62	61	—
85 years and over	136	38	—	28	125	—	19	14	—
3 and 4 years	70	61	99	29	41	—	34	35	115
16 years and over	1 536	1 659	556	507	1 301	1	955	1 033	706
18 years and over	1 521	1 616	544	499	1 275	1	933	1 008	693
21 years and over	1 379	1 514	514	458	1 184	1	863	980	646
60 years and over	574	467	2	155	473	—	262	289	2
62 years and over	547	438	1	149	456	—	240	264	1
Median	30.1	33.8	15.1	29.8	35.1	28.5	30.8	37.6	20.6
Median age	26.3	31.4	20.3	24.6	31.0	21.8	29.6	36.6	22.6
Male	1 634	2 127	1 249	492	1 592	2 016	1 258	1 381	1 804
Median age	26.3	31.4	20.3	24.6	31.0	21.8	29.6	36.6	22.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	3 558	4 204	2 380	1 171	3 203	2 017	2 477	2 698	3 114
In households	3 334	4 204	2 300	1 158	2 895	—	2 477	2 698	2 619
Householder	1 576	1 905	575	588	1 321	—	1 086	1 059	701
Family householder	871	1 132	573	273	739	—	667	788	697
Nonfamily householder	705	773	2	315	582	—	419	271	4
Living alone	595	613	2	295	457	—	324	205	3
Spouse	702	863	489	87	548	—	495	712	627
Child	808	1 036	1 193	401	712	—	656	757	1 238
Other relatives	57	107	26	21	78	—	57	49	25
Nonrelatives	191	293	17	61	236	—	183	121	28
Institutionalized persons	220	—	—	—	308	—	—	—	4
Other persons in group quarters	4	—	80	13	—	2 017	—	—	491
Persons per household	2.15	2.24	4.29	2.01	2.24	—	2.29	2.57	3.85
Persons per family	2.86	2.82	4.28	2.94	2.89	—	2.85	2.95	3.83
Persons 65 years and over	716	672	1	184	657	1	348	410	4
In households	512	672	1	184	435	—	348	410	4
Householder	405	470	—	174	307	—	253	251	1
Nonfamily householder	287	223	—	148	162	—	133	85	—
Living alone	281	216	—	148	154	—	122	76	—
Spouse	95	185	—	9	115	—	83	136	1
Other relatives	8	10	1	1	8	—	5	16	2
Nonrelatives	4	7	—	—	5	—	7	7	—
Institutionalized persons	204	—	—	—	222	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	871	1 132	573	273	739	—	667	788	697
With own children under 18 years	444	494	533	208	338	—	313	331	588
Number of own children under 18 years	723	871	1 171	361	594	—	555	637	1 215
Married-couple families	726	879	551	93	576	—	510	709	674
With own children under 18 years	330	338	511	56	229	—	198	278	567
Number of own children under 18 years	552	624	1 127	93	427	—	380	546	1 174
Female householder, no husband present	116	197	14	168	116	—	119	59	16
With own children under 18 years	96	121	14	142	85	—	87	37	16
Number of own children under 18 years	145	203	27	251	133	—	134	62	28
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	1 294	1 694	680	312	1 295	2 016	955	1 071	1 227
Never married	303	471	93	124	415	1 644	231	221	371
Now married, except separated	788	920	572	98	623	223	534	731	763
Separated	21	53	7	14	30	44	31	13	33
Widowed	66	48	—	9	41	1	21	13	4
Divorced	116	202	8	67	186	104	138	93	56
Females 15 years and over	1 545	1 685	567	510	1 313	1	966	1 046	715
Never married	207	296	49	108	224	—	152	126	58
Now married, except separated	745	887	496	96	585	—	508	726	642
Separated	31	56	10	51	46	1	43	15	7
Widowed	360	211	2	106	264	—	125	84	1
Divorced	202	235	10	149	194	—	138	95	7

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Kitsap County—Con.								
	Tract 906.01	Tract 912.02	Tract 915	Tract 916	Tract 917	Tract 923	Tract 924	Tract 928	Tract 929
AGE									
All persons	4 008	4 584	3 171	4 556	5 568	4 296	5 512	7 429	6 985
Under 5 years.....	298	408	240	432	437	342	457	616	540
5 to 9 years.....	313	348	324	429	512	407	482	681	670
10 to 14 years.....	289	298	326	448	510	379	496	672	699
15 to 19 years.....	215	281	281	338	466	351	405	530	537
20 to 24 years.....	139	522	132	362	318	249	398	341	316
25 to 34 years.....	641	1 052	520	1 007	887	726	921	1 201	1 135
35 to 44 years.....	757	778	617	761	1 018	706	926	1 448	1 390
45 to 54 years.....	474	382	362	418	730	482	600	873	853
55 to 64 years.....	357	251	154	216	320	310	359	520	428
65 to 74 years.....	325	201	149	105	231	229	305	360	287
75 to 84 years.....	163	52	54	32	120	95	128	162	99
85 years and over.....	37	11	12	8	19	20	35	25	31
3 and 4 years.....	156	169	116	156	180	133	192	257	224
16 years and over.....	3 063	3 484	2 217	3 172	4 002	3 089	3 980	5 344	4 937
18 years and over.....	2 969	3 381	2 083	3 023	3 814	2 962	3 827	5 116	4 709
21 years and over.....	2 861	3 170	1 969	2 845	3 583	2 769	3 594	4 857	4 469
60 years and over.....	714	390	297	236	503	496	637	783	605
62 years and over.....	625	343	259	188	457	448	566	696	531
Median.....	36.4	28.3	31.1	27.6	31.4	30.8	30.8	32.8	32.1
Female	2 020	2 233	1 590	2 242	2 738	2 150	2 758	3 685	3 416
Under 5 years.....	139	217	117	199	214	172	218	322	257
5 to 9 years.....	144	181	166	205	249	197	228	325	330
10 to 14 years.....	150	149	159	228	251	170	230	320	355
15 to 19 years.....	95	136	136	202	220	192	192	256	256
20 to 24 years.....	72	238	60	172	145	124	193	178	146
25 to 34 years.....	331	489	265	470	422	378	462	604	579
35 to 44 years.....	396	369	328	387	549	348	477	735	676
45 to 54 years.....	228	184	163	188	321	221	276	393	402
55 to 64 years.....	187	126	72	114	153	161	190	255	203
65 to 74 years.....	167	111	86	52	121	113	176	190	144
75 to 84 years.....	90	26	28	17	79	62	92	95	46
85 years and over.....	21	7	10	8	14	12	24	12	22
3 and 4 years.....	72	95	57	74	83	67	88	138	108
16 years and over.....	1 572	1 665	1 111	1 572	1 970	1 571	2 034	2 666	2 408
18 years and over.....	1 529	1 613	1 044	1 485	1 884	1 497	1 963	2 554	2 301
21 years and over.....	1 473	1 504	996	1 379	1 775	1 393	1 846	2 420	2 188
60 years and over.....	381	213	163	126	272	274	385	414	306
62 years and over.....	324	184	147	103	256	246	346	375	273
Median.....	36.7	28.4	31.4	27.5	32.0	31.0	31.9	32.8	31.9
Male	1 988	2 351	1 581	2 314	2 830	2 146	2 754	3 744	3 569
Median age.....	35.9	28.1	30.8	27.7	30.8	30.5	29.5	32.8	32.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	4 008	4 584	3 171	4 556	5 568	4 296	5 512	7 429	6 985
In households.....	4 008	4 584	3 171	4 554	5 568	4 289	5 512	7 409	6 985
Householder.....	1 602	1 864	1 037	1 568	1 897	1 556	2 063	2 538	2 328
Family householder.....	1 143	1 316	896	1 270	1 560	1 183	1 518	2 085	1 928
Nonfamily householder.....	459	548	141	298	337	373	545	453	400
Living alone.....	375	412	104	214	242	287	459	345	304
Spouse.....	993	1 088	744	1 013	1 298	920	1 208	1 809	1 620
Child.....	1 157	1 315	1 220	1 648	2 039	1 492	1 912	2 571	2 506
Other relatives.....	92	76	66	95	121	133	133	217	216
Nonrelatives.....	164	241	104	230	213	188	196	274	315
Institutionalized persons.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters.....	—	—	—	2	—	7	—	20	—
Persons per household.....	2.49	2.52	3.16	2.98	2.99	2.80	2.73	2.95	3.05
Persons per family.....	2.94	2.96	3.37	3.27	3.29	3.21	3.22	3.24	3.32
Persons 65 years and over	525	264	215	145	370	344	468	547	417
In households.....	525	264	215	145	370	344	468	547	417
Householder.....	332	164	132	96	230	235	324	339	254
Nonfamily householder.....	131	54	45	31	93	105	180	120	88
Living alone.....	120	54	43	28	86	98	178	112	84
Spouse.....	159	84	63	37	98	86	114	165	119
Other relatives.....	25	16	14	8	36	17	24	41	39
Nonrelatives.....	9	—	6	4	6	6	6	2	5
Institutionalized persons.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	1 143	1 316	896	1 270	1 560	1 183	1 518	2 085	1 928
With own children under 18 years.....	522	680	557	783	889	651	869	1 128	1 087
Number of own children under 18 years.....	992	1 145	1 046	1 446	1 681	1 236	1 596	2 146	2 091
Married-couple families	971	1 139	784	1 067	1 357	954	1 259	1 841	1 666
With own children under 18 years.....	402	551	465	621	754	481	674	965	902
Number of own children under 18 years.....	773	946	878	1 196	1 435	955	1 296	1 859	1 776
Female householder, no husband present	115	132	86	155	149	177	202	168	177
With own children under 18 years.....	86	102	71	123	105	140	153	110	124
Number of own children under 18 years.....	164	163	140	190	197	238	236	202	218
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	1 521	1 844	1 133	1 637	2 085	1 557	1 995	2 742	2 602
Never married.....	329	454	255	378	520	355	472	553	562
Now married, except separated.....	1 006	1 190	799	1 111	1 399	986	1 297	1 900	1 720
Separated.....	28	37	11	23	22	35	33	40	36
Widowed.....	37	5	14	12	26	32	33	35	32
Divorced.....	121	158	54	113	118	149	160	214	252
Females 15 years and over	1 587	1 686	1 148	1 610	2 024	1 611	2 082	2 718	2 474
Never married.....	216	275	200	278	344	304	350	428	384
Now married, except separated.....	1 020	1 122	768	1 057	1 342	951	1 251	1 858	1 671
Separated.....	25	36	27	48	39	30	54	42	43
Widowed.....	136	93	65	60	128	104	186	157	122
Divorced.....	190	160	88	167	171	222	241	233	254

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bremerton, WA MSA	Kitsap County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Kitsap County		Bremerton city, Kitsap County	
		Total	Bremerton city	Tract 803	Tract 810	Tract 803 (pt.)	Tract 814.99
AGE							
All persons	5 107	5 107	2 719	415	422	415	512
Under 5 years	613	613	337	74	64	74	—
5 to 9 years	540	540	259	47	62	47	—
10 to 14 years	394	394	168	22	35	22	—
15 to 19 years	464	464	272	14	34	14	137
20 to 24 years	876	876	597	74	41	74	285
25 to 34 years	1 136	1 136	625	111	73	111	76
35 to 44 years	524	524	228	26	37	26	11
45 to 54 years	235	235	74	11	22	11	2
55 to 64 years	139	139	55	10	19	10	1
65 to 74 years	110	110	61	17	14	17	—
75 to 84 years	62	62	34	6	20	6	—
85 years and over	14	14	9	3	1	3	—
3 and 4 years	219	219	118	26	21	26	—
16 years and over	3 505	3 505	1 936	270	259	270	512
18 years and over	3 389	3 389	1 886	264	249	264	511
21 years and over	2 903	2 903	1 557	242	217	242	309
60 years and over	245	245	130	31	46	31	—
62 years and over	219	219	120	30	42	30	—
Median	22.9	22.9	22.6	23.3	21.5	23.3	21.8
Female	2 047	2 047	1 036	204	218	204	—
Under 5 years	315	315	174	40	34	40	—
5 to 9 years	256	256	125	26	25	26	—
10 to 14 years	181	181	73	9	17	9	—
15 to 19 years	145	145	74	8	21	8	—
20 to 24 years	230	230	144	35	20	35	—
25 to 34 years	444	444	234	47	36	47	—
35 to 44 years	187	187	82	11	18	11	—
45 to 54 years	104	104	35	6	10	6	—
55 to 64 years	69	69	27	5	12	5	—
65 to 74 years	69	69	38	10	10	10	—
75 to 84 years	39	39	24	5	14	5	—
85 years and over	8	8	6	2	1	2	—
3 and 4 years	122	122	66	16	13	16	—
16 years and over	1 272	1 272	652	127	141	127	—
18 years and over	1 224	1 224	628	124	136	124	—
21 years and over	1 106	1 106	562	112	115	112	—
60 years and over	143	143	79	20	30	20	—
62 years and over	129	129	73	19	28	19	—
Median	22.7	22.7	22.5	22.3	22.0	22.3	—
Male	3 060	3 060	1 683	211	204	211	512
Median age	23.0	23.0	22.6	24.2	21.0	24.2	21.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP							
All persons	5 107	5 107	2 719	415	422	415	512
In households	4 322	4 322	2 141	412	411	412	—
Householder	1 518	1 518	774	145	156	145	—
Family householder	1 111	1 111	522	104	115	104	—
Nonfamily householder	407	407	252	41	41	41	—
Living alone	292	292	182	30	32	30	—
Spouse	642	642	319	83	41	83	—
Child	1 698	1 698	822	147	179	147	—
Other relatives	171	171	54	17	14	17	—
Nonrelatives	293	293	172	20	21	20	—
Institutionalized persons	46	46	9	3	—	3	—
Other persons in group quarters	739	739	569	—	11	—	512
Persons per household	2.89	2.89	2.75	2.77	2.65	2.77	—
Persons per family	3.35	3.35	3.31	3.27	3.01	3.27	—
Persons 65 years and over	186	186	104	26	35	26	—
In households	177	177	101	25	35	25	—
Householder	128	128	77	17	28	17	—
Nonfamily householder	61	61	39	5	15	5	—
Living alone	57	57	36	5	14	5	—
Spouse	37	37	20	6	6	6	—
Other relatives	9	9	3	2	1	2	—
Nonrelatives	3	3	1	—	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons	9	9	3	1	—	1	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN							
Families	1 111	1 111	522	104	115	104	—
With own children under 18 years	766	766	368	69	77	69	—
Number of own children under 18 years	1 523	1 523	752	138	152	138	—
Married-couple families	808	808	360	85	49	85	—
With own children under 18 years	532	532	240	57	23	57	—
Number of own children under 18 years	977	977	459	108	36	108	—
Female householder, no husband present	236	236	134	16	56	16	—
With own children under 18 years	189	189	109	10	46	10	—
Number of own children under 18 years	482	482	263	25	104	25	—
MARITAL STATUS							
Males 15 years and over	2 265	2 265	1 291	143	119	143	512
Never married	983	983	651	31	39	31	392
Now married, except separated	1 042	1 042	514	99	57	99	101
Separated	64	64	34	1	5	1	10
Widowed	20	20	9	2	4	2	—
Divorced	156	156	83	10	14	10	9
Females 15 years and over	1 295	1 295	664	129	142	129	—
Never married	322	322	174	19	44	19	—
Now married, except separated	658	658	328	84	43	84	—
Separated	72	72	41	6	15	6	—
Widowed	90	90	52	12	25	12	—
Divorced	153	153	69	8	15	8	—

Table 4. General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bremerton, WA MSA	Kitsop County		
		Total	Bremerton city	Tract 901.01
AGE				
All persons -----	3 211	3 211	640	418
Under 5 years-----	334	334	81	57
5 to 9 years-----	331	331	72	54
10 to 14 years-----	358	358	47	48
15 to 19 years-----	300	300	51	39
20 to 24 years-----	274	274	89	23
25 to 34 years-----	556	556	145	70
35 to 44 years-----	460	460	60	49
45 to 54 years-----	290	290	44	30
55 to 64 years-----	181	181	28	31
65 to 74 years-----	87	87	17	12
75 to 84 years-----	34	34	4	4
85 years and over-----	6	6	2	1
3 and 4 years-----	140	140	35	21
16 years and over-----	2 127	2 127	431	252
18 years and over-----	1 988	1 988	413	232
21 years and over-----	1 834	1 834	380	211
60 years and over-----	208	208	35	26
62 years and over-----	181	181	32	22
Median-----	25.2	25.2	23.8	21.3
Female-----	1 658	1 658	332	217
Under 5 years-----	169	169	40	28
5 to 9 years-----	171	171	28	35
10 to 14 years-----	182	182	24	28
15 to 19 years-----	144	144	28	15
20 to 24 years-----	133	133	45	14
25 to 34 years-----	296	296	79	38
35 to 44 years-----	237	237	26	20
45 to 54 years-----	154	154	34	14
55 to 64 years-----	102	102	16	15
65 to 74 years-----	46	46	10	6
75 to 84 years-----	19	19	1	3
85 years and over-----	5	5	1	1
3 and 4 years-----	63	63	15	9
16 years and over-----	1 103	1 103	235	121
18 years and over-----	1 029	1 029	222	115
21 years and over-----	964	964	209	105
60 years and over-----	116	116	20	14
62 years and over-----	105	105	20	13
Median-----	26.1	26.1	25.1	20.4
Male-----	1 553	1 553	308	201
Median age-----	24.0	24.0	22.6	23.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP				
All persons -----	3 211	3 211	640	418
In households-----	3 133	3 133	603	418
Householder-----	952	952	204	109
Family householder-----	719	719	133	94
Nonfamily householder-----	233	233	71	15
Living alone-----	166	166	51	11
Spouse-----	524	524	89	51
Child-----	1 301	1 301	232	196
Other relatives-----	169	169	12	41
Nonrelatives-----	187	187	66	21
Institutionalized persons-----	19	19	3	—
Other persons in group quarters-----	59	59	34	—
Persons per household-----	2.99	2.99	2.58	3.62
Persons per family-----	3.36	3.36	3.04	3.81
Persons 65 years and over-----	127	127	23	17
In households-----	119	119	20	17
Householder-----	82	82	17	14
Nonfamily householder-----	28	28	10	4
Living alone-----	25	25	10	3
Spouse-----	28	28	2	2
Other relatives-----	7	7	—	1
Nonrelatives-----	2	2	1	—
Institutionalized persons-----	8	8	3	—
Other persons in group quarters-----	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN				
Families-----	719	719	133	94
With own children under 18 years-----	447	447	84	66
Number of own children under 18 years-----	1 068	1 068	202	154
Married-couple families-----	476	476	74	53
With own children under 18 years-----	268	268	35	37
Number of own children under 18 years-----	709	709	100	105
Female householder, no husband present-----	173	173	50	26
With own children under 18 years-----	129	129	43	16
Number of own children under 18 years-----	275	275	95	24
MARITAL STATUS				
Males 15 years and over-----	1 052	1 052	200	133
Never married-----	391	391	86	60
Now married, except separated-----	491	491	77	56
Separated-----	37	37	11	3
Widowed-----	15	15	6	3
Divorced-----	118	118	20	11
Females 15 years and over-----	1 136	1 136	240	126
Never married-----	276	276	65	39
Now married, except separated-----	576	576	103	56
Separated-----	62	62	23	4
Widowed-----	59	59	10	12
Divorced-----	163	163	39	12

Table 5. General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bremerton, WA MSA	Kitsop County					
		Total	Bremerton city	Troct 912.02	Troct 915	Troct 916	Troct 917
AGE							
All persons	8 282	8 282	2 012	429	421	497	656
Under 5 years	752	752	253	40	17	44	32
5 to 9 years	742	742	176	34	26	41	65
10 to 14 years	839	839	174	47	54	48	93
15 to 19 years	858	858	161	43	69	55	95
20 to 24 years	592	592	219	27	18	43	37
25 to 34 years	1 284	1 284	428	78	42	60	70
35 to 44 years	1 439	1 439	265	95	92	99	119
45 to 54 years	848	848	136	31	67	63	93
55 to 64 years	537	537	114	22	23	22	39
65 to 74 years	248	248	61	9	9	11	10
75 to 84 years	121	121	19	3	3	11	3
85 years and over	22	22	6	—	1	—	—
3 and 4 years	311	311	93	18	8	18	13
16 years and over	5 774	5 774	1 383	301	309	352	446
18 years and over	5 406	5 406	1 324	280	274	324	407
21 years and over	4 967	4 967	1 206	262	248	302	361
60 years and over	626	626	153	22	23	29	28
62 years and over	520	520	121	16	19	27	21
Median	27.7	27.7	25.4	28.2	31.4	28.2	26.3
Female							
Under 5 years	4 664	4 664	1 109	267	231	287	365
5 to 9 years	396	396	136	22	11	24	13
10 to 14 years	359	359	92	16	12	17	31
15 to 19 years	383	383	69	32	23	25	44
20 to 24 years	407	407	76	24	37	30	47
25 to 34 years	293	293	99	13	9	20	24
35 to 44 years	804	804	264	49	22	39	42
45 to 54 years	931	931	171	67	55	66	80
55 to 64 years	511	511	81	16	37	39	50
65 to 74 years	369	369	74	19	16	14	24
75 to 84 years	155	155	32	7	8	7	9
85 years and over	44	44	10	2	—	6	1
3 and 4 years	12	12	5	—	1	—	—
16 years and over	166	166	50	12	6	9	4
18 years and over	3 434	3 434	798	194	177	213	266
21 years and over	3 253	3 253	768	181	155	199	249
60 years and over	3 062	3 062	717	171	144	186	223
62 years and over	371	371	94	16	17	17	19
Median	289	289	68	12	13	16	12
Male	31.3	31.3	27.8	31.1	35.4	32.5	31.3
Male	3 618	3 618	903	162	190	210	291
Median age	22.6	22.6	22.5	24.5	26.5	24.1	19.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP							
All persons	8 282	8 282	2 012	429	421	497	656
In households	8 166	8 166	1 939	429	421	497	656
Householder	1 794	1 794	464	101	86	100	129
Family householder	1 441	1 441	341	84	79	85	114
Nonfamily householder	353	353	123	17	7	15	15
Living alone	272	272	91	13	5	12	11
Spouse	2 245	2 245	497	122	105	140	171
Child	3 267	3 267	775	165	181	210	296
Other relatives	563	563	112	28	43	40	42
Nonrelatives	297	297	91	13	6	7	18
Institutionalized persons	12	12	4	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	104	104	69	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	3.36	3.36	3.09	3.32	3.99	3.84	4.02
Persons per family	3.80	3.80	3.64	3.70	4.20	4.19	4.26
Persons 65 years and over	391	391	86	12	13	22	13
In households	386	386	84	12	13	22	13
Householder	174	174	48	—	2	1	1
Nonfamily householder	59	59	19	—	1	—	—
Living alone	57	57	18	—	1	—	—
Spouse	75	75	17	1	2	—	3
Other relatives	129	129	16	10	9	21	8
Nonrelatives	8	8	3	1	—	—	1
Institutionalized persons	5	5	2	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN							
Families	1 441	1 441	341	84	79	85	114
With own children under 18 years	950	950	227	63	60	64	88
Number of own children under 18 years	2 660	2 660	653	145	141	163	233
Married-couple families	1 161	1 161	241	69	68	70	96
With own children under 18 years	757	757	161	49	52	54	74
Number of own children under 18 years	2 253	2 253	519	115	123	144	200
Female householder, no husband present	197	197	71	13	8	11	14
With own children under 18 years	146	146	51	12	6	9	11
Number of own children under 18 years	313	313	106	27	13	17	28
MARITAL STATUS							
Males 15 years and over	2 423	2 423	597	111	139	143	189
Never married	941	941	252	34	54	56	73
Now married, except separated	1 300	1 300	292	72	80	77	102
Separated	36	36	8	2	2	2	2
Widowed	32	32	4	1	2	3	3
Divorced	114	114	41	2	1	5	9
Females 15 years and over	3 526	3 526	812	197	185	221	277
Never married	675	675	152	36	51	46	68
Now married, except separated	2 431	2 431	540	138	111	157	182
Separated	67	67	27	5	—	4	3
Widowed	174	174	37	11	15	10	10
Divorced	179	179	56	7	8	4	14

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bremerton, WA MSA	Kitsap County	
		Total	Bremerton city
AGE			
All persons	6 169	6 169	1 848
Under 5 years	830	830	288
5 to 9 years	713	713	190
10 to 14 years	588	588	128
15 to 19 years	621	621	196
20 to 24 years	775	775	392
25 to 34 years	1 072	1 072	347
35 to 44 years	811	811	167
45 to 54 years	394	394	57
55 to 64 years	191	191	29
65 to 74 years	122	122	33
75 to 84 years	44	44	17
85 years and over	8	8	4
3 and 4 years	303	303	89
16 years and over	3 928	3 928	1 224
18 years and over	3 727	3 727	1 188
21 years and over	3 228	3 228	951
60 years and over	280	280	70
62 years and over	229	229	64
Median	21.8	21.8	21.3
Female	2 945	2 945	769
Under 5 years	391	391	142
5 to 9 years	373	373	100
10 to 14 years	288	288	59
15 to 19 years	252	252	63
20 to 24 years	262	262	106
25 to 34 years	542	542	155
35 to 44 years	416	416	65
45 to 54 years	217	217	36
55 to 64 years	103	103	16
65 to 74 years	70	70	14
75 to 84 years	23	23	9
85 years and over	8	8	4
3 and 4 years	156	156	51
16 years and over	1 850	1 850	462
18 years and over	1 750	1 750	439
21 years and over	1 575	1 575	376
60 years and over	163	163	37
62 years and over	130	130	33
Median	23.1	23.1	20.7
Male	3 224	3 224	1 079
Median age	21.3	21.3	21.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	6 169	6 169	1 848
In households	5 762	5 762	1 561
Householder	1 545	1 545	464
Family householder	1 208	1 208	340
Nonfamily householder	337	337	124
Living alone	240	240	87
Spouse	1 156	1 156	284
Child	2 524	2 524	658
Other relatives	252	252	64
Nonrelatives	285	285	91
Institutionalized persons	13	13	4
Other persons in group quarters	394	394	283
Persons per household	3.07	3.07	2.88
Persons per family	3.45	3.45	3.34
Persons 65 years and over	174	174	54
In households	169	169	53
Householder	101	101	34
Nonfamily householder	47	47	18
Living alone	45	45	16
Spouse	39	39	13
Other relatives	24	24	5
Nonrelatives	5	5	1
Institutionalized persons	5	5	1
Other persons in group quarters	-	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	1 208	1 208	340
With own children under 18 years	813	813	243
Number of own children under 18 years	2 236	2 236	609
Married-couple families	972	972	263
With own children under 18 years	628	628	178
Number of own children under 18 years	1 777	1 777	451
Female householder, no husband present	169	169	58
With own children under 18 years	146	146	52
Number of own children under 18 years	369	369	134
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	2 145	2 145	774
Never married	865	865	373
Now married, except separated	1 071	1 071	314
Separated	62	62	32
Widowed	19	19	5
Divorced	128	128	50
Females 15 years and over	1 893	1 893	468
Never married	387	387	102
Now married, except separated	1 223	1 223	293
Separated	47	47	16
Widowed	55	55	13
Divorced	181	181	44

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bremerton, WA MSA	Kitsop County	
		Total	Bremerton city
AGE			
All persons	167 850	167 850	31 254
Under 5 years	13 133	13 133	2 645
5 to 9 years	13 403	13 403	2 072
10 to 14 years	12 066	12 066	1 469
15 to 19 years	11 090	11 090	1 952
20 to 24 years	12 172	12 172	4 315
25 to 34 years	28 309	28 309	5 861
35 to 44 years	28 400	28 400	3 776
45 to 54 years	17 412	17 412	2 170
55 to 64 years	12 390	12 390	2 072
65 to 74 years	11 416	11 416	2 533
75 to 84 years	6 203	6 203	1 727
85 years and over	1 856	1 856	662
3 and 4 years	5 347	5 347	990
16 years and over	126 975	126 975	24 821
18 years and over	122 765	122 765	24 351
21 years and over	115 611	115 611	22 211
60 years and over	25 721	25 721	6 058
62 years and over	23 343	23 343	5 661
Median	32.9	32.9	29.6
Female	81 950	81 950	14 813
Under 5 years	6 456	6 456	1 298
5 to 9 years	6 349	6 349	1 006
10 to 14 years	5 826	5 826	690
15 to 19 years	5 227	5 227	823
20 to 24 years	5 072	5 072	1 496
25 to 34 years	13 391	13 391	2 467
35 to 44 years	14 038	14 038	1 745
45 to 54 years	8 177	8 177	1 077
55 to 64 years	6 234	6 234	1 120
65 to 74 years	6 112	6 112	1 449
75 to 84 years	3 725	3 725	1 146
85 years and over	1 343	1 343	496
3 and 4 years	2 572	2 572	471
16 years and over	62 218	62 218	11 710
18 years and over	60 156	60 156	11 474
21 years and over	57 022	57 022	10 691
60 years and over	14 377	14 377	3 695
62 years and over	13 142	13 142	3 480
Median	34.1	34.1	33.3
Male	85 900	85 900	16 441
Median age	31.7	31.7	27.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	167 850	167 850	31 254
In households	162 815	162 815	28 453
Householder	63 656	63 656	12 879
Family householder	45 782	45 782	7 498
Nonfamily householder	17 874	17 874	5 381
Living alone	14 386	14 386	4 403
Spouse	37 865	37 865	5 665
Child	50 254	50 254	7 503
Other relatives	3 738	3 738	615
Nonrelatives	7 302	7 302	1 791
Institutionalized persons	1 653	1 653	616
Other persons in group quarters	3 382	3 382	2 185
Persons per household	2.61	2.61	2.27
Persons per family	3.07	3.07	2.93
Persons 65 years and over	19 475	19 475	4 922
In households	18 228	18 228	4 411
Householder	12 256	12 256	3 191
Nonfamily householder	5 607	5 607	1 780
Living alone	5 368	5 368	1 722
Spouse	4 938	4 938	1 068
Other relatives	785	785	96
Nonrelatives	249	249	56
Institutionalized persons	1 244	1 244	509
Other persons in group quarters	3	3	2
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	45 782	45 782	7 498
With own children under 18 years	23 413	23 413	3 667
Number of own children under 18 years	42 458	42 458	6 450
Married-couple families	38 957	38 957	5 890
With own children under 18 years	18 766	18 766	2 557
Number of own children under 18 years	35 072	35 072	4 712
Female householder, no husband present	5 113	5 113	1 306
With own children under 18 years	3 600	3 600	932
Number of own children under 18 years	5 826	5 826	1 494
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	65 929	65 929	13 249
Never married	16 724	16 724	4 768
Now married, except separated	40 816	40 816	6 467
Separated	1 082	1 082	285
Widowed	1 305	1 305	335
Divorced	6 002	6 002	1 394
Females 15 years and over	63 319	63 319	11 819
Never married	9 683	9 683	1 889
Now married, except separated	39 040	39 040	5 905
Separated	1 335	1 335	405
Widowed	6 194	6 194	1 864
Divorced	7 067	7 067	1 756

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bremerton, WA MSA	Kitsap County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Kitsap County									
		Total	Bremerton city	Tract 801.01	Tract 801.02	Tract 802	Tract 803	Tract 804	Tract 806	Tract 807	Tract 809.98	Tract 810	Tract 814
RACE													
All persons	189 731	189 731	38 142	1 987	3 653	3 495	4 382	3 525	4 894	3 113	3 533	4 533	312
White	171 063	171 063	32 011	1 723	3 131	2 975	3 618	3 211	4 231	2 957	3 232	3 648	263
Black	5 107	5 107	2 719	83	168	169	415	88	218	42	123	422	29
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	3 211	3 211	640	21	54	29	73	42	98	31	57	110	4
American Indian	3 068	3 068	608	20	50	24	70	42	93	31	52	97	3
Eskimo	59	59	16	1	4	4	3	1	3	1	2	7	1
Aleut	84	84	16	1	4	1	3	1	2	1	3	6	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	8 282	8 282	2 012	138	248	248	167	130	289	64	93	305	11
Asian	6 850	6 850	1 684	120	220	206	140	116	217	59	78	248	10
Chinese	417	417	117	9	9	10	10	9	18	11	44	44	10
Filipino	4 179	4 179	1 128	71	155	155	87	77	154	28	41	100	8
Japanese	1 005	1 005	99	15	19	13	9	17	7	10	12	13	1
Korean	76	76	21	1	1	6	5	2	2	5	5	3	1
Vietnamese	587	587	125	25	23	11	13	2	19	2	15	11	1
Other Asian	293	293	122	1	7	8	11	1	7	1	7	73	1
Other Asian (of any race)	24	24	7	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	1
Other Asian	7	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other Asian	50	50	14	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Pacific Islander	211	211	50	4	7	3	5	6	10	3	4	1	1
Hawaiian	1 432	1 432	328	18	28	42	27	14	72	5	15	57	1
Samoan	367	367	68	5	1	6	1	3	10	3	10	13	1
Other Pacific Islander	168	168	49	1	1	2	8	2	4	2	5	8	1
Other Pacific Islander	852	852	202	13	27	30	18	9	58	2	5	36	1
Other race	45	45	9	22	52	74	109	54	58	19	28	48	5
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	189 731	189 731	38 142	1 987	3 653	3 495	4 382	3 525	4 894	3 113	3 533	4 533	312
Hispanic origin (of any race)	6 169	6 169	1 848	102	128	152	242	114	169	63	102	195	13
Mexican	3 299	3 299	975	61	73	80	125	57	82	40	55	114	7
Puerto Rican	565	565	202	3	9	17	34	12	26	12	12	10	4
Cuban	97	97	32	2	2	3	6	1	6	1	1	6	2
Other Hispanic	2 208	2 208	639	36	44	52	77	44	61	11	35	65	2
Not of Hispanic origin	183 562	183 562	36 294	1 885	3 525	3 343	4 140	3 411	4 725	3 050	3 431	4 338	299
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	189 731	189 731	38 142	1 987	3 653	3 495	4 382	3 525	4 894	3 113	3 533	4 533	312
White	171 063	171 063	32 011	1 723	3 131	2 975	3 618	3 211	4 231	2 957	3 232	3 648	263
Hispanic origin	3 213	3 213	757	54	55	43	99	45	66	42	53	101	5
Not of Hispanic origin	167 850	167 850	31 254	1 669	3 076	2 932	3 519	3 166	4 165	2 915	3 179	3 547	258
Black	5 107	5 107	2 719	83	168	169	415	88	218	42	123	422	29
Hispanic origin	134	134	88	3	1	1	16	4	16	3	1	14	1
Not of Hispanic origin	4 973	4 973	2 631	80	167	169	399	84	202	39	122	408	28
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	3 211	3 211	640	21	54	29	73	42	98	31	57	110	4
Hispanic origin	220	220	67	7	3	6	11	6	11	1	6	9	1
Not of Hispanic origin	2 991	2 991	573	14	51	23	72	36	87	31	51	101	4
Asian or Pacific Islander	8 282	8 282	2 012	138	248	248	167	130	289	64	93	305	11
Hispanic origin	684	684	234	17	24	32	22	13	27	6	18	33	2
Not of Hispanic origin	7 598	7 598	1 778	121	224	216	145	117	262	64	75	272	9
Other race	2 068	2 068	760	22	52	74	109	54	58	19	28	48	5
Hispanic origin	1 918	1 918	702	21	45	71	104	46	49	18	24	38	5
Not of Hispanic origin	150	150	58	1	7	3	5	8	9	1	4	10	1

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Bremerton city, Kitsap County											
Totals for split tracts (BNA's in Kitsap County—Con.													
Tract 920	Tract 921	Tract 801.01 (pt.)	Tract 801.02 (pt.)	Tract 802 (pt.)	Tract 803 (pt.)	Tract 804 (pt.)	Tract 805	Tract 806 (pt.)	Tract 807 (pt.)	Tract 808.98	Tract 809.98 (pt.)	Tract 810 (pt.)	Tract 811
RACE													
All persons													
3 454	3 513	1 007	3 243	2 274	4 322	2 640	2 197	4 866	1 498	3 086	1 195	1 628	3 664
3 299	3 339	855	2 822	1 853	3 558	2 420	1 850	4 204	1 430	2 380	1 100	1 171	3 203
10	43	47	137	146	415	287	140	218	25	287	34	208	196
58	37	4	52	22	73	29	49	98	10	35	23	43	82
57	32	4	48	17	70	29	49	93	10	35	23	39	80
1	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—
—	4	—	4	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
59	79	89	185	194	167	71	107	289	23	338	25	181	142
39	67	73	169	163	140	66	76	217	21	305	25	152	115
4	—	1	8	10	10	9	3	18	7	3	13	32	9
17	40	47	118	119	87	35	43	154	11	258	9	53	75
15	21	5	15	6	9	12	4	7	2	9	4	3	4
—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
2	4	17	21	9	13	1	13	19	1	8	7	—	10
1	—	—	4	8	11	1	3	7	—	4	—	61	6
—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	—	3	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	3	—	—	—	2	5	—	—	3	—	—	—
—	1	—	3	3	5	4	3	10	—	17	1	—	2
20	12	16	16	31	27	5	31	72	2	33	—	29	27
11	4	5	1	5	1	3	3	10	1	11	—	5	8
3	1	—	—	2	8	—	18	4	—	9	—	5	1
6	7	11	15	20	18	2	9	58	1	11	—	19	16
—	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	2
28	15	12	47	59	109	45	51	57	10	46	13	25	41
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons													
3 454	3 513	1 007	3 243	2 274	4 322	2 640	2 197	4 866	1 498	3 086	1 195	1 628	3 664
73	63	61	111	119	242	90	87	168	22	241	47	102	109
41	28	34	66	63	125	40	38	81	15	130	29	63	63
3	2	—	9	9	34	12	15	26	5	18	5	5	9
1	3	2	2	—	6	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	3
28	30	25	34	47	77	37	27	61	2	93	13	29	34
3 381	3 450	946	3 132	2 155	4 080	2 550	2 110	4 698	1 476	2 845	1 148	1 526	3 555
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons													
3 454	3 513	1 007	3 243	2 274	4 322	2 640	2 197	4 866	1 498	3 086	1 195	1 628	3 664
3 299	3 339	855	2 822	1 853	3 558	2 420	1 850	4 204	1 430	2 380	1 100	1 171	3 203
31	36	32	49	27	99	29	32	66	10	126	25	47	56
10	43	47	137	146	415	239	1818	4138	1420	2254	1075	124	3147
—	3	2	1	—	16	75	140	218	25	287	34	208	196
10	40	45	136	146	399	71	136	202	22	279	33	195	196
58	37	4	52	22	73	29	49	98	10	35	23	43	82
11	—	—	3	6	1	6	2	11	—	9	4	6	6
47	37	4	49	16	72	23	47	87	10	26	19	37	76
59	79	89	185	194	167	71	107	289	23	338	25	181	142
6	11	15	18	30	22	13	3	27	—	53	4	16	12
53	68	74	167	164	145	58	104	262	23	285	21	165	130
28	15	12	40	59	109	45	51	57	10	46	13	25	41
25	13	12	46	56	104	45	46	48	9	45	13	20	35
3	2	—	7	3	5	7	5	9	1	1	—	5	6

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bremerton city, Kitsap County—Con.					Remainder of Kitsap County							
	Tract 812	Tract 813	Tract 814 (pt.)	Tract 814.99	Tract 920 (pt.)	Tract 921 (pt.)	Tract 801.01 (pt.)	Tract 801.02 (pt.)	Tract 802 (pt.)	Tract 803 (pt.)	Tract 804 (pt.)	Tract 806 (pt.)	Tract 807 (pt.)
RACE													
All persons	2 730	641	312	2 802	-	37	980	410	1 221	60	885	28	1 615
White	2 339	512	263	2 017	-	34	868	309	1 122	60	791	27	1 527
Black	156	94	29	512	-	-	36	31	23	-	13	-	17
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	69	20	4	24	-	3	17	2	7	-	13	-	21
American Indian	63	20	3	22	-	3	16	2	7	-	13	-	21
Eskimo	3	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aleut	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian or Pacific Islander	114	13	11	63	-	-	49	63	54	-	59	-	41
Asian	82	11	10	59	-	-	47	51	43	-	50	-	38
Chinese	3	1	1	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	4
Filipino	55	8	8	44	-	-	24	37	36	-	42	-	17
Japanese	10	-	-	2	-	-	10	4	5	-	5	-	8
Asian Indian	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Korean	1	2	1	3	-	-	8	2	2	-	1	-	1
Vietnamese	12	-	1	4	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hmong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laotian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thai	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Asian	1	-	-	1	-	-	4	4	-	-	2	-	3
Pacific Islander	32	2	1	4	-	-	2	12	11	-	9	-	3
Hawaiian	11	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Samoan	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guamanian	20	1	-	1	-	-	2	12	10	-	7	-	1
Other Pacific Islander	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other race	52	2	5	186	-	-	10	5	15	-	9	1	9
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	2 730	641	312	2 802	-	37	980	410	1 221	60	885	28	1 615
Hispanic origin (of any race)	131	37	13	268	-	-	41	17	33	-	24	1	41
Mexican	64	31	7	126	-	-	27	7	17	-	17	1	25
Puerto Rican	11	3	4	37	-	-	3	-	8	-	-	-	7
Cuban	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Other Hispanic	53	3	2	102	-	-	11	10	5	-	7	-	9
Not of Hispanic origin	2 599	604	299	2 534	-	37	939	393	1 188	60	861	27	1 574
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	2 730	641	312	2 802	-	37	980	410	1 221	60	885	28	1 615
White	2 339	512	263	2 017	-	34	868	309	1 122	60	791	27	1 527
Hispanic origin	62	32	5	60	-	-	22	6	16	-	16	-	32
Not of Hispanic origin	2 277	480	258	1 957	-	34	846	303	1 106	60	775	27	1 495
Black	156	94	29	512	-	-	36	31	23	-	13	-	17
Hispanic origin	5	1	1	13	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not of Hispanic origin	151	93	28	499	-	-	35	31	23	-	13	-	17
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	69	20	4	24	-	3	17	2	7	-	13	-	21
Hispanic origin	8	1	-	4	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not of Hispanic origin	61	19	4	20	-	3	10	2	7	-	13	-	21
Asian or Pacific Islander	114	13	11	63	-	-	49	63	54	-	59	-	41
Hispanic origin	11	1	2	7	-	-	7	6	2	-	-	-	-
Not of Hispanic origin	103	12	9	56	-	-	47	57	52	-	59	-	41
Other race	52	2	5	186	-	-	10	5	15	-	9	1	9
Hispanic origin	45	2	5	184	-	-	9	5	15	-	8	1	9
Not of Hispanic origin	7	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Remainder of Kitsap County—Con.											
		Tract 809.98 (pt.)	Tract 810 (pt.)	Tract 814 (pt.)	Tract 901.01	Tract 901.02	Tract 902	Tract 903	Tract 903.99	Tract 904	Tract 905	Tract 906.01	Tract 906.02
RACE													
All persons		2 338	2 905	—	3 183	3 335	5 386	3 702	708	3 507	5 611	4 516	1 902
White		2 132	2 477	—	2 698	3 210	5 196	3 114	601	3 273	5 285	4 008	1 811
Black		89	214	—	5	11	16	243	59	28	59	19	5
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		34	67	—	418	38	77	51	6	24	71	362	46
Asian		29	58	—	413	37	75	51	4	24	70	350	41
Eskimo		2	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	9	5
Aleut		3	5	—	4	—	2	—	2	—	1	3	—
Asian or Pacific Islander		68	124	—	38	62	66	205	13	155	131	109	32
Asian		53	96	—	38	54	60	195	11	127	126	102	32
Chinese		—	12	—	2	3	4	3	—	5	15	16	—
Filipino		28	47	—	9	26	20	151	2	66	48	16	9
Japanese		8	10	—	10	11	23	17	1	25	22	14	10
Asian Indian		5	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	4	—
Korean		8	11	—	12	11	10	10	4	10	11	7	10
Vietnamese		—	12	—	1	—	—	3	4	10	16	40	—
Cambodian		—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Hmong		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Thai		1	—	—	1	—	2	2	—	—	2	1	1
Other Asian		3	—	—	3	3	1	7	—	5	7	4	2
Pacific Islander		15	28	—	—	8	6	10	2	28	5	7	—
Hawaiian		10	8	—	—	—	3	2	1	9	5	4	—
Samoan		—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	12	—	—	—
Guamanian		5	17	—	—	—	1	7	1	6	—	3	—
Other Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other race		15	23	—	24	14	31	89	29	27	65	18	8
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons		2 338	2 905	—	3 183	3 335	5 386	3 702	708	3 507	5 611	4 516	1 902
Hispanic origin (of any race)		55	93	—	69	57	92	231	52	89	117	101	32
Mexican		26	51	—	44	29	55	140	24	49	80	53	19
Puerto Rican		7	5	—	4	10	4	29	10	11	13	3	—
Cuban		—	1	—	—	3	—	9	1	3	—	2	—
Other Hispanic		22	36	—	21	15	33	53	17	26	24	43	13
Not of Hispanic origin		2 283	2 812	—	3 114	3 278	5 294	3 471	656	3 418	5 494	4 415	1 870
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons		2 338	2 905	—	3 183	3 335	5 386	3 702	708	3 507	5 611	4 516	1 902
White		2 132	2 477	—	2 698	3 210	5 196	3 114	601	3 273	5 285	4 008	1 811
Hispanic origin		28	54	—	34	43	82	109	21	60	51	63	21
Not of Hispanic origin		2 104	2 423	—	2 664	3 167	5 134	3 005	580	3 213	5 234	3 945	1 790
Black		89	214	—	5	11	16	243	59	28	59	19	5
Hispanic origin		—	1	—	—	1	—	5	2	2	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		89	213	—	5	10	16	238	57	26	59	19	4
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		34	67	—	418	38	77	51	6	24	71	362	46
Hispanic origin		2	3	—	10	1	1	10	1	—	2	14	3
Not of Hispanic origin		32	64	—	408	37	76	41	5	24	69	348	43
Asian or Pacific Islander		68	124	—	38	62	66	205	13	155	131	109	32
Hispanic origin		14	17	—	1	—	2	19	—	2	2	6	—
Not of Hispanic origin		54	107	—	37	62	64	186	13	153	129	103	32
Other race		15	23	—	24	14	31	89	29	27	65	18	8
Hispanic origin		11	18	—	24	12	27	88	28	25	62	18	7
Not of Hispanic origin		4	5	—	—	2	4	1	1	2	3	—	1

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

BREMERTON, WA MSA 21

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Remainder of Kitsap County—Con.													
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Tract 918	Tract 919	Tract 920 (pt.)	Tract 921 (pt.)	Tract 922	Tract 923	Tract 924	Tract 925	Tract 926	Tract 927	Tract 928	Tract 929	
RACE													
All persons	2 724	2 621	3 454	3 476	4 237	4 761	6 125	4 087	4 551	5 569	7 854	7 450	
White	2 488	2 363	3 299	3 305	3 919	4 296	5 512	3 885	4 280	5 266	7 429	6 985	
Black	64	69	10	43	90	73	114	25	49	45	64	68	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	34	28	58	34	67	59	55	51	59	99	83	109	
Asian	28	27	57	29	64	54	55	51	59	91	76	106	
Eskimo	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	
Aleut	5	1	1	4	2	5	3	4	2	8	5	1	
Asian or Pacific Islander	98	142	59	79	121	260	349	86	97	121	215	234	
Asian	62	110	39	67	85	200	262	67	85	90	138	132	
Chinese	6	9	4	4	44	125	153	34	57	36	85	5	
Filipino	30	69	17	40	15	28	45	13	12	19	28	32	
Japanese	14	18	15	21	3	1	2	12	8	1	1	1	
Asian Indian	3	3	2	4	3	28	26	12	1	6	17	18	
Korean	6	9	2	4	3	3	4	1	1	3	3	3	
Vietnamese	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Cambodian	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Hmong	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Laotian	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Thai	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Other Asian	4	1	1	1	6	3	2	1	2	1	2	9	
Pacific Islander	36	32	20	12	36	60	87	19	12	31	77	102	
Hawaiian	2	2	11	4	6	15	16	8	4	10	18	18	
Samoan	4	4	3	1	9	2	7	10	4	6	18	2	
Guamanian	30	28	6	7	18	42	64	10	4	15	49	73	
Other Pacific Islander	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	
Other race	40	19	28	15	40	73	91	36	64	38	63	54	
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	2 724	2 621	3 454	3 476	4 237	4 761	6 125	4 087	4 551	5 569	7 854	7 450	
Hispanic origin (of any race)	105	76	73	63	120	215	271	110	161	137	250	164	
Mexican	82	43	41	28	59	109	160	76	74	76	138	95	
Puerto Rican	1	4	3	2	9	32	15	11	8	16	4	13	
Cuban	1	1	1	3	1	1	5	1	1	2	2	1	
Other Hispanic	16	28	28	30	51	73	91	22	78	43	106	56	
Not of Hispanic origin	2 619	2 545	3 381	3 413	4 117	4 546	5 854	3 977	4 390	5 432	7 604	7 286	
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	2 724	2 621	3 454	3 476	4 237	4 761	6 125	4 087	4 551	5 569	7 854	7 450	
White	2 488	2 363	3 299	3 305	3 919	4 296	5 512	3 885	4 280	5 266	7 429	6 985	
Hispanic origin	56	45	31	36	65	107	155	71	81	95	171	100	
Not of Hispanic origin	2 432	2 318	3 268	3 269	3 854	4 189	5 357	3 814	4 199	5 171	7 258	6 885	
Black	64	69	10	43	90	73	114	25	49	45	64	68	
Hispanic origin	64	69	10	43	90	73	114	25	49	45	64	68	
Not of Hispanic origin	64	69	10	43	90	73	114	25	49	45	64	68	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	34	28	58	34	67	59	55	51	59	99	83	109	
Asian	30	69	17	40	15	28	45	13	12	19	28	32	
Not of Hispanic origin	30	69	17	40	15	28	45	13	12	19	28	32	
Asian or Pacific Islander	98	142	59	79	121	260	349	86	97	121	215	234	
Hispanic origin	5	130	53	68	111	225	325	83	86	117	192	224	
Not of Hispanic origin	93	19	58	15	40	73	91	36	64	38	63	54	
Other race	40	19	25	13	40	71	85	36	63	34	54	52	
Hispanic origin	40	19	25	13	40	71	85	36	63	34	54	52	
Not of Hispanic origin	40	19	25	13	40	71	85	36	63	34	54	52	

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bremerton, WA MSA	Kitsap County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Kitsap County						
		Total	Bremerton city	Tract 801.01	Tract 801.02	Tract 802	Tract 803	Tract 804	Tract 806	Tract 807
All housing units	74 038	74 038	15 693	991	1 594	1 451	1 931	1 734	2 269	1 441
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	69 267	69 267	14 718	914	1 517	1 406	1 852	1 640	2 120	1 361
Owner-occupied housing units	44 530	44 530	5 751	427	748	746	392	1 009	1 107	945
Percent of occupied housing units	64.3	64.3	39.1	46.7	49.3	53.1	21.2	61.5	52.2	69.4
White	42 256	42 256	5 436	405	679	715	365	963	1 054	916
Black	464	464	116	5	23	9	19	15	12	7
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	515	515	41	2	5	1	3	7	9	7
Asian or Pacific Islander	1 089	1 089	127	13	37	19	4	21	28	11
Other race	206	206	31	2	4	2	1	3	4	4
Hispanic origin (of any race)	699	699	85	6	11	10	5	15	18	11
White, not of Hispanic origin	41 861	41 861	5 395	401	674	710	362	951	1 044	909
Renter-occupied housing units	24 737	24 737	8 967	487	769	660	1 460	631	1 013	416
White	22 220	22 220	7 652	431	678	537	1 235	581	860	392
Black	1 054	1 054	658	26	44	53	126	21	77	10
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	437	437	163	4	11	11	22	7	21	6
Asian or Pacific Islander	705	705	337	21	23	42	35	11	44	3
Other race	321	321	157	5	13	17	42	11	11	5
Hispanic origin (of any race)	846	846	379	25	23	33	79	19	34	12
White, not of Hispanic origin	21 795	21 795	7 484	418	671	529	1 205	576	842	385
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	4 771	4 771	975	77	77	45	79	94	149	80
For sale only	549	549	96	3	6	4	3	7	13	18
For rent	1 139	1 139	398	63	32	12	51	20	32	23
Rented or sold, not occupied	536	536	116	5	13	8	6	21	40	4
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	1 312	1 312	35	—	3	3	—	8	15	10
For migrant workers	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	1 232	1 232	330	6	23	18	19	38	49	25
Boarded up	80	80	31	1	1	—	—	6	7	1
ROOMS										
1 room	1 108	1 108	460	80	13	14	77	16	74	8
2 rooms	2 954	2 954	1 148	73	70	77	106	79	137	36
3 rooms	7 208	7 208	2 584	130	194	148	402	225	262	108
4 rooms	12 983	12 983	3 724	185	444	390	518	368	574	298
5 rooms	14 397	14 397	3 117	180	325	213	525	330	500	295
6 rooms	13 505	13 505	2 116	160	286	225	160	310	323	256
7 rooms	9 876	9 876	1 265	105	150	170	59	189	196	156
8 or more rooms	12 007	12 007	1 279	78	112	214	84	217	203	284
Median, all housing units	5.4	5.4	4.5	4.7	4.7	5.0	4.2	5.0	4.7	5.4
Mean, all housing units	5.5	5.5	4.7	4.7	5.0	5.3	4.3	5.3	4.9	5.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.5	5.5	4.5	4.8	4.8	5.0	4.2	5.1	4.7	5.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.1	6.1	5.8	6.1	5.9	6.3	5.5	5.8	5.5	6.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.2	4.2	3.9	3.7	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	48 346	48 346	7 700	409	785	842	447	1 242	1 534	1 099
1, attached	2 824	2 824	1 490	38	207	105	264	37	149	85
2	2 560	2 560	1 543	50	142	78	335	91	232	67
3 or 4	2 608	2 608	1 149	42	23	234	154	33	37	8
5 to 9	2 947	2 947	1 126	111	166	71	157	71	45	8
10 to 19	2 762	2 762	952	105	153	34	160	122	82	57
20 to 49	2 206	2 206	769	88	82	47	144	103	74	—
50 or more	876	876	585	128	—	—	259	—	62	—
Mobile home or trailer	8 008	8 008	216	11	25	31	—	26	4	95
Other	901	901	163	9	11	9	11	9	50	22
Occupied housing units	69 267	69 267	14 718	914	1 517	1 406	1 852	1 640	2 120	1 361
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	15 327	15 327	4 799	324	425	340	642	580	660	359
2 persons	23 411	23 411	4 831	327	566	533	579	611	770	581
3 persons	12 005	12 005	2 223	129	256	237	325	208	300	202
4 persons	11 237	11 237	1 675	81	172	179	190	158	242	147
5 persons	4 801	4 801	776	35	61	75	85	54	89	50
6 or more persons	2 486	2 486	414	18	37	42	31	29	59	22
Median, occupied housing units	2.32	2.32	2.03	1.91	2.09	2.18	1.99	1.89	2.02	2.05
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.37	2.37	2.01	2.06	2.11	2.20	1.95	2.05	1.96	2.08
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.21	2.21	2.05	1.67	2.06	2.14	2.01	1.51	2.11	1.98
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	66 826	66 826	13 972	886	1 446	1 326	1 769	1 604	2 004	1 340
1.01 to 1.50	1 607	1 607	436	18	43	48	53	21	67	16
1.51 or more	834	834	310	10	28	32	30	15	49	5
Mean .....	.47	.47	.49	.45	.47	.47	.52	.41	.47	.39
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	34 136	34 136	4 965	327	609	666	335	905	987	786
Less than \$20,000	147	147	29	—	—	1	3	4	9	5
\$20,000 to \$39,999	1 135	1 135	439	—	16	10	17	66	117	31
\$40,000 to \$59,999	4 613	4 613	1 644	23	190	108	110	228	408	125
\$60,000 to \$79,999	8 137	8 137	1 622	125	283	289	120	314	273	161
\$80,000 to \$99,999	6 982	6 982	609	98	82	172	49	145	82	117
\$100,000 to \$149,999	6 956	6 956	378	48	31	82	24	83	67	167
\$150,000 to \$199,999	2 982	2 982	143	26	4	2	8	40	23	97
\$200,000 to \$249,999	1 147	1 147	50	4	1	1	3	11	5	42
\$250,000 to \$299,999	642	642	20	3	2	1	—	4	—	18
\$300,000 or more	1 395	1 395	31	—	1	—	1	10	3	23
Median (dollars)	87 900	87 900	63 800	82 500	65 700	74 900	64 300	69 400	57 800	92 200
Mean (dollars)	114 300	114 300	73 500	94 400	69 700	78 200	72 800	81 800	65 900	114 400
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	24 192	24 192	8 859	482	760	653	1 446	622	998	412
Median contract rent (dollars)	378	378	329	428	367	360	329	350	342	383
Mean contract rent (dollars)	391	391	323	502	363	327	351	337	341	390
With meals included in rent	288	288	137	86	1	2	70	—	3	2
Mean contract rent (dollars)	815	815	681	1 104	413	325	1 049	—	321	450
No meals included in rent	22 409	22 409	8 325	394	748	640	1 361	607	972	394
No cash rent	1 495	1 495	397	2	11	11	15	15	23	16

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Kitsap County—Con.					Bremerton city, Kitsap County				
	Tract 809.98	Tract 810	Tract 814	Tract 920	Tract 921	Tract 801.01 (pt.)	Tract 801.02 (pt.)	Tract 802 (pt.)	Tract 803 (pt.)	Tract 804 (pt.)
All housing units	1 622	2 109	44	1 337	1 433	417	1 448	940	1 907	1 343
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Owner-occupied housing units	1 522	1 974	43	1 162	1 348	407	1 374	923	1 828	1 279
Percent of occupied housing units	933	664	—	1 015	1 064	183	634	360	374	745
White	61.3	33.6	—	87.3	78.9	45.0	46.1	39.0	20.5	58.2
Black	892	596	—	987	1 023	173	590	339	347	718
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	19	40	—	2	8	2	14	6	19	11
Asian or Pacific Islander	6	5	—	11	9	1	5	1	3	3
Other race	14	18	—	10	20	6	23	13	4	11
Hispanic origin (of any race)	2	5	—	5	4	1	2	1	1	2
White, not of Hispanic origin	12	13	—	12	12	3	7	4	5	10
Renter-occupied housing units	884	590	—	982	1 017	171	586	338	344	710
White	589	1 310	43	147	284	224	740	563	1 454	534
Black	533	1 078	41	138	271	192	650	450	1 229	488
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	32	116	—	1	5	14	43	49	126	20
Asian or Pacific Islander	12	34	1	5	7	11	11	9	22	7
Other race	10	66	1	2	1	15	23	39	35	10
Hispanic origin (of any race)	2	16	—	1	—	2	13	16	42	9
White, not of Hispanic origin	5	48	1	5	5	15	23	29	79	17
Other vacant	531	1 057	40	134	267	183	643	445	1 199	483
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	100	135	1	175	85	10	74	17	79	64
For sale only	13	10	—	10	19	2	6	2	3	3
Rented or sold, not occupied	36	56	—	5	22	7	30	5	51	17
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	8	9	—	6	9	—	13	7	6	16
For migrant workers	6	9	—	88	3	—	3	2	—	1
Other vacant	37	51	1	66	32	1	22	1	19	27
Boarded up	1	7	—	3	3	—	1	—	—	3
ROOMS										
1 room	73	26	—	28	9	8	13	13	76	15
2 rooms	93	140	—	43	37	21	68	71	105	72
3 rooms	173	424	1	102	135	59	184	130	402	190
4 rooms	360	637	1	230	303	75	430	300	513	296
5 rooms	384	461	—	277	335	85	300	111	517	258
6 rooms	244	206	13	281	258	77	252	106	158	229
7 rooms	130	118	5	168	174	64	120	101	56	129
8 or more rooms	165	97	24	208	182	28	81	108	80	154
Median, all housing units	4.8	4.2	7.9	5.5	5.2	5.0	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units	4.9	4.4	8.0	5.6	5.4	5.1	4.8	4.9	4.3	5.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.8	4.2	7.8	5.6	5.3	5.0	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.4	5.3	—	5.7	5.5	6.3	5.8	6.6	5.6	5.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.9	3.8	7.8	4.5	4.5	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.7
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	928	975	26	883	922	214	656	399	424	897
1, attached	64	151	8	5	31	23	204	91	263	31
2	80	225	1	2	28	44	137	69	335	82
3 or 4	9	239	9	—	1	7	22	222	154	27
5 to 9	18	60	—	—	1	34	161	70	157	67
10 to 19	17	127	—	—	5	69	153	34	160	122
20 to 49	34	136	—	—	—	24	82	47	144	103
50 or more	52	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	259	—
Mobile home or trailer	400	92	—	431	437	—	23	1	—	6
Other	20	20	—	16	8	2	10	7	11	8
Occupied housing units	1 522	1 974	43	1 162	1 348	407	1 374	923	1 828	1 279
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	451	681	1	173	293	97	410	236	640	490
2 persons	578	625	9	350	503	150	510	328	564	477
3 persons	226	327	12	229	222	75	229	166	323	141
4 persons	152	189	10	242	196	54	140	125	186	110
5 persons	71	100	9	107	92	23	54	42	85	44
6 or more persons	44	52	2	61	42	8	31	26	30	17
Median, occupied housing units	2.04	1.99	3.46	2.75	2.26	2.21	2.04	2.19	1.99	1.81
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.05	1.98	—	2.75	2.21	2.14	2.04	2.23	1.93	2.02
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.00	2.00	3.46	2.79	2.51	2.29	2.04	2.14	2.01	1.50
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	1 458	1 854	43	1 106	1 302	389	1 313	856	1 746	1 253
1.01 to 1.50	40	77	—	40	39	10	35	39	52	13
1.51 or more	24	43	—	16	7	8	26	28	30	13
Mean .....	.47	.51	.45	.52	.47	.49	.47	.50	.52	.40
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	647	549	—	561	610	158	503	323	319	672
Less than \$20,000	4	15	—	4	8	—	—	—	3	3
\$20,000 to \$39,999	38	114	—	12	53	—	16	1	15	47
\$40,000 to \$59,999	118	243	—	55	136	10	176	43	102	174
\$60,000 to \$79,999	204	130	—	99	165	67	229	154	117	246
\$80,000 to \$99,999	126	30	—	139	97	52	55	89	46	106
\$100,000 to \$149,999	92	13	—	168	82	14	21	34	24	56
\$150,000 to \$199,999	31	2	—	59	45	11	3	1	8	26
\$200,000 to \$249,999	17	1	—	13	15	2	—	—	3	7
\$250,000 to \$299,999	11	—	—	8	7	2	2	1	—	1
\$300,000 or more	6	1	—	4	2	—	1	—	1	6
Median (dollars)	74 700	51 400	—	95 500	72 100	80 600	64 300	75 200	64 600	68 700
Mean (dollars)	90 600	54 200	—	106 300	86 400	92 100	68 000	78 600	73 600	79 400
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	581	1 277	42	130	266	221	732	557	1 440	528
Median contract rent (dollars)	313	215	700	366	348	372	366	360	329	350
Mean contract rent (dollars)	323	243	702	378	350	361	362	319	351	332
With meals included in rent	—	48	—	1	1	—	1	2	70	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	211	—	337	163	—	413	325	1 049	—
Na meals included in rent	553	1 208	16	117	256	221	720	547	1 355	516
Na cash rent	28	21	26	12	9	—	11	8	15	12

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bremerton city, Kitsap County—Con.									
	Tract 805	Tract 806 (pt.)	Tract 807 (pt.)	Tract 808.98	Tract 809.98 (pt.)	Tract 810 (pt.)	Tract 811	Tract 812	Tract 813	Tract 814 (pt.)
All housing units.....	1 195	2 260	737	702	613	779	1 601	1 288	403	44
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	1 061	2 111	697	696	559	744	1 464	1 163	354	43
Owner-occupied housing units.....	320	1 101	443	3	297	41	634	586	25	—
Percent of occupied housing units.....	30.2	52.2	63.6	.4	53.1	5.5	43.3	50.4	7.1	—
White.....	299	1 048	433	3	281	34	592	552	22	—
Black.....	8	12	3	—	10	2	19	7	3	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	2	9	3	—	—	—	7	7	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	8	28	2	—	5	3	13	11	—	—
Other race.....	3	4	2	—	1	2	3	9	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	8	18	4	—	2	2	10	12	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	296	1 038	431	3	280	34	587	550	22	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	741	1 010	254	693	262	703	830	577	329	43
White.....	636	857	241	572	245	554	729	483	276	41
Black.....	45	77	8	69	6	67	49	50	35	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	17	21	1	5	5	22	14	15	11	1
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	28	44	2	38	4	51	23	18	6	1
Other race.....	15	11	2	9	2	9	15	11	1	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	28	34	4	44	3	24	37	25	16	1
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	624	839	239	545	244	545	711	472	263	40
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	134	149	40	6	54	35	137	125	49	1
For sale only.....	7	13	11	—	12	—	14	23	—	—
For rent.....	63	32	10	6	17	25	84	34	16	—
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	4	40	1	—	4	—	7	18	—	—
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	2	15	5	—	2	1	—	4	—	—
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	58	49	13	—	19	9	32	46	33	1
Boarded up.....	11	7	—	—	1	1	5	2	—	—
ROOMS										
1 room.....	70	74	1	—	64	11	36	28	51	—
2 rooms.....	164	136	17	12	48	59	159	100	114	—
3 rooms.....	272	261	55	31	59	319	289	209	121	1
4 rooms.....	253	572	166	74	120	282	339	238	59	1
5 rooms.....	206	499	164	234	116	63	285	244	34	—
6 rooms.....	100	322	122	205	87	25	206	196	15	13
7 rooms.....	70	194	85	99	48	9	138	142	4	5
8 or more rooms.....	60	202	127	47	71	11	149	131	5	24
Median, all housing units.....	3.9	4.7	5.3	5.5	4.6	3.5	4.4	4.8	2.8	7.9
Median, all housing units.....	4.1	4.9	5.7	5.6	4.7	3.6	4.7	5.0	3.0	8.0
Median, occupied housing units.....	4.0	4.7	5.4	5.5	4.7	3.5	4.5	4.9	2.8	7.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.2	5.5	6.0	3.8	5.7	4.9	5.8	5.8	5.1	—
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	3.4	4.0	4.3	5.5	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.9	2.7	7.8
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	583	1 525	526	3	310	110	973	983	59	26
1, attached.....	35	149	70	406	8	122	52	23	5	8
2.....	111	232	59	9	24	169	144	92	35	1
3 or 4.....	94	37	7	137	3	223	95	76	36	9
5 to 9.....	119	45	5	136	—	30	121	71	110	—
10 to 19.....	115	82	57	4	3	16	49	34	54	—
20 to 49.....	69	74	—	—	34	15	81	—	96	—
50 or more.....	55	62	—	—	52	84	73	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	2	4	1	—	173	2	—	—	—	—
Other.....	12	50	12	7	6	8	13	9	8	—
Occupied housing units.....	1 061	2 111	697	696	559	744	1 464	1 163	354	43
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	478	659	204	4	190	328	493	382	185	1
2 persons.....	311	768	308	42	222	169	497	366	104	9
3 persons.....	120	296	96	123	71	128	212	186	40	12
4 persons.....	87	242	63	241	44	67	152	141	11	10
5 persons.....	38	88	20	185	24	37	66	54	7	9
6 or more persons.....	27	58	6	101	8	15	44	34	7	2
Median, occupied housing units.....	1.67	2.02	1.97	4.24	1.90	1.76	1.98	2.05	1.50—	3.46
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	1.76	1.96	2.01	4.00	2.00	2.00	2.05	1.98	1.89	—
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.62	2.11	1.86	4.24	1.72	1.74	1.90	2.13	1.50—	3.46
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	1 017	1 996	690	623	528	682	1 399	1 100	323	43
1.01 to 1.50.....	21	66	4	57	14	35	44	36	9	—
1.51 or more.....	23	49	3	16	17	27	21	27	22	—
Mean.....	.49	.47	.37	.77	.45	.59	.48	.46	.60	.45
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	256	981	370	1	198	38	583	542	17	—
Less than \$20,000.....	1	9	—	—	1	—	5	5	2	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	54	117	11	—	6	8	73	86	5	—
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	120	405	44	—	28	14	244	277	6	—
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	61	272	65	1	65	7	199	134	3	—
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	13	80	43	—	42	1	47	34	—	—
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	5	67	100	—	32	6	14	5	—	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	—	23	59	—	9	1	—	1	1	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	1	5	23	—	8	1	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	—	10	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	1	3	15	—	3	—	1	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	52 400	57 700	109 300	67 500	79 700	56 300	57 600	52 600	48 800	—
Mean (dollars).....	56 900	65 900	127 400	67 500	97 700	68 700	59 700	54 400	50 700	—
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	737	995	252	687	260	686	816	568	329	42
Median contract rent (dollars).....	279	342	395	422	299	100	325	310	242	700
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	292	341	409	428	325	139	328	312	245	702
With meals included in rent.....	1	3	1	1	—	48	9	—	1	—
Median contract rent (dollars).....	1 250	321	363	625	—	211	564	—	313	—
No meals included in rent.....	727	969	244	453	251	632	795	554	316	16
No cash rent.....	9	23	7	233	9	6	12	14	12	26

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bremerton city, Kitsap County—Con.			Remainder of Kitsap County						
	Tract 814.99	Tract 920 (pt.)	Tract 921 (pt.)	Tract 801.01 (pt.)	Tract 801.02 (pt.)	Tract 802 (pt.)	Tract 803 (pt.)	Tract 804 (pt.)	Tract 806 (pt.)	Tract 807 (pt.)
All housing units.....	—	—	16	574	146	511	24	391	9	704
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	—	—	15	507	143	483	24	361	9	664
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	5	244	114	386	18	264	6	502
Percent of occupied housing units.....	—	—	33.3	48.1	79.7	79.9	75.0	73.1	66.7	75.6
White.....	—	—	5	232	89	376	18	245	6	483
Black.....	—	—	—	3	9	3	—	4	—	4
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	4
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	—	7	14	6	—	10	—	9
Other race.....	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	1	—	2
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	—	—	3	4	6	—	5	—	7
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	—	—	5	230	88	372	18	241	6	478
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	10	263	29	97	6	97	3	162
White.....	—	—	9	239	28	87	6	93	3	151
Black.....	—	—	—	12	1	4	—	1	—	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	5
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	1	6	—	3	—	1	—	1
Other race.....	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	2	—	3
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	—	—	10	—	4	—	2	—	8
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	—	—	9	235	28	84	6	93	3	146
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	—	—	1	67	3	28	—	30	—	40
For sale only.....	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	4	—	7
For rent.....	—	—	1	56	2	7	—	3	—	13
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	—	—	—	5	—	1	—	5	—	3
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	—	5
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	—	—	—	5	1	17	—	11	—	12
Boarded up.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	1
ROOMS										
1 room.....	—	—	—	72	—	1	1	1	—	7
2 rooms.....	—	—	2	52	2	6	1	7	1	19
3 rooms.....	—	—	2	71	10	18	—	35	1	53
4 rooms.....	—	—	6	110	14	90	5	72	2	132
5 rooms.....	—	—	1	95	25	102	8	72	1	131
6 rooms.....	—	—	3	83	34	119	2	81	1	134
7 rooms.....	—	—	1	41	30	69	3	60	2	71
8 or more rooms.....	—	—	1	50	31	106	4	63	1	157
Median, all housing units.....	—	—	4.2	4.3	6.1	5.8	5.1	5.6	5.0	5.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	4.6	4.4	6.2	6.1	5.4	5.7	5.3	5.9
Median, occupied housing units.....	—	—	4.3	4.6	6.2	5.9	5.1	5.6	5.0	5.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	6.0	5.9	6.5	6.1	5.1	5.9	5.0	6.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	3.9	3.3	4.8	4.7	6.0	4.2	5.0	4.2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	—	—	12	195	129	443	23	345	9	573
1, attached.....	—	—	—	15	3	14	1	6	—	15
2.....	—	—	—	6	5	9	—	9	—	8
3 or 4.....	—	—	—	35	1	12	—	6	—	1
5 to 9.....	—	—	—	77	5	1	—	4	—	3
10 to 19.....	—	—	—	36	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	64	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	128	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	—	—	4	11	2	30	—	20	—	94
Other.....	—	—	—	7	1	2	—	1	—	10
Occupied housing units.....	—	—	15	507	143	483	24	361	9	664
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	—	—	2	227	15	104	2	90	1	155
2 persons.....	—	—	6	177	56	205	15	134	2	273
3 persons.....	—	—	5	54	27	71	2	67	4	106
4 persons.....	—	—	2	27	32	54	4	48	—	84
5 persons.....	—	—	—	12	7	33	—	10	1	30
6 or more persons.....	—	—	—	10	6	16	1	12	1	16
Median, occupied housing units.....	—	—	2.42	1.65	2.52	2.17	2.17	2.18	2.88	2.15
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	2.00	2.00	2.50	2.18	2.12	2.13	3.17	2.15
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	2.70	1.50	2.63	2.14	2.50	2.37	2.00	2.15
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	—	—	14	497	133	470	23	351	8	650
1.01 to 1.50.....	—	—	1	8	8	9	1	8	1	12
1.51 or more.....	—	—	—	2	2	4	—	2	—	2
Mean.....	—	—	.52	.42	.46	.41	.46	.43	.58	.41
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	4	169	106	343	16	233	6	416
Less than \$20,000.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	5
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	9	2	19	—	20
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	—	—	1	13	14	65	8	54	3	81
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	—	—	2	58	54	135	3	68	1	96
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	—	—	1	46	27	83	3	39	2	74
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	—	—	—	34	10	48	—	27	—	67
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	—	—	—	15	1	1	—	14	—	38
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	19
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	8
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	8
Median (dollars).....	—	—	67 500	84 500	72 500	74 400	52 500	71 500	62 500	81 500
Mean (dollars).....	—	—	66 900	96 500	77 400	77 800	57 700	88 800	65 800	102 800
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	9	261	28	96	6	94	3	160
Median contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	313	478	396	363	350	353	413	353
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	293	623	403	370	354	366	421	359
With meals included in rent.....	—	—	—	86	—	—	—	—	—	1
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	—	1 104	—	—	—	—	—	537
No meals included in rent.....	—	—	9	173	28	93	6	91	3	150
No cash rent.....	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	3	—	9

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Kitsop County—Con.								
	Tract 809.98 (pt.)	Tract 810 (pt.)	Tract 814 (pt.)	Tract 901.01	Tract 901.02	Tract 902	Tract 903	Tract 903.99	Tract 904
All housing units.....	1 009	1 330	—	1 572	1 447	2 047	800	—	1 217
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units.....	963	1 230	—	1 187	1 290	1 937	796	—	1 193
Owner-occupied housing units.....	636	623	—	945	907	1 601	5	—	961
Percent of occupied housing units.....	66.0	50.7	—	79.6	70.3	82.7	.6	—	80.6
White.....	611	562	—	868	885	1 567	5	—	925
Black.....	9	38	—	1	5	4	—	—	7
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	6	5	—	67	5	16	—	—	2
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	9	15	—	5	10	7	—	—	20
Other race.....	1	3	—	4	2	7	—	—	7
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	10	11	—	8	15	20	1	—	14
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	604	556	—	865	872	1 554	4	—	918
Renter-occupied housing units.....	327	607	—	242	383	336	791	—	232
White.....	288	524	—	191	369	329	696	—	223
Black.....	26	49	—	1	1	1	47	—	4
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	7	12	—	42	7	6	8	—	1
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	6	15	—	3	5	—	25	—	4
Other race.....	—	7	—	5	1	—	15	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	2	24	—	7	2	2	37	—	4
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	287	512	—	190	368	327	678	—	219
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units.....	46	100	—	385	157	110	4	—	24
For sale only.....	1	10	—	9	14	13	—	—	5
For rent.....	19	31	—	20	23	7	1	—	—
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	4	9	—	23	3	9	3	—	9
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	4	8	—	314	105	51	—	—	1
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	18	42	—	19	12	30	—	—	9
Boarded up.....	—	6	—	2	3	—	—	—	1
ROOMS									
1 room.....	9	15	—	18	24	17	—	—	10
2 rooms.....	45	81	—	78	67	29	13	—	17
3 rooms.....	114	105	—	180	129	94	10	—	35
4 rooms.....	240	355	—	336	291	203	122	—	141
5 rooms.....	268	398	—	356	284	429	240	—	201
6 rooms.....	157	181	—	292	253	436	244	—	244
7 rooms.....	82	109	—	160	184	381	111	—	222
8 or more rooms.....	94	86	—	152	215	458	60	—	347
Median, all housing units.....	4.9	4.8	—	5.0	5.2	6.1	5.6	—	6.3
Mean, all housing units.....	5.1	4.9	—	5.1	5.4	6.2	5.6	—	6.5
Median, occupied housing units.....	4.9	4.8	—	5.3	5.4	6.1	5.6	—	6.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.3	5.3	—	5.6	6.0	6.3	5.0	—	6.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.2	4.4	—	4.5	4.2	5.1	5.6	—	5.6
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached.....	618	865	—	1 221	1 029	1 766	15	—	967
1, attached.....	56	29	—	9	34	6	313	—	7
2.....	56	56	—	7	9	6	11	—	14
3 or 4.....	6	16	—	—	49	4	350	—	4
5 to 9.....	18	30	—	1	22	—	104	—	—
10 to 19.....	14	111	—	1	58	—	2	—	1
20 to 49.....	—	121	—	—	46	—	—	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	227	90	—	318	179	251	—	—	217
Other.....	14	12	—	15	21	14	5	—	7
Occupied housing units.....	963	1 230	—	1 187	1 290	1 937	796	—	1 193
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person.....	261	353	—	218	281	300	3	—	168
2 persons.....	356	456	—	466	487	713	120	—	390
3 persons.....	155	199	—	181	192	359	185	—	238
4 persons.....	108	122	—	189	201	346	269	—	227
5 persons.....	47	63	—	89	90	147	146	—	111
6 or more persons.....	36	37	—	44	39	72	73	—	59
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.12	2.07	—	2.31	2.25	2.44	3.83	—	2.66
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.08	1.97	—	2.26	2.30	2.43	2.75	—	2.60
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.21	2.18	—	2.61	2.07	2.51	3.84	—	2.93
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less.....	930	1 172	—	1 147	1 241	1 901	757	—	1 164
1.01 to 1.50.....	26	42	—	30	35	27	32	—	21
1.51 or more.....	7	16	—	10	14	9	7	—	8
Mean.....	.48	.48	—	.49	.46	.44	.69	—	.45
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	449	511	—	641	629	1 229	4	—	709
Less than \$20,000.....	3	15	—	10	—	2	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	32	106	—	20	12	12	—	—	3
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	90	229	—	67	31	40	—	—	26
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	139	123	—	110	86	255	2	—	119
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	84	29	—	93	124	279	2	—	192
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	60	7	—	156	182	344	—	—	237
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	22	1	—	82	95	161	—	—	104
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	9	—	—	38	40	46	—	—	15
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	7	—	—	28	23	44	—	—	2
\$300,000 or more.....	3	1	—	37	36	46	—	—	11
Median (dollars).....	72 100	51 100	—	105 500	115 900	103 300	80 000	—	102 600
Mean (dollars).....	87 400	53 100	—	132 400	141 800	127 300	80 000	—	116 300
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	321	591	—	233	366	305	770	—	208
Median contract rent (dollars).....	324	374	—	376	361	407	437	—	483
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	321	366	—	368	377	417	456	—	496
With meals included in rent.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	—	875	—	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent.....	302	576	—	206	348	284	263	—	196
No cash rent.....	19	15	—	26	18	21	507	—	12

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Kitsop County—Con.								
	Tract 905	Tract 906.01	Tract 906.02	Tract 907	Tract 908	Tract 909	Tract 910	Tract 911	Tract 912.01
All housing units.....	2 430	1 909	884	1 544	1 167	2 011	1 894	1 409	1 188
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units.....	2 311	1 762	722	1 421	1 095	1 873	1 745	1 321	1 121
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 169	1 382	588	1 182	947	1 081	1 452	980	455
Percent of occupied housing units.....	50.6	78.4	81.4	83.2	86.5	57.7	83.2	74.2	40.6
White.....	1 138	1 272	573	1 155	898	1 044	1 403	952	429
Black.....	4	4	1	1	1	1	3	6	6
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	8	79	10	6	9	3	13	8	6
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	18	25	3	19	35	33	30	13	13
Other race.....	1	2	1	1	4	—	3	1	1
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	9	13	7	8	14	8	14	9	10
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	1 130	1 263	567	1 148	892	1 037	1 392	947	424
Renter-occupied housing units.....	1 142	380	134	239	148	792	293	341	666
White.....	1 086	330	132	233	142	757	281	324	623
Black.....	18	1	—	1	1	4	1	4	12
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	9	39	2	2	1	6	1	6	12
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	15	7	—	3	3	24	5	5	14
Other race.....	14	3	—	—	1	1	5	2	5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	24	9	1	5	2	7	6	8	30
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	1 076	326	131	228	141	750	280	320	599
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units.....	119	147	162	123	72	138	149	88	67
For sale only.....	14	13	18	15	11	19	19	10	7
For rent.....	60	16	11	10	10	53	9	6	42
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	14	10	8	13	6	17	17	9	3
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	8	65	109	52	31	40	69	24	2
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other vacant.....	23	43	16	33	14	9	34	39	13
Boarded up.....	2	5	—	1	—	—	1	1	1
ROOMS									
1 room.....	37	22	15	10	10	40	26	10	12
2 rooms.....	106	78	45	28	26	105	56	43	64
3 rooms.....	382	168	93	63	46	287	111	81	198
4 rooms.....	484	343	159	132	103	377	219	214	235
5 rooms.....	465	402	193	231	168	460	272	260	174
6 rooms.....	372	371	191	339	207	298	342	301	132
7 rooms.....	279	268	103	277	231	191	283	219	150
8 or more rooms.....	305	257	85	464	376	253	585	281	223
Median, all housing units.....	4.9	5.4	5.2	6.4	6.6	4.9	6.3	5.8	5.0
Median, all housing units.....	5.2	5.5	5.2	6.6	6.6	5.1	6.4	5.9	5.4
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.0	5.5	5.4	6.5	6.7	5.0	6.3	5.9	5.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.2	5.7	5.5	6.8	6.9	5.8	6.7	6.2	7.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	3.9	4.4	4.5	5.2	4.9	4.1	4.6	4.8	4.0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached.....	1 207	1 405	722	1 446	1 096	1 000	1 619	1 066	545
1, attached.....	84	17	4	9	4	54	28	19	42
2.....	100	35	3	13	3	31	21	29	55
3 or 4.....	106	16	—	2	—	103	12	25	61
5 to 9.....	185	1	—	—	—	108	14	5	147
10 to 19.....	178	1	1	1	—	220	33	1	162
20 to 49.....	280	—	—	—	—	320	—	—	130
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	240	409	142	64	58	84	100	234	38
Other.....	50	25	12	9	6	91	67	30	8
Occupied housing units.....	2 311	1 762	722	1 421	1 095	1 873	1 745	1 321	1 121
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person.....	675	402	144	217	166	688	299	264	271
2 persons.....	836	658	263	531	397	665	629	450	378
3 persons.....	353	269	120	251	207	255	323	246	209
4 persons.....	284	260	135	275	225	177	336	223	176
5 persons.....	111	113	42	104	60	62	113	90	62
6 or more persons.....	52	60	18	43	40	26	45	48	25
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.07	2.23	2.33	2.43	2.46	1.87	2.41	2.38	2.27
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.19	2.24	2.33	2.43	2.49	1.98	2.46	2.38	2.70
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.89	2.18	2.32	2.45	2.20	1.66	2.09	2.37	2.03
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less.....	2 246	1 703	703	1 398	1 075	1 839	1 711	1 291	1 088
1.01 to 1.50.....	42	39	15	15	14	21	16	23	20
1.51 or more.....	23	20	4	8	6	13	18	7	13
Mean.....	.45	.46	.48	.41	.41	.41	.42	.45	.46
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	843	961	455	1 009	789	720	1 169	707	386
Less than \$20,000.....	2	6	3	2	1	5	1	—	4
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	7	32	12	5	2	3	1	9	—
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	31	159	55	7	10	14	12	51	6
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	164	150	120	33	23	31	36	136	32
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	272	139	81	54	46	69	67	147	112
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	246	202	83	219	150	213	245	202	166
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	85	130	26	246	194	151	244	93	46
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	16	49	28	119	125	68	131	32	9
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	9	27	10	82	56	45	95	14	2
\$300,000 or more.....	11	67	37	242	182	121	337	23	9
Median (dollars).....	96 600	99 200	87 800	185 800	189 600	157 100	195 400	102 300	109 300
Mean (dollars).....	110 300	131 700	129 100	239 100	237 100	203 800	256 400	122 100	123 400
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	1 128	364	131	224	134	787	279	328	659
Median contract rent (dollars).....	369	374	411	558	556	458	456	415	443
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	357	392	424	606	600	482	529	436	452
With meals included in rent.....	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	325	—	—	—	—	—	—	463	187
No meals included in rent.....	1 100	336	122	193	120	756	261	303	647
No cash rent.....	24	28	9	31	14	31	18	24	11

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Kitsap County—Con.								
	Tract 912.02	Tract 913	Tract 914	Tract 915	Tract 916	Tract 917	Tract 918	Tract 919	Tract 920 (pt.)
All housing units	2 253	2 270	1 149	1 205	1 824	2 200	1 045	995	1 337
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units	2 063	2 139	1 102	1 166	1 757	2 127	999	940	1 162
Owner-occupied housing units	936	1 857	839	942	1 104	1 563	784	754	1 015
Percent of occupied housing units	45.4	86.8	76.1	80.8	62.8	73.5	78.5	80.2	87.3
White	856	1 781	796	827	976	1 421	738	707	987
Black	12	10	3	20	30	27	13	9	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	5	11	12	6	15	18	10	7	11
Asian or Pacific Islander	58	45	25	84	72	89	12	28	10
Other race	5	10	3	5	11	8	11	3	5
Hispanic origin (of any race)	19	32	13	27	33	33	22	10	12
White, not of Hispanic origin	847	1 766	788	811	964	1 407	729	703	982
Renter-occupied housing units	1 127	282	263	224	653	564	215	186	147
White	1 008	261	243	210	592	476	200	164	138
Black	57	2	6	9	17	33	8	10	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	8	10	4	1	7	7	2	5	5
Asian or Pacific Islander	43	8	10	2	28	40	3	5	2
Other race	11	1	—	2	9	8	2	2	1
Hispanic origin (of any race)	44	6	6	7	19	19	7	9	5
White, not of Hispanic origin	980	257	239	205	586	470	195	157	134
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units	190	131	47	39	67	73	46	55	175
For sale only	18	13	4	17	13	16	10	3	10
For rent	78	5	11	3	17	15	2	29	5
Rented or sold, not occupied	53	11	10	9	7	17	8	9	6
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	9	60	5	1	—	4	6	—	88
For migrant workers	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	32	40	17	9	30	21	20	14	66
Boarded up	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	1	3
ROOMS									
1 room	27	20	12	4	17	5	4	1	28
2 rooms	70	58	22	6	71	24	15	9	43
3 rooms	305	115	77	31	145	103	46	19	102
4 rooms	552	234	175	77	229	265	156	135	230
5 rooms	366	377	174	165	291	312	192	198	277
6 rooms	310	474	194	287	398	443	228	216	281
7 rooms	288	391	185	277	348	468	186	174	168
8 or more rooms	335	601	310	358	325	580	218	243	208
Median, all housing units	5.0	6.2	6.1	6.6	5.9	6.4	6.0	6.1	5.5
Mean, all housing units	5.3	6.3	6.2	6.7	5.8	6.4	6.1	6.3	5.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.0	6.3	6.1	6.6	5.9	6.4	6.0	6.2	5.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.7	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.5	6.8	6.3	6.3	5.7
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.0	4.8	4.4	6.2	4.3	5.1	4.9	5.7	4.5
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached	1 032	1 831	923	1 066	1 130	1 684	869	716	883
1, attached	69	12	18	34	9	42	16	44	5
2	47	12	38	7	10	39	36	15	2
3 or 4	81	2	21	5	53	62	—	—	—
5 to 9	254	1	19	7	190	88	1	1	—
10 to 19	345	2	8	1	138	51	—	3	—
20 to 49	210	—	—	—	63	—	—	—	—
50 or more	108	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	103	379	116	77	226	217	120	193	431
Other	4	31	6	8	5	17	3	23	16
Occupied housing units	2 063	2 139	1 102	1 166	1 757	2 127	999	940	1 162
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person	448	287	203	110	237	263	182	162	173
2 persons	740	717	427	321	513	628	376	329	350
3 persons	403	423	204	210	379	448	178	155	229
4 persons	315	455	170	322	371	463	151	196	242
5 persons	99	169	65	147	168	212	74	68	107
6 or more persons	58	88	33	56	89	113	38	30	61
Median, occupied housing units	2.29	2.65	2.31	3.22	2.84	2.89	2.34	2.44	2.75
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.69	2.70	2.34	3.12	3.09	2.87	2.34	2.39	2.75
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.06	2.42	2.23	3.58	2.48	2.93	2.38	2.81	2.79
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less	2 002	2 077	1 080	1 133	1 681	2 053	976	926	1 106
1.01 to 1.50	34	39	14	23	46	50	17	11	40
1.51 or more	27	23	8	10	30	24	6	3	16
Mean .....	.48	.46	.42	.48	.52	.48	.44	.44	.52
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units	813	1 419	716	831	882	1 280	647	566	561
Less than \$20,000	1	—	1	2	2	3	1	2	4
\$20,000 to \$39,999	3	15	14	3	5	7	20	10	12
\$40,000 to \$59,999	19	75	47	49	35	35	96	38	55
\$60,000 to \$79,999	128	268	109	161	302	392	168	156	99
\$80,000 to \$99,999	265	256	119	294	347	473	187	184	139
\$100,000 to \$149,999	290	429	190	250	168	293	112	141	168
\$150,000 to \$199,999	72	173	166	31	14	57	34	18	59
\$200,000 to \$249,999	19	78	41	20	3	8	19	7	13
\$250,000 to \$299,999	4	38	20	12	—	4	5	7	8
\$300,000 or more	12	87	9	9	6	8	5	3	4
Median (dollars)	99 300	109 200	116 000	93 400	85 000	88 500	84 000	87 600	95 500
Mean (dollars)	113 200	136 400	127 700	104 900	90 500	97 100	95 300	96 300	106 300
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 121	266	261	219	646	559	207	183	130
Median contract rent (dollars)	505	458	420	567	474	467	451	475	366
Mean contract rent (dollars)	508	476	432	518	490	485	454	468	378
With meals included in rent	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Mean contract rent (dollars)	387	—	—	—	—	—	1 250	875	337
No meals included in rent	1 108	240	252	212	637	550	195	175	117
No cash rent	12	26	9	7	9	9	11	7	12

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Kitsop County—Con.								
	Tract 921 (pt.)	Tract 922	Tract 923	Tract 924	Tract 925	Tract 926	Tract 927	Tract 928	Tract 929
All housing units.....	1 417	1 720	1 717	2 275	1 563	1 703	2 036	2 770	2 649
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 333	1 632	1 668	2 218	1 487	1 616	1 916	2 635	2 431
Percent of occupied housing units.....	1 059	818	1 058	1 206	1 021	1 344	1 634	2 261	2 136
White.....	79.4	50.1	63.4	54.4	68.7	83.2	85.3	85.8	87.9
Black.....	1 018	782	988	1 119	994	1 284	1 577	2 179	2 054
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	8	8	10	21	5	14	13	16	13
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	9	7	13	6	11	16	19	20	26
Other race.....	20	18	40	51	9	18	18	33	31
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	4	3	7	9	2	12	7	13	12
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	12	9	26	30	8	24	28	45	35
Renter-occupied housing units.....	1 012	777	976	1 100	988	1 272	1 557	2 150	2 031
White.....	274	814	610	1 012	466	272	282	374	295
Black.....	262	753	568	944	444	267	270	359	274
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	5	17	9	19	4	—	2	2	4
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	6	11	8	7	6	3	5	2	6
Other race.....	1	20	15	27	4	1	1	5	8
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	13	10	15	8	1	4	6	3
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	5	32	25	34	20	7	8	13	7
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	258	737	555	926	432	263	266	352	272
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units.....	84	88	49	57	76	87	120	135	218
For sale only.....	19	13	15	7	18	10	15	31	29
For rent.....	21	26	10	30	19	6	20	39	6
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	9	18	10	15	11	14	7	10	25
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	3	3	1	2	9	21	44	11	114
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	32	28	13	3	19	36	34	44	44
Boarded up.....	3	5	1	—	—	—	—	2	1
ROOMS									
1 room.....	9	23	7	10	23	10	15	20	56
2 rooms.....	35	106	42	103	43	24	39	64	63
3 rooms.....	133	224	111	264	129	88	124	156	168
4 rooms.....	297	453	281	296	323	220	255	393	309
5 rooms.....	334	362	344	396	353	396	345	505	658
6 rooms.....	255	226	398	451	286	447	449	624	608
7 rooms.....	173	146	282	367	176	234	373	478	371
8 or more rooms.....	181	180	252	388	230	284	436	530	416
Median, all housing units.....	5.2	4.6	5.7	5.7	5.2	5.8	6.0	5.9	5.6
Median, all housing units.....	5.4	5.0	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.9	6.1	6.0	5.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.3	4.7	5.7	5.7	5.3	5.8	6.1	6.0	5.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.5	5.6	6.2	6.7	5.8	6.0	6.3	6.1	5.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.5	3.9	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached.....	910	1 010	1 184	1 394	1 158	1 438	1 613	1 793	1 708
1, attached.....	31	34	94	38	24	21	38	30	6
2.....	28	48	43	32	90	44	30	7	3
3 or 4.....	1	123	63	157	71	3	5	3	—
5 to 9.....	1	140	56	293	33	12	—	—	—
10 to 19.....	5	168	113	139	13	2	—	—	2
20 to 49.....	—	66	21	116	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	55	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	433	80	123	40	158	166	334	906	882
Other.....	8	51	20	11	16	17	16	31	48
Occupied housing units.....	1 333	1 632	1 668	2 218	1 487	1 616	1 916	2 635	2 431
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person.....	291	489	299	484	369	278	281	351	317
2 persons.....	497	535	539	665	520	527	644	866	729
3 persons.....	217	275	301	401	252	307	361	512	454
4 persons.....	194	199	315	379	198	315	402	537	536
5 persons.....	92	86	126	193	96	130	143	236	271
6 or more persons.....	42	48	88	96	52	59	85	133	124
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.26	2.11	2.49	2.44	2.22	2.51	2.59	2.70	2.87
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.21	2.17	2.54	2.95	2.23	2.55	2.59	2.63	2.83
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.50	2.04	2.44	1.97	2.18	2.36	2.58	3.00	3.26
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less.....	1 288	1 569	1 590	2 138	1 448	1 565	1 870	2 527	2 327
1.01 to 1.50.....	38	45	56	53	29	34	30	77	70
1.51 or more.....	7	18	22	27	10	17	16	31	34
Mean.....	.47	.48	.50	.49	.46	.47	.46	.49	.52
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	606	668	900	1 105	794	1 131	1 225	1 321	1 206
Less than \$20,000.....	8	5	1	—	10	4	2	9	6
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	53	47	21	6	71	10	27	23	39
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	135	183	186	103	141	242	86	101	277
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	163	249	368	584	228	341	236	328	261
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	96	120	221	347	126	172	348	347	268
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	82	42	78	53	141	195	359	394	295
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	45	15	20	7	49	94	108	81	47
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	15	5	1	2	16	42	29	18	10
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	7	—	1	2	8	17	16	14	3
\$300,000 or more.....	2	2	3	1	4	14	14	6	—
Median (dollars).....	72 200	67 400	72 400	75 600	76 200	77 700	94 200	91 600	81 500
Mean (dollars).....	86 600	72 400	78 700	78 300	87 800	99 100	108 900	100 500	86 400
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	257	803	601	1 005	451	260	263	348	277
Median contract rent (dollars).....	351	370	381	409	362	403	416	388	418
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	353	384	366	402	363	421	425	408	436
With meals included in rent.....	1	46	1	4	—	—	—	—	1
Median contract rent (dollars).....	163	833	413	257	—	—	—	—	487
No meals included in rent.....	247	738	581	986	434	240	242	322	251
No cash rent.....	9	19	19	15	17	20	21	26	25

Table 10. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Kitsap County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Kitsap County					Bremerton city, Kitsap County					
	Bremerton city		Tract 801.02	Tract 802	Tract 803	Tract 806	Tract 810	Tract 801.02 (pt.)	Tract 802 (pt.)	Tract 803 (pt.)	Tract 806 (pt.)	Tract 808.98	Tract 810 (pt.)
	Total	Bremerton city											
Occupied housing units -----	64 476	13 088	1 357	1 252	1 600	1 914	1 674	1 240	789	1 576	1 905	575	588
TENURE -----													
Owner-occupied housing units -----	42 256	5 436	679	715	365	1 054	596	590	339	347	1 048	3	34
Percent of occupied housing units -----	65.5	41.5	50.0	57.1	22.8	55.1	35.6	47.6	43.0	22.0	55.0	.5	5.8
Renter-occupied housing units -----	22 220	7 652	678	537	1 235	860	1 078	650	450	1 229	857	572	554
Percent of occupied housing units -----	34.5	58.5	50.0	42.9	77.2	44.9	64.4	52.4	57.0	78.0	45.0	99.5	94.2
ROOMS -----													
1 room-----	763	350	10	7	69	52	20	10	6	68	52	—	8
2 rooms-----	2 261	826	57	55	86	98	83	55	50	85	97	10	29
3 rooms-----	5 657	2 049	148	116	347	203	331	144	104	347	202	18	254
4 rooms-----	10 903	3 035	375	313	413	465	520	364	233	408	463	58	217
5 rooms-----	12 540	2 641	289	182	427	435	366	268	92	419	434	182	44
6 rooms-----	12 134	1 869	243	209	136	288	163	216	100	134	287	174	20
7 rooms-----	9 049	1 143	130	164	51	181	105	107	99	67	179	90	8
8 or more rooms -----	11 169	1 175	105	206	71	192	86	76	105	48	191	43	8
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.5	4.6	4.8	5.2	4.2	4.8	4.3	4.7	4.5	4.2	4.8	5.6	3.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	6.1	5.8	5.9	6.4	5.5	5.5	5.2	5.8	6.7	5.5	5.5	3.8	5.2
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.9	4.0	5.6	3.5
UNITS IN STRUCTURE -----													
1, detached -----	42 779	6 716	676	779	396	1 352	782	575	368	373	1 343	1	84
2, detached -----	2 270	1 149	161	80	188	116	111	158	70	187	116	330	89
3, detached -----	2 103	1 215	124	67	250	191	174	119	59	250	191	6	126
3 or 4 -----	2 147	895	18	168	129	23	191	17	165	129	23	114	179
5 to 9 -----	2 498	896	147	60	129	19	51	142	40	129	19	116	24
10 to 19 -----	2 319	783	128	24	138	64	106	128	24	138	64	3	12
20 to 49 -----	1 885	642	72	37	118	60	105	72	37	118	60	—	11
50 or more -----	690	469	—	—	241	51	56	—	—	241	51	—	56
Mobile home or trailer -----	7 139	199	24	30	—	4	83	22	1	—	4	2	2
Other -----	646	124	7	7	11	34	15	7	5	11	34	—	5
PERSONS IN UNIT -----													
1 person -----	14 527	4 447	395	310	597	614	619	382	211	595	613	2	295
2 persons -----	22 171	4 391	514	489	512	716	534	466	291	497	714	37	121
3 persons -----	11 077	1 897	230	208	259	259	261	205	138	257	255	101	92
4 persons -----	10 331	1 408	146	152	145	205	150	120	99	141	205	202	47
5 persons -----	4 277	627	49	59	62	77	74	44	30	62	76	150	25
6 or more persons -----	2 093	318	23	34	25	43	36	23	20	24	42	83	8
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.30	1.98	2.05	2.15	1.90	1.98	1.91	2.01	2.13	1.89	1.98	4.23	1.50
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.35	1.99	2.07	2.20	1.94	1.94	1.94	2.02	2.22	1.93	1.94	4.00	2.12
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.17	1.96	2.02	2.03	1.87	2.04	1.89	2.00	2.01	1.87	2.04	4.23	1.50
PERSONS PER ROOM -----													
1.00 or less -----	62 625	12 583	1 317	1 203	1 545	1 839	1 600	1 203	749	1 522	1 831	524	553
1.01 to 1.50 -----	1 248	308	24	33	36	46	52	22	26	35	45	39	25
1.51 or more -----	603	197	16	16	19	29	22	15	14	19	29	10	10
Mean -----	.45	.46	.45	.43	.49	.44	.48	.45	.46	.49	.44	.71	.54
VALUE -----													
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	32 305	4 681	547	638	311	940	493	466	303	295	934	1	32
Less than \$20,000 -----	129	28	—	1	3	9	13	—	—	3	9	—	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	1 057	411	14	10	15	112	103	14	1	13	112	—	5
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	4 316	1 540	172	105	105	383	222	162	41	97	380	—	13
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	7 589	1 524	254	275	107	261	213	213	146	104	260	1	7
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	6 545	1 579	75	165	77	80	25	53	83	78	78	—	—
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	6 653	361	26	78	24	65	12	19	30	24	65	—	5
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	2 895	140	4	2	3	23	2	3	1	8	23	—	1
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	1 117	50	—	1	3	5	1	—	—	3	5	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	628	19	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more -----	1 376	29	1	—	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	88 500	63 900	65 700	75 000	64 100	58 000	51 300	64 700	75 100	64 400	58 000	67 500	57 500
Mean (dollars) -----	115 600	73 800	69 400	78 200	73 300	65 700	54 300	67 900	78 400	74 200	65 700	67 500	71 300
CONTRACT RENT -----													
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	21 722	7 567	670	532	1 225	847	1 054	643	446	1 219	844	567	544
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	381	330	367	325	332	342	226	365	359	332	342	422	422
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	395	325	364	325	359	341	249	362	317	359	340	429	140
With meals included in rent -----	279	279	—	263	1 049	321	219	—	263	1 049	321	625	42
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	831	709	659	524	1 140	824	994	632	441	1 134	821	363	219
No meals included in rent -----	20 074	7 081	11	7	15	20	18	11	4	15	20	203	497
No cash rent -----	1 369	357	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990 — Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Remainder of Kitsop County													
Bremerton city, Kitsop County— Con.		Tract 811	Tract 814.99	Tract 810 (pt.)	Tract 901.01	Tract 903	Tract 906.01	Tract 912.02	Tract 915	Tract 916	Tract 917	Tract 923	Tract 924	Tract 928	Tract 929
Occupied housing units -----		1 321	-	1 086	1 059	701	1 602	1 864	1 037	1 568	1 897	1 556	2 063	2 538	2 328
TENURE															
Owner-occupied housing units -----		592	-	562	868	5	1 272	856	827	976	1 421	988	1 119	2 179	2 054
Percent of occupied housing units -----		44.8	-	51.7	82.0	.7	79.4	45.9	79.7	62.2	74.9	63.5	54.2	85.9	88.2
Renter-occupied housing units -----		729	-	524	191	696	330	1 008	210	592	476	568	944	359	274
Percent of occupied housing units -----		55.2	-	48.3	18.0	99.3	20.6	54.1	20.3	37.8	25.1	36.5	45.8	14.1	11.8
ROOMS															
1 room-----		29	-	12	6	-	18	20	4	15	3	7	9	17	14
2 rooms-----		126	-	54	23	10	63	59	5	60	16	37	95	55	44
3 rooms-----		221	-	77	82	7	111	232	17	113	73	90	233	137	129
4 rooms-----		279	-	303	199	100	271	449	55	195	216	248	262	253	247
5 rooms-----		238	-	322	251	213	342	294	145	250	269	310	360	447	362
6 rooms-----		143	-	143	222	213	321	265	248	346	380	363	403	587	560
7 rooms-----		116	-	97	144	102	243	284	239	411	265	265	340	454	351
8 or more rooms-----		133	-	78	132	56	233	281	324	290	329	236	361	499	395
Median, occupied housing units -----		4.5	-	4.8	5.4	5.6	5.5	5.1	6.7	5.9	6.5	5.7	6.0	5.9	5.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----		5.8	-	5.3	5.6	5.0	5.8	6.7	6.8	6.6	6.8	6.3	6.7	6.1	5.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----		3.6	-	4.4	4.5	5.6	4.4	4.0	6.2	4.4	5.2	4.5	4.2	5.0	5.2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE															
1, detached -----		834	-	698	796	15	1 178	896	930	976	1 464	1 077	1 266	1 654	1 523
2, attached -----		38	-	22	5	273	15	53	26	7	34	86	32	25	5
3 or 4 -----		104	-	48	4	7	32	31	5	9	26	40	26	6	3
5 to 9 -----		72	-	12	72	309	9	68	4	41	50	56	136	3	-
10 to 19 -----		93	-	27	1	92	1	208	7	168	72	48	266	72	-
20 to 49 -----		47	-	94	1	1	1	258	1	120	31	101	122	-	1
50 or more -----		70	-	94	-	-	-	163	-	58	-	21	113	-	-
Mobile home or trailer -----		53	-	-	-	-	-	92	-	-	-	-	53	-	-
Other -----		-	-	81	242	-	354	92	58	187	198	111	38	841	783
Persons in unit -----		10	-	10	10	4	12	3	6	2	10	16	11	9	13
PERSONS IN UNIT															
1 person-----		457	-	324	205	3	375	412	104	214	242	287	459	345	304
2 persons-----		456	-	413	442	104	618	683	302	477	585	516	630	838	700
3 persons-----		184	-	169	155	164	248	363	183	340	279	279	371	490	436
4 persons-----		133	-	103	160	240	229	277	286	329	403	288	350	521	521
5 persons-----		54	-	49	70	128	94	81	119	136	174	108	172	225	252
6 or more persons-----		37	-	28	27	62	38	48	43	72	84	78	81	119	115
Median, occupied housing units -----		1.95	-	2.03	2.23	3.83	2.19	2.26	3.11	2.77	2.80	2.45	2.41	2.68	2.87
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----		2.02	-	1.93	2.21	2.75	2.21	2.59	2.98	3.01	2.78	2.47	2.91	2.61	2.81
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----		1.85	-	2.15	2.45	3.84	2.09	2.04	3.57	2.45	2.84	2.41	1.93	2.99	3.31
PERSONS PER ROOM															
1.00 or less-----		1 272	-	1 047	1 029	674	1 558	1 828	1 025	1 518	1 860	1 498	2 000	2 439	2 238
1.01 to 1.50-----		34	-	27	21	22	17	19	8	31	26	42	42	73	63
1.51 or more-----		15	-	12	9	5	11	17	4	19	11	16	21	26	27
Mean-----		.46	-	.46	.46	.66	.45	.46	.45	.49	.45	.48	.47	.49	.51
VALUE															
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----		543	-	461	604	4	894	741	725	772	1 151	842	1 023	1 263	1 164
Less than \$20,000 -----		4	-	13	2	-	5	1	2	2	3	1	6	8	6
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----		68	-	98	61	-	28	3	3	5	7	18	3	23	39
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----		227	-	209	102	-	139	117	42	32	33	175	93	95	265
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----		186	-	107	107	2	132	117	139	257	336	342	310	310	250
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----		45	-	25	91	2	130	249	254	286	422	208	320	326	260
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----		12	-	7	155	-	191	257	216	158	276	74	45	386	285
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----		-	-	1	81	-	129	64	30	13	54	19	7	79	46
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----		-	-	-	38	-	48	17	18	3	8	1	2	17	10
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----		-	-	-	28	-	27	4	12	-	4	1	13	3	-
\$300,000 or more -----		-	-	1	37	-	65	12	9	6	8	3	1	6	-
Median (dollars) -----		57 500	-	51 000	109 900	80 000	103 200	98 700	93 400	85 300	89 400	72 500	75 500	92 100	81 600
Mean (dollars) -----		59 800	-	53 100	137 700	80 000	135 200	113 200	106 300	91 300	98 400	79 000	78 100	100 900	86 600
CONTRACT RENT															
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----		716	-	510	184	680	316	1 002	205	585	471	559	937	334	257
Median contract rent (dollars) -----		325	-	376	410	436	383	506	571	475	474	382	409	386	419
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----		329	-	368	419	457	406	510	523	490	492	364	400	405	438
With meals included in rent -----		9	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	4	-	-
Median contract rent (dollars) -----		564	-	-	875	-	-	387	-	-	-	413	257	-	487
No meals included in rent -----		695	-	497	160	236	292	989	198	576	463	540	918	309	232
No cash rent -----		12	-	13	23	444	24	12	7	9	8	18	15	25	24

Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bremerton, WA MSA		Kitsap County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Kitsap County		Bremerton city, Kitsap County	
	Total	Bremerton city	Total	Bremerton city	Tract 803	Tract 810	Tract 803 (pt.)	Tract 814.99
Occupied housing units -----	1 518	774			145	156	145	-
TENURE -----								
Owner-occupied housing units-----	464	116			19	40	19	-
Percent of occupied housing units-----	30.6	15.0			13.1	25.6	13.1	-
Renter-occupied housing units-----	1 054	658			126	116	126	-
Percent of occupied housing units-----	69.4	85.0			86.9	74.4	86.9	-
ROOMS -----								
1 room-----	29	25			2	2	2	-
2 rooms-----	109	78			4	13	4	-
3 rooms-----	216	159			26	36	26	-
4 rooms-----	356	214			46	40	46	-
5 rooms-----	315	154			48	34	48	-
6 rooms-----	220	77			11	18	11	-
7 rooms-----	140	33			3	6	3	-
8 or more rooms-----	133	34			5	7	5	-
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	4.7	4.1			4.4	4.2	4.4	-
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	6.2	5.8			6.0	5.6	6.0	-
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	4.1	3.9			4.3	3.8	4.3	-
UNITS IN STRUCTURE -----								
1, detached-----	638	214			23	60	23	-
1, attached-----	173	133			34	18	34	-
2-----	130	109			40	19	40	-
3 or 4-----	139	90			10	20	10	-
5 to 9-----	116	70			10	10	10	-
10 to 19-----	138	63			11	11	11	-
20 to 49-----	83	50			10	12	10	-
50 or more-----	42	37			7	7	7	-
Mobile home or trailer-----	44	1			-	3	-	-
Other-----	15	7			-	2	-	-
PERSONS IN UNIT -----								
1 person-----	292	182			30	32	30	-
2 persons-----	418	212			37	52	37	-
3 persons-----	317	156			37	38	37	-
4 persons-----	275	120			23	16	23	-
5 persons-----	137	71			14	12	14	-
6 or more persons-----	79	33			4	6	4	-
Median, occupied housing units-----	2.65	2.47			2.65	2.38	2.65	-
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	2.74	2.18			2.74	2.29	2.74	-
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	2.62	2.54			2.62	2.42	2.62	-
PERSONS PER ROOM -----								
1.00 or less-----	1 386	689			133	139	133	-
1.01 to 1.50-----	83	50			10	12	10	-
1.51 or more-----	49	35			2	5	2	-
Mean-----	.59	.65			.64	.60	.64	-
VALUE -----								
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	403	103			16	35	16	-
Less than \$20,000-----	2	-			-	1	-	-
\$20,000 to \$39,999-----	15	7			-	6	-	-
\$40,000 to \$59,999-----	81	34			3	14	3	-
\$60,000 to \$79,999-----	129	41			8	9	8	-
\$80,000 to \$99,999-----	112	14			4	4	4	-
\$100,000 to \$149,999-----	54	6			-	1	-	-
\$150,000 to \$199,999-----	7	1			-	-	-	-
\$200,000 to \$249,999-----	3	-			-	-	-	-
\$250,000 to \$299,999-----	-	-			-	-	-	-
\$300,000 or more-----	-	-			-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)-----	75 400	63 500			71 300	54 200	71 300	-
Mean (dollars)-----	79 400	66 200			69 400	55 400	69 400	-
CONTRACT RENT -----								
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	1 035	646			122	112	122	-
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	368	326			267	170	267	-
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	359	318			301	233	301	-
With meals included in rent-----	4	4			-	4	-	-
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	157	157			-	157	-	-
No meals included in rent-----	977	620			122	108	122	-
No cash rent-----	54	22			-	-	-	-

Table 12. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bremerton, WA MSA	Kitsop County		
		Total	Bremerton city	Tract 901.01
Occupied housing units -----	952	952	204	109
TENURE				
Owner-occupied housing units -----	515		41	67
Percent of occupied housing units -----	54.1		20.1	61.5
Renter-occupied housing units -----	437		163	42
Percent of occupied housing units -----	45.9		79.9	38.5
ROOMS				
1 room -----	19		4	-
2 rooms -----	41		31	2
3 rooms -----	109		40	8
4 rooms -----	200		50	27
5 rooms -----	197		34	27
6 rooms -----	175		22	30
7 rooms -----	101		11	6
8 or more rooms -----	110		12	9
Median, occupied housing units -----	5.0		4.0	5.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.8		6.0	5.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.2		3.7	4.5
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1, detached -----	544		74	72
1, attached -----	44		24	-
2 -----	44		30	-
3 or 4 -----	42		19	-
5 to 9 -----	30		17	-
10 to 19 -----	40		18	-
20 to 49 -----	16		9	-
50 or more -----	6		6	-
Mobile home or trailer -----	177		5	35
Other -----	9		2	2
PERSONS IN UNIT				
1 person -----	166		51	11
2 persons -----	277		66	20
3 persons -----	180		36	21
4 persons -----	176		34	26
5 persons -----	82		8	17
6 or more persons -----	71		9	14
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.68		2.27	3.60
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.80		2.32	3.54
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.53		2.26	3.67
PERSONS PER ROOM				
1.00 or less -----	891		187	101
1.01 to 1.50 -----	40		8	7
1.51 or more -----	21		9	1
Mean -----	.63		.69	.72
VALUE				
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	334	38		32
Less than \$20,000 -----	13		1	8
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	26		1	10
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	70		17	5
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	99		13	6
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	44		1	1
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	48		3	1
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	17		1	1
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	6		-	-
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	5		-	-
\$300,000 or more -----	6		1	-
Median (dollars) -----	70,400		60,000	30,000
Mean (dollars) -----	88,200		80,800	43,700
CONTRACT RENT				
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	431	162		40
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	331	307		113
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	324	286		145
With meals included in rent -----	3	3		-
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	246	246		-
No meals included in rent -----	415	157		37
No cash rent -----	13	2		3

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

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Table 14. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bremerton, WA MSA	Kitsap County	
		Total	Bremerton city
Occupied housing units -----	1 545	1 545	464
TENURE			
Owner-occupied housing units -----	699	699	85
Percent of occupied housing units -----	45.2	45.2	18.3
Renter-occupied housing units -----	846	846	379
Percent of occupied housing units -----	54.8	54.8	81.7
ROOMS			
1 room -----	33	33	24
2 rooms -----	93	93	46
3 rooms -----	197	197	88
4 rooms -----	338	338	129
5 rooms -----	283	283	94
6 rooms -----	254	254	47
7 rooms -----	169	169	24
8 or more rooms -----	178	178	12
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	4.9	4.9	4.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	6.1	6.1	5.4
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.1	4.1	3.8
UNITS IN STRUCTURE			
1, detached -----	831	831	145
1, attached -----	125	125	74
2 -----	89	89	58
3 or 4 -----	103	103	51
5 to 9 -----	107	107	54
10 to 19 -----	81	81	29
20 to 49 -----	63	63	29
50 or more -----	24	24	17
Mobile home or trailer -----	107	107	2
Other -----	15	15	5
PERSONS IN UNIT			
1 person -----	240	240	87
2 persons -----	400	400	129
3 persons -----	333	333	94
4 persons -----	300	300	89
5 persons -----	177	177	42
6 or more persons -----	95	95	23
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.90	2.90	2.67
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	3.14	3.14	2.43
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.71	2.71	2.71
PERSONS PER ROOM			
1.00 or less -----	1 397	1 397	403
1.01 to 1.50 -----	93	93	31
1.51 or more -----	55	55	30
Mean -----	.73	.73	.81
VALUE			
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	581	581	77
Less than \$20,000 -----	2	2	1
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	22	22	10
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	76	76	23
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	166	166	27
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	134	134	9
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	109	109	5
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	47	47	1
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	8	8	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	3	3	-
\$300,000 or more -----	14	14	-
Median (dollars) -----	83 000	83 000	62 500
Mean (dollars) -----	99 900	99 900	67 200
CONTRACT RENT			
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	829	829	373
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	370	370	327
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	371	371	318
With meals included in rent -----	-	-	-
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	-	-	-
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	-	-	-
No meals included in rent -----	781	781	364
No cash rent -----	48	48	9

Table 15. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Kitsap County	
	Bremerton, WA MSA	Total Bremerton city
Occupied housing units -----	63 656	63 656
TENURE		
Owner-occupied housing units -----	41 861	5 395
Percent of occupied housing units -----	65.8	41.9
Renter-occupied housing units -----	21 795	7 484
Percent of occupied housing units -----	34.2	58.1
ROOMS		
1 room -----	750	341
2 rooms -----	2 213	806
3 rooms -----	5 563	2 005
4 rooms -----	10 734	2 984
5 rooms -----	12 394	2 598
6 rooms -----	11 996	1 844
7 rooms -----	8 953	1 130
8 or more rooms -----	11 053	1 171
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.5	4.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	6.1	5.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.2	3.9
UNITS IN STRUCTURE		
1, detached -----	42 320	6 652
1, attached -----	2 212	1 116
2 -----	2 056	1 191
3 or 4 -----	2 107	876
5 to 9 -----	2 436	868
10 to 19 -----	2 275	768
20 to 49 -----	1 850	626
50 or more -----	682	463
Mobile home or trailer -----	7 080	197
Other -----	638	122
PERSONS IN UNIT		
1 person -----	14 386	4 403
2 persons -----	21 944	4 323
3 persons -----	10 893	1 861
4 persons -----	10 189	1 370
5 persons -----	4 190	610
6 or more persons -----	2 054	312
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.29	1.97
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.35	1.99
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.16	1.95
PERSONS PER ROOM		
1.00 or less -----	61 855	12 390
1.01 to 1.50 -----	1 213	299
1.51 or more -----	588	190
Mean -----	.45	.46
VALUE		
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	31 979	4 645
Less than \$20,000 -----	129	28
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	1 049	408
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	4 277	1 527
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	7 508	1 513
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	6 472	575
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	6 586	358
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	2 857	139
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	1 112	49
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	625	19
\$300,000 or more -----	1 364	29
Median (dollars) -----	88 600	63 900
Mean (dollars) -----	115 700	73 800
CONTRACT RENT		
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	21 305	7 400
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	381	330
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	395	325
With meals included in rent -----	279	129
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	831	709
No meals included in rent -----	19 680	6 918
No cash rent -----	1 346	353

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bremerton, WA MSA		Kitsop County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Kitsop County									
	Total	Bremerton city	Total	Bremerton city	Tract 801.01	Tract 801.02	Tract 802	Tract 803	Tract 804	Tract 806	Tract 807	Tract 809.98	Tract 810	Tract 814
ANCESTRY														
All persons	189 731	38 250	189 731	38 250	2 012	3 676	3 538	4 423	3 481	4 885	3 048	3 574	4 504	495
Ancestry specified	172 015	33 864	172 015	33 864	1 859	3 269	3 260	3 922	3 232	4 398	2 699	3 239	3 920	415
Single ancestry	88 421	19 382	88 421	19 382	1 230	1 817	1 382	2 366	1 692	2 251	1 423	1 661	2 106	235
Multiple ancestry	83 594	14 482	83 594	14 482	629	1 452	1 573	1 556	1 540	2 147	1 276	1 578	1 814	180
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	17 716	4 386	17 716	4 386	153	407	278	501	249	487	349	335	584	80
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS														
Total ancestries reported	379 462	76 500	379 462	76 500	4 024	7 352	7 076	8 846	6 962	9 770	6 096	7 148	9 008	990
Arab	130	13	130	13	—	—	—	13	—	8	7	—	8	—
Austrian	630	56	630	56	6	5	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgian	231	38	231	38	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Canadian	668	109	668	109	28	16	7	14	37	—	—	25	67	—
Czech	1 088	63	1 088	63	23	83	20	—	5	—	—	8	8	—
Danish	3 406	451	3 406	451	74	92	43	22	68	57	44	87	75	—
Dutch	6 331	944	6 331	944	382	591	647	95	102	146	78	123	96	6
English	36 636	5 474	36 636	5 474	1 913	18	—	28	848	789	656	684	568	29
Finnish	1 913	291	1 913	291	72	307	178	12	28	81	18	29	59	10
French (except Basque)	11 513	2 099	11 513	2 099	—	28	318	212	121	308	174	187	430	22
French Canadian	2 399	562	2 399	562	53	75	37	65	59	125	29	48	16	—
German	55 889	10 743	55 889	10 743	394	1 028	1 153	1 263	1 045	1 422	879	905	1 486	133
Greek	670	112	670	112	—	—	9	19	8	16	6	—	8	23
Hungarian	716	144	716	144	6	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Irish	32 304	6 163	32 304	6 163	382	564	617	676	548	657	579	641	746	100
Italian	6 085	1 107	6 085	1 107	132	96	78	132	90	117	38	120	138	61
Lithuanian	451	62	451	62	6	24	5	12	—	8	8	—	—	—
Norwegian	14 763	2 364	14 763	2 364	111	307	178	145	325	492	231	354	206	36
Polish	3 976	766	3 976	766	5	64	7	72	52	163	39	79	35	28
Portuguese	836	180	836	180	—	28	—	25	23	25	14	8	12	—
Romanian	127	15	127	15	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—
Russian	1 418	186	1 418	186	16	27	43	—	29	21	4	38	8	—
Scotch-Irish	6 667	1 305	6 667	1 305	46	135	161	198	170	135	139	103	82	20
Scottish	7 455	1 134	7 455	1 134	61	108	91	118	111	143	118	111	216	—
Slovak	1 112	226	1 112	226	—	16	27	11	36	27	13	41	16	—
Subsaharan African	76	23	76	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
Swedish	9 761	1 623	9 761	1 623	73	169	167	160	190	244	190	229	144	4
Swiss	1 221	199	1 221	199	15	11	16	15	14	42	12	29	39	—
Ukrainian	300	49	300	49	7	—	6	—	—	7	—	4	—	—
United States or American	5 430	1 151	5 430	1 151	225	116	99	126	166	98	120	205	102	—
Welsh	2 923	589	2 923	589	16	51	80	33	85	128	38	30	53	—
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	158	23	158	23	10	—	—	15	5	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian	319	49	319	49	—	—	—	—	—	22	36	—	—	—
Other ancestries	155 075	37 123	155 075	37 123	1 834	3 498	3 056	4 538	2 647	4 255	2 531	2 919	4 267	499
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS														
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	34	12	34	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	174	48	174	48	—	—	13	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	21	10	21	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	6	6	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	101	10	101	10	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	40	22	40	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	251	38	251	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean	71	—	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	38	—	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	48	—	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	12	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	57	—	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	25	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Bremerton city, Kitsap County													
Totals for split tracts (BNA's in Kitsap County—Con.)		Tract 920	Tract 921	Tract 801.01 (pt.)	Tract 801.02 (pt.)	Tract 802 (pt.)	Tract 803 (pt.)	Tract 804 (pt.)	Tract 805	Tract 806 (pt.)	Tract 807 (pt.)	Tract 808.98	Tract 809.98 (pt.)	Tract 810 (pt.)	Tract 811
ANCESTRY	All persons	3 454	3 492	1 068	3 182	2 214	4 382	2 671	2 166	4 866	1 484	3 100	1 258	1 707	3 630
	Ancestry specified	3 138	2 978	989	2 787	2 031	3 888	2 482	1 894	4 379	1 285	2 823	1 163	1 469	3 054
	Single ancestry	1 437	1 428	609	1 457	1 202	2 360	1 260	1 168	2 238	715	1 440	712	793	1 750
	Multiple ancestry	1 701	1 550	380	1 330	829	1 528	1 222	726	2 141	570	1 383	451	676	1 304
	Ancestry unclassified or not reported	316	514	79	395	183	494	189	272	487	199	277	95	238	576
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS	Total ancestries reported	6 908	6 984	2 136	6 364	4 428	8 764	5 342	4 332	9 732	2 968	6 200	2 516	3 414	7 260
	Arab	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	8	7	10	—	—	16
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS	Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Central American	6	6	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	6
	Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
	Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Salvadoran	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—
	Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	South American	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bremerton city, Kitsop County—Con.					Remainder of Kitsop County							
	Tract 812	Tract 813	Tract 814 (pt.)	Tract 814.99	Tract 920 (pt.)	Tract 921 (pt.)	Tract 801.01 (pt.)	Tract 801.02 (pt.)	Tract 802 (pt.)	Tract 803 (pt.)	Tract 804 (pt.)	Tract 806 (pt.)	Tract 807 (pt.)
ANCESTRY													
All persons	2 730	536	495	2 732	—	29	944	494	1 324	41	810	19	1 564
Ancestry specified	2 393	440	415	2 372	—	—	870	482	1 229	34	750	19	1 414
Single ancestry	1 441	268	235	1 734	—	—	621	360	485	6	432	13	708
Multiple ancestry	952	172	180	638	—	—	249	122	744	28	318	6	706
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	337	96	80	360	—	29	74	12	95	7	60	—	150
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS													
Total ancestries reported	5 460	1 072	990	5 464	—	58	1 888	988	2 648	82	1 620	38	3 128
Arab	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Austrian	—	—	—	10	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian	—	9	—	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	21	—	—
Czech	9	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	15	—	—	—	—
Danish	16	7	—	14	—	—	6	30	11	—	11	—	20
Dutch	71	22	6	37	—	—	17	15	61	—	31	—	73
English	260	16	29	248	—	—	204	60	273	28	195	—	414
Finnish	—	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
French (except Basque)	206	28	22	43	—	—	15	7	150	—	18	—	58
French Canadian	65	8	—	30	—	—	12	10	6	—	6	—	22
German	734	96	133	840	—	—	160	99	555	20	244	—	476
Greek	19	—	23	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Hungarian	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Irish	416	69	100	285	—	—	169	25	214	6	88	13	333
Italian	113	14	61	109	—	—	51	—	61	—	21	—	22
Lithuanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	5	—	—	—	6
Norwegian	117	81	36	51	—	—	58	27	97	—	64	12	70
Polish	34	—	28	71	—	—	5	12	7	—	19	—	7
Portuguese	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	—
Romanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	6	—	—
Scotch-Irish	125	7	20	37	—	—	18	5	80	—	39	—	63
Scottish	88	70	—	68	—	—	36	5	38	8	54	—	26
Slovak	14	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	12	—	6	—	8
Subsaharan African	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish	97	49	4	44	—	—	48	6	33	—	68	—	57
Swiss	9	—	—	10	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	12
Ukrainian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States or American	72	—	—	10	—	—	70	33	43	—	24	—	90
Welsh	35	—	—	20	—	—	5	—	20	—	20	—	14
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29
Other ancestries	2 736	586	499	3 403	—	58	977	635	923	20	652	13	1 273
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS													
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—
Central American	4	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Remainder of Kitsap County—Con.													
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Tract 809.98 (pt.)	Tract 810 (pt.)	Tract 814 (pt.)	Tract 901.01	Tract 901.02	Tract 902	Tract 903	Tract 903.99	Tract 904	Tract 905	Tract 906.01	Tract 906.02
ANCESTRY													
All persons		2 316	2 797	—	3 164	3 354	5 401	3 702	724	3 573	5 626	4 432	1 874
Ancestry specified		2 076	2 451	—	2 889	3 035	5 052	3 370	643	3 151	5 199	4 215	1 766
Single ancestry		949	1 313	—	1 492	1 516	2 446	1 792	411	1 590	3 097	2 093	873
Multiple ancestry		1 127	1 138	—	1 397	1 519	2 606	1 578	232	1 561	2 102	2 122	893
Ancestry undesignated or not reported		240	346	—	275	319	349	332	81	422	427	217	108
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS													
Total ancestries reported		4 632	5 594	—	6 328	6 708	10 802	7 404	1 448	7 146	11 252	8 864	3 748
Arab		—	8	—	8	10	50	31	—	27	9	19	6
Austrian		—	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	5	—	—	—
Belgian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian		12	49	—	—	29	22	5	—	—	—	50	16
Czech		8	8	—	20	37	40	33	8	28	6	20	13
Danish		44	75	—	77	104	109	41	8	56	149	112	61
Dutch		83	52	—	71	135	309	83	10	152	172	144	30
English		528	413	—	663	640	1 095	503	60	631	1 152	909	502
Finnish		19	59	—	28	44	82	—	9	50	37	111	32
French (except Basque)		140	275	—	146	276	291	246	44	136	216	256	103
French Canadian		34	16	—	61	17	48	20	—	44	73	68	7
German		562	976	—	715	953	1 703	1 176	233	1 266	1 604	1 415	526
Greek		15	—	—	13	8	6	34	—	—	20	10	10
Hungarian		—	—	—	7	—	—	30	—	—	22	18	26
Irish		388	381	—	478	528	1 053	705	100	533	771	849	311
Italian		83	83	—	46	165	156	173	63	45	68	91	23
Lithuanian		—	—	—	—	—	25	18	9	20	6	9	—
Norwegian		227	151	—	339	346	609	41	24	445	868	502	225
Polish		32	18	—	66	69	80	93	16	109	117	91	24
Portuguese		8	6	—	2	25	37	—	—	41	39	4	2
Romanian		—	—	—	—	8	14	7	—	—	—	—	—
Russian		29	—	—	30	96	23	13	—	11	21	49	13
Scotch-Irish		73	43	—	63	78	238	66	17	59	222	130	84
Scottish		99	198	—	177	155	314	256	19	184	297	147	121
Slovak		35	16	—	8	37	9	27	10	—	6	26	18
Subsaharan African		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish		157	129	—	273	282	356	65	9	156	414	269	112
Swiss		8	28	—	38	8	39	13	—	24	44	26	18
Ukrainian		4	—	—	—	—	15	—	9	16	12	4	4
United States or American		124	94	—	58	112	127	62	36	139	48	60	33
Welsh		23	18	—	56	46	141	110	7	41	30	58	35
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	6	—	8	—
Yugoslavian		—	—	—	5	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries		1 844	2 438	—	2 705	2 411	3 569	3 410	746	2 838	4 512	3 219	1 270
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS													
Dominican (Dominican Republic)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Guatemalan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Salvadoran		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	3	—
South American		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Ecuadorian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Remainder of Kitsap County—Con.													
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Tract 907	Tract 908	Tract 909	Tract 910	Tract 911	Tract 912.01	Tract 912.02	Tract 913	Tract 914	Tract 915	Tract 916	Tract 917
ANCESTRY	All persons	4 026	3 062	4 012	4 746	3 660	2 787	5 351	6 214	2 944	3 765	5 323	6 523
	Ancestry specified	3 786	2 849	3 669	4 410	3 370	2 498	4 978	5 699	2 650	3 581	4 941	6 159
	Single ancestry	1 730	1 255	1 662	1 889	1 835	1 160	2 423	2 809	1 417	1 887	2 731	2 613
	Multiple ancestry	2 056	1 594	2 007	2 521	1 535	1 338	2 555	2 890	1 233	1 694	2 210	3 546
	Ancestry unclassified or not reported	240	213	343	336	290	289	373	515	294	184	382	364
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS	Total ancestries reported	8 052	6 124	8 024	9 492	7 320	5 574	10 702	12 428	5 888	7 530	10 646	13 046
	Arab	13	10	40	59	6	—	16	16	18	20	23	44
	Austrian	—	5	7	—	38	—	5	13	—	15	—	17
	Belgian	8	—	34	7	5	—	12	16	—	11	—	8
	Canadian	9	22	69	23	43	33	22	80	6	22	—	96
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS	Danish	99	28	102	166	43	33	121	83	50	57	105	126
	Dutch	208	93	152	152	150	92	270	137	72	78	145	140
	English	1 268	853	989	1 403	867	490	1 110	1 513	612	634	895	1 420
	Finnish	42	6	49	55	40	41	30	84	26	68	13	62
	French (except Basque)	222	214	215	193	225	174	295	503	141	277	254	584
	French Canadian	32	54	36	34	66	24	77	59	18	49	106	48
	German	986	878	1 125	1 255	1 014	767	1 524	1 731	826	1 155	1 764	1 998
	Greek	—	13	—	52	6	9	8	42	33	—	26	24
	Hungarian	19	48	20	83	13	7	32	33	—	30	18	28
	Irish	761	535	648	783	650	703	817	1 038	402	534	859	1 503
	Italian	101	53	178	163	101	121	179	232	88	145	293	293
	Lithuanian	46	30	—	46	16	—	41	—	12	—	6	16
	Norwegian	371	302	228	307	421	197	446	366	261	377	238	508
	Polish	38	30	84	91	51	132	134	135	103	88	152	150
	Portuguese	8	7	—	14	13	—	41	9	9	26	—	31
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS	Romanian	10	7	—	24	—	—	6	—	—	—	12	—
	Russian	81	62	42	72	8	12	81	72	16	—	34	10
	Scotch-Irish	161	171	212	212	121	87	246	258	92	110	146	250
	Scottish	281	146	219	426	87	62	185	185	52	160	103	163
	Slovak	7	15	30	56	—	54	19	120	6	5	34	44
	Subsaharan African	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—
	Swedish	225	278	251	297	228	178	261	394	129	236	200	273
	Swiss	15	33	18	95	7	—	7	77	7	26	64	46
	Ukrainian	28	—	—	—	8	—	—	8	—	6	8	23
	United States or American	50	36	138	31	57	61	44	210	225	82	150	186
	Welsh	109	67	79	103	37	23	96	67	70	58	36	74
	West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	10	—	—	—	24	30	—	—	—	—
	Yugoslavian	9	14	—	18	—	—	5	—	6	54	16	—
	Other ancestries	2 580	1 933	2 834	2 956	2 812	2 228	4 393	4 590	2 388	3 113	4 771	4 718
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS	Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	7	6	13
	Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	6	13
	Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
	Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	25
	South American	2	11	—	12	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—
	Argentinean	2	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—
	Chilean	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Colombian	—	5	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
	Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—
	Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Remainder of Kitsap County—Con.													
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Tract 918	Tract 919	Tract 920 (pt.)	Tract 921 (pt.)	Tract 922	Tract 923	Tract 924	Tract 925	Tract 926	Tract 927	Tract 928	Tract 929
ANCESTRY	All persons	2 724	2 621	3 454	3 463	4 273	4 835	6 066	3 988	4 612	5 569	7 854	7 450
	Ancestry specified	2 431	2 298	3 138	2 978	3 861	4 523	5 422	3 326	4 122	5 009	7 004	6 804
	Single ancestry	1 212	1 222	1 437	1 428	1 844	2 322	2 888	1 559	1 886	2 627	3 687	3 319
	Multiple ancestry	1 219	1 076	1 701	1 550	2 017	2 201	2 534	1 767	2 236	2 382	3 317	3 485
	Ancestry unclassified or not reported	293	323	316	485	412	312	644	662	490	560	850	646
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS	Total ancestries reported	5 448	5 242	6 908	6 926	8 546	9 670	12 132	7 976	9 224	11 138	15 708	14 900
	Arab	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	5	21	10	20	—
	Austrian	13	—	—	5	26	22	8	11	44	—	8	27
	Belgian	—	—	7	17	—	—	—	9	—	10	7	—
	Canadian	14	14	9	—	16	47	29	35	23	5	15	19
	Czech	29	6	—	4	47	45	55	22	25	29	17	72
	Danish	86	61	47	22	62	73	73	51	70	104	180	199
	Dutch	44	73	135	158	128	245	212	120	232	142	390	438
	English	472	421	702	714	771	842	921	766	1 025	1 221	1 624	1 359
	Finnish	16	20	79	63	16	29	32	28	27	51	207	57
	French (except Basque)	212	180	158	285	244	273	381	304	436	330	467	470
	French Canadian	—	62	42	42	98	106	168	29	69	28	64	82
	German	814	826	1 216	932	1 395	1 486	1 875	1 284	1 281	1 664	2 502	2 165
	Greek	—	41	22	53	10	37	27	—	—	11	—	7
	Hungarian	26	—	7	—	7	12	7	—	13	16	—	36
	Irish	423	439	662	599	888	892	1 169	689	938	926	1 102	1 236
Italian	26	92	71	130	94	169	182	101	166	224	287	343	
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS	Lithuanian	—	4	7	9	—	34	8	—	5	—	—	11
	Norwegian	245	202	471	228	264	230	332	288	318	477	660	557
	Polish	97	52	118	83	62	99	99	38	97	93	191	195
	Portuguese	25	—	12	26	28	—	51	50	25	32	—	55
	Romanian	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	8
	Russian	25	17	43	41	31	50	63	35	30	56	—	49
	Scotch-Irish	98	163	182	106	119	225	203	117	140	184	188	386
	Scottish	116	57	182	168	187	164	303	101	146	214	203	277
	Slovak	4	8	42	7	12	37	8	19	51	27	63	—
	Subsaharan African	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	6	—	—	8
	Swedish	123	114	147	180	261	176	221	191	235	363	414	329
	Swiss	—	19	10	23	71	23	51	14	22	24	78	21
	Ukrainian	7	2	—	—	—	16	7	6	21	—	52	—
	United States or American	159	37	115	114	88	222	122	136	88	133	302	340
	Welsh	53	26	81	40	98	99	60	41	70	84	138	101
	West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	9
Yugoslavian	—	—	—	—	13	16	—	—	—	22	49	10	
Other ancestries	2 222	2 202	2 380	2 852	3 294	3 804	5 290	3 318	3 353	4 469	6 267	5 780	
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS	Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Central American	—	—	6	6	—	13	—	—	—	20	9	—
	Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Salvadoran	—	—	—	6	—	13	—	—	—	20	9	—
	Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	South American	31	3	6	—	—	—	—	15	11	17	46	—
	Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—
	Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	—
	Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bremerton, WA MSA	Kitsop County		Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Kitsop County						
		Total	Bremerton city	Tract 801.01	Tract 801.02	Tract 802	Tract 803	Tract 804	Tract 806	Tract 807
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	189 731	189 731	38 250	2 012	3 676	3 538	4 423	3 481	4 885	3 048
Native	181 996	181 996	36 478	1 916	3 434	3 316	4 250	3 388	4 586	2 949
Foreign born	7 735	7 735	1 772	96	242	222	173	93	299	99
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	600	600	228	—	15	12	25	18	56	—
Persons 5 years and over	174 233	174 233	34 671	1 835	3 356	3 178	3 865	3 309	4 465	2 883
In linguistically isolated households	1 117	1 117	387	—	38	17	43	33	109	—
Speak a language other than English	11 047	11 047	2 791	114	277	314	277	164	424	135
Do not speak English "very well"	3 537	3 537	922	32	74	89	85	74	175	18
Speak Spanish	3 031	3 031	955	59	71	96	127	19	117	55
Do not speak English "very well"	782	782	192	16	7	6	23	15	18	14
Linguistically isolated	171	171	62	—	7	—	11	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	4 484	4 484	1 166	55	167	150	89	74	188	6
Do not speak English "very well"	1 822	1 822	508	16	52	76	38	34	118	—
Linguistically isolated	541	541	182	—	—	17	19	20	82	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	47 813	47 813	7 768	430	782	786	798	611	972	504
Preprimary school	4 487	4 487	667	20	59	100	62	55	49	50
Public school	2 615	2 615	434	9	46	64	32	36	29	36
Elementary or high school	33 727	33 727	4 919	302	515	526	408	372	676	353
Public school	32 150	32 150	4 648	297	467	518	394	361	662	332
College	9 599	9 599	2 182	108	208	160	328	184	247	101
Public college	7 923	7 923	1 896	101	182	141	296	136	225	88
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	117 021	117 021	21 921	1 237	2 358	2 183	2 469	2 616	3 137	2 232
Less than 9th grade	4 362	4 362	1 416	110	160	149	195	169	159	32
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	11 353	11 353	2 522	97	282	241	298	200	389	188
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	34 533	34 533	7 246	392	851	786	738	846	1 159	700
Some college, no degree	33 913	33 913	6 213	359	688	614	748	722	709	613
Associate degree	9 648	9 648	1 752	103	168	175	129	163	371	200
Bachelor's degree	16 212	16 212	2 111	111	151	176	288	374	263	354
Graduate or professional degree	7 000	7 000	661	65	58	42	73	142	87	145
Percent high school graduate or higher	86.6	86.6	82.0	83.3	81.3	82.1	80.0	85.9	82.5	90.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	19.8	19.8	12.6	14.2	8.9	10.0	14.6	19.7	11.2	22.4
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	367	367	549	535	416	599	663	248	461	353
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 552	1 552	1 592	1 161	1 570	1 442	1 390	988	1 475	720
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 990	1 990	1 885	1 687	2 107	2 094	2 026	1 768	1 739	1 554
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	174 233	174 233	34 671	1 835	3 356	3 178	3 865	3 309	4 465	2 883
Some house	76 307	76 307	11 683	698	1 581	1 456	1 064	1 552	2 079	1 537
Different house in United States	94 641	94 641	21 978	1 087	1 701	1 654	2 708	1 690	2 256	1 318
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	11 821	11 821	4 978	323	524	553	633	460	571	354
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	30 109	30 109	2 744	322	347	309	362	432	267	352
Different MSA/PMSA	41 136	41 136	10 536	336	621	669	1 094	526	1 108	502
Not in an MSA/PMSA	11 575	11 575	3 720	106	209	123	619	272	310	110
Abroad	3 285	3 285	1 010	50	74	68	93	67	130	28
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	123 988	123 988	38 065	2 012	3 676	3 538	4 423	3 481	4 885	3 048
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	80 381	80 381	21 246	994	2 411	2 428	1 545	2 724	3 547	2 383
Rural population	65 743	65 743	185	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	26 999	26 999	129	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	822	822	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	88 144	88 144	17 770	869	1 636	1 501	1 853	1 615	2 198	1 440
Car, truck, or van	68 808	68 808	11 032	767	1 320	1 210	1 284	1 257	1 767	1 256
Drove alone	55 697	55 697	8 574	630	1 012	1 005	1 030	1 007	1 372	1 065
Carpooled	13 111	13 111	2 458	137	308	205	254	250	395	191
Public transportation (including taxicab)	7 253	7 253	1 156	49	143	117	245	111	109	72
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	2 599	2 599	756	32	137	77	120	69	60	54
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	4 607	4 607	379	17	6	31	118	42	49	18
Walked	4 097	4 097	1 980	28	83	74	130	132	154	32
Other means	2 126	2 126	683	13	70	28	161	76	111	28
Worked at home	5 860	5 860	2 919	12	20	72	33	39	57	52
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.12	1.12	1.14	1.10	1.14	1.10	1.12	1.12	1.13	1.09
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	25.1	25.1	20.1	19.9	18.8	19.2	21.4	22.4	20.2	18.6
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	8 805	8 805	1 526	94	166	127	256	84	168	105
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	25 489	25 489	4 499	250	482	384	521	481	826	325
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	18 716	18 716	3 485	223	311	326	362	450	449	387
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	9 328	9 328	1 376	45	181	170	169	154	283	224
All other times	19 946	19 946	3 965	245	476	422	512	407	415	347
Worked in MSA of residence	74 323	74 323	16 448	810	1 562	1 393	1 604	1 443	1 992	1 356
Bremerton city	30 709	30 709	11 905	362	968	847	1 131	872	1 292	825
Port Orchard city	3 777	3 777	282	20	11	12	12	105	54	14
Poulsbo city	3 584	3 584	220	6	25	58	25	26	28	14
Remainder of Kitsop County	36 253	36 253	4 041	422	558	476	436	533	567	463
Worked outside MSA of residence	13 821	13 821	1 322	59	74	108	249	172	206	84
Seattle city	6 277	6 277	541	29	35	36	117	55	64	30
Renton city	107	107	8	—	—	—	—	14	—	—
Bellevue city	294	294	22	—	—	—	—	22	—	—
Remainder of King County	1 781	1 781	157	11	14	17	18	20	30	6
Edmonds city	99	99	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Everett city	150	150	33	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Remainder of Snohomish County	281	281	25	—	5	5	—	8	7	5
Tacoma city	1 476	1 476	142	5	6	12	27	17	43	13
Remainder of Tacoma, WA PMSA	1 484	1 484	94	—	—	7	7	—	22	15
Worked elsewhere	1 872	1 872	293	14	14	31	73	36	40	8

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Kitsap County—Con.					Bremerton city, Kitsap County				
	Tract 809.98	Tract 810	Tract 814	Tract 920	Tract 921	Tract 801.01 (pt.)	Tract 801.02 (pt.)	Tract 802 (pt.)	Tract 803 (pt.)	Tract 804 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	3 574	4 504	495	3 454	3 492	1 068	3 182	2 214	4 382	2 671
Native	3 506	4 335	487	3 393	3 422	1 024	2 992	2 039	4 209	2 587
Foreign born	68	169	8	61	70	44	190	175	173	84
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	8	46	—	—	15	—	15	12	25	18
Persons 5 years and over	3 297	3 935	482	3 158	3 252	928	2 896	1 964	3 824	2 552
In linguistically isolated households	8	73	—	—	32	—	38	17	43	33
Speak a language other than English	110	268	55	140	205	64	205	213	277	124
Do not speak English "very well"	16	89	—	24	77	11	47	76	85	53
Speak Spanish	31	93	—	6	6	14	59	47	127	—
Do not speak English "very well"	8	22	—	—	—	—	7	—	23	—
Linguistically isolated	—	12	—	—	—	—	7	—	11	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	45	136	8	55	79	50	107	132	89	68
Do not speak English "very well"	8	50	—	—	54	11	25	76	38	28
Linguistically isolated	8	29	—	—	28	—	—	17	19	20
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	684	1 058	92	1 025	717	276	642	438	798	488
Preprimary school	58	119	19	94	23	14	43	49	62	29
Public school	45	119	—	78	18	9	30	34	32	10
Elementary or high school	433	711	58	779	631	194	420	256	408	311
Public school	367	702	31	742	617	194	372	248	394	300
College	193	228	15	152	63	68	179	133	328	148
Public college	160	207	5	119	51	61	160	114	296	111
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	2 331	2 495	234	2 095	2 365	558	2 082	1 338	2 428	1 988
Less than 9th grade	101	206	—	40	138	28	132	107	189	131
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	339	450	—	252	311	41	245	159	292	154
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	752	795	65	629	911	180	782	433	723	604
Some college, no degree	634	731	46	774	610	187	590	407	734	553
Associate degree	247	193	7	199	159	68	155	109	129	125
Bachelor's degree	173	102	71	142	193	36	128	101	288	302
Graduate or professional degree	85	18	45	59	43	18	50	22	73	119
Percent high school graduate or higher	81.1	73.7	100.0	86.1	81.0	87.6	81.9	80.1	80.2	85.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	11.1	4.8	49.6	9.6	10.0	9.7	8.5	9.2	14.9	21.2
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	502	709	—	142	392	591	406	677	663	239
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 369	1 912	867	1 689	1 575	1 500	1 527	1 411	1 390	930
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 089	2 121	1 538	2 055	1 942	1 699	2 127	2 037	2 026	2 000
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	3 297	3 935	482	3 158	3 252	928	2 896	1 964	3 824	2 552
Same house	1 555	1 298	19	1 748	1 893	299	1 254	853	1 037	1 170
Different house in United States	1 729	2 565	444	1 396	1 304	610	1 570	1 049	2 694	1 321
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	488	789	—	250	146	188	494	355	633	426
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	477	495	6	805	587	128	287	122	362	324
Different MSA/PMSA	493	1 030	356	178	357	226	590	469	1 080	349
Not in on MSA/PMSA	271	251	82	163	214	68	199	103	619	222
Abroad	13	72	19	14	55	19	72	62	93	61
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	3 313	4 481	495	—	677	1 068	3 182	2 214	4 382	2 671
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 440	2 568	172	—	494	621	1 977	1 248	1 504	2 026
Rural population	261	23	—	3 454	2 815	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	175	23	—	1 031	1 450	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	1 614	1 354	347	1 622	1 399	472	1 412	954	1 838	1 204
Car, truck, or van	1 403	1 084	118	1 469	1 234	405	1 126	783	1 269	898
Drove alone	1 136	813	66	1 108	1 006	344	833	671	1 023	698
Carpooled	267	271	52	361	228	61	293	171	246	200
Public transportation (including taxicab)	118	137	13	49	31	39	128	73	245	99
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	85	104	—	36	23	26	122	52	120	57
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	33	33	13	13	8	13	6	12	118	42
Walked	30	92	205	21	27	28	83	34	130	114
Other means	27	25	11	15	34	—	63	15	161	65
Worked at home	36	16	—	68	73	—	12	49	33	28
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.11	1.16	1.47	1.16	1.11	1.08	1.16	1.08	1.12	1.13
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.9	20.1	10.3	29.3	25.2	21.8	18.2	18.6	21.5	23.3
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	145	80	24	229	149	63	153	97	256	74
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	501	375	114	577	375	142	419	234	521	389
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	324	335	116	271	344	96	276	203	362	321
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	204	134	13	108	124	23	148	106	169	103
All other times	404	414	80	369	334	148	404	265	497	289
Worked in MSA of residence	1 467	1 254	334	1 470	1 142	440	1 355	902	1 589	1 061
Bremerton city	799	891	320	614	518	187	858	585	1 116	661
Port Orchard city	51	18	—	14	12	8	11	12	12	12
Poulsbo city	19	—	—	23	—	—	25	19	25	26
Remainder of Kitsap County	598	345	14	819	472	245	461	286	436	362
Worked outside MSA of residence	147	100	13	152	257	32	57	52	249	143
Seattle city	80	60	9	23	45	13	23	17	117	55
Renton city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Bellevue city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
Remainder of King County	25	32	—	11	50	—	14	5	18	20
Edmonds city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Everett city	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Remainder of Snohomish County	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	8
Tacoma city	15	—	—	24	63	5	6	12	27	17
Remainder of Tacoma, WA PMSA	7	—	—	24	58	—	—	7	7	—
Worked elsewhere	20	8	—	70	41	14	9	11	73	13

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bremerton city, Kitsap County—Con.									
	Tract 805	Tract 806 (pt.)	Tract 807 (pt.)	Tract 808.98	Tract 809.98 (pt.)	Tract 810 (pt.)	Tract 811	Tract 812	Tract 813	Tract 814 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	2 166	4 866	1 484	3 100	1 258	1 707	3 630	2 730	536	495
Native	2 118	4 567	1 439	2 894	1 232	1 603	3 482	2 626	504	487
Foreign born	48	299	45	206	26	104	148	104	32	8
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	29	56	—	—	—	39	27	—	7	—
Persons 5 years and over	1 989	4 452	1 399	2 509	1 172	1 426	3 333	2 510	474	482
In linguistically isolated households	44	109	—	—	—	66	30	—	7	—
Speak a language other than English	191	424	46	279	59	174	194	179	23	55
Do not speak English "very well"	80	175	4	46	—	82	109	28	7	—
Speak Spanish	64	117	7	126	16	64	50	99	16	—
Do not speak English "very well"	28	18	—	18	—	22	8	8	—	—
Linguistically isolated	24	—	—	—	—	12	8	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	52	188	6	153	16	100	88	37	—	8
Do not speak English "very well"	19	118	—	28	—	50	64	15	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	82	—	—	—	29	15	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	481	972	193	1 192	171	454	715	611	26	92
Preprimary school	14	49	21	228	6	59	54	20	—	19
Public school	9	29	21	145	6	59	30	20	—	—
Elementary or high school	334	676	123	800	107	289	477	449	7	58
Public school	318	662	102	773	79	280	470	418	7	31
College	133	247	49	164	58	106	184	142	19	15
Public college	113	225	36	121	44	96	177	109	19	5
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	1 296	3 124	1 125	1 176	782	866	2 378	1 664	319	234
Less than 9th grade	76	159	13	43	58	128	213	92	32	—
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	215	389	62	101	101	193	307	219	34	—
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	418	1 146	396	385	233	310	766	558	70	65
Some college, no degree	394	709	301	439	213	136	657	462	118	46
Associate degree	72	371	100	105	86	46	156	147	29	7
Bachelor's degree	102	263	177	93	65	35	230	137	36	71
Graduate or professional degree	19	87	76	10	26	18	49	49	—	45
Percent high school graduate or higher	77.5	82.5	93.3	87.8	79.7	62.9	78.1	81.3	79.3	100.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	9.3	11.2	22.5	8.8	11.6	6.1	11.7	11.2	11.3	49.6
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	236	461	371	1 097	572	811	506	490	589	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 982	1 483	553	2 459	1 232	1 839	1 518	1 460	1 737	867
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 510	1 739	1 750	2 725	1 901	2 404	890	2 225	3 000	1 538
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	1 989	4 452	1 399	2 509	1 172	1 426	3 333	2 510	474	482
Some house	631	2 079	740	1 112	501	253	1 339	1 126	127	19
Different house in United States	1 324	2 243	637	2 153	669	1 112	1 925	1 330	347	444
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	366	558	230	96	156	320	581	473	86	—
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	193	267	133	—	103	210	293	279	24	6
Different MSA/PMSA	563	1 108	185	1 702	243	503	717	435	169	356
Not in an MSA/PMSA	202	310	89	355	167	79	334	143	68	82
Abroad	34	130	22	244	2	61	69	54	—	19
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	2 166	4 866	1 484	3 100	1 096	1 684	3 630	2 730	536	495
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 350	3 528	1 056	1 633	780	541	2 345	2 328	108	172
Rural population	—	—	—	—	162	23	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	106	23	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	935	2 185	740	1 065	623	313	1 469	1 234	289	347
Car, truck, or van	580	1 760	660	729	529	221	1 012	765	149	118
Drove alone	413	1 365	583	511	396	185	746	577	149	66
Carpooled	167	395	77	218	133	36	266	188	—	52
Public transportation (including taxicab)	35	109	17	124	57	53	77	43	20	13
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	35	60	17	72	43	32	51	32	13	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	49	—	52	14	21	21	11	7	13
Walked	279	154	19	146	—	30	259	343	106	205
Other means	36	105	20	54	22	9	78	44	—	11
Worked at home	5	57	24	12	15	—	43	39	14	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.18	1.13	1.07	1.19	1.16	1.11	1.17	1.16	1.00	1.47
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.1	20.3	16.5	24.0	21.3	22.1	20.1	18.3	17.2	10.3
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	121	168	33	220	51	22	131	53	26	24
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	253	819	165	408	212	65	377	270	70	114
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	256	443	189	163	103	70	416	370	84	116
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	56	283	150	41	60	32	107	71	14	13
All other times	244	415	179	221	182	124	395	431	81	80
Worked in MSA of residence	905	1 979	708	956	551	292	1 349	1 145	270	334
Bremerton city	624	1 279	419	611	345	232	1 020	829	211	320
Port Orchard city	15	105	46	7	8	—	18	21	7	—
Poulsbo city	23	28	14	13	6	—	23	12	6	—
Remainder of Kitsap County	243	567	229	325	192	60	288	283	46	14
Worked outside MSA of residence	30	206	32	109	72	21	120	89	19	13
Seattle city	10	64	12	61	47	10	45	21	7	9
Renton city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bellevue city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of King County	—	30	6	—	25	11	9	13	6	—
Edmonds city	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Everett city	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Remainder of Snohomish County	5	7	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Tacoma city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Tacoma, WA PMSA	—	43	—	14	—	—	12	6	—	—
Worked elsewhere	—	—	7	—	—	—	20	31	—	—
	—	40	—	34	—	—	27	18	6	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bremerton city, Kitsap County—Con.			Remainder of Kitsap County						
	Tract 814.99	Tract 920 (pt.)	Tract 921 (pt.)	Tract 801.01 (pt.)	Tract 801.02 (pt.)	Tract 802 (pt.)	Tract 803 (pt.)	Tract 804 (pt.)	Tract 806 (pt.)	Tract 807 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	2 732	—	29	944	494	1 324	41	810	19	1 564
Native	2 646	—	29	892	442	1 277	41	801	19	1 510
Foreign born	86	—	—	52	52	47	—	9	—	54
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	2 732	—	29	907	460	1 214	41	757	13	1 484
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak a language other than English	284	—	—	50	72	101	—	40	—	89
Do not speak English "very well"	119	—	—	21	27	13	—	21	—	14
Speak Spanish	149	—	—	45	12	49	—	19	—	48
Do not speak English "very well"	60	—	—	16	—	6	—	15	—	14
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	72	—	—	5	60	18	—	6	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	36	—	—	5	27	—	—	6	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	219	—	—	154	140	348	—	123	—	311
Preprimary school	—	—	—	6	16	51	—	26	—	29
Public school	—	—	—	—	16	30	—	26	—	15
Elementary or high school	10	—	—	108	95	270	—	61	—	230
Public school	—	—	—	103	95	270	—	61	—	230
College	209	—	—	40	29	27	—	36	—	52
Public college	209	—	—	40	22	27	—	25	—	52
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	541	—	22	679	276	845	41	628	13	1 107
Less than 9th grade	15	—	—	82	28	42	6	38	—	19
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	6	—	4	56	37	82	6	46	—	126
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	167	—	10	212	69	353	15	242	13	304
Some college, no degree	259	—	8	172	98	207	14	169	—	312
Associate degree	47	—	—	35	13	66	—	38	—	100
Bachelor's degree	47	—	—	75	23	75	—	72	—	177
Graduate or professional degree	—	—	—	47	8	20	—	23	—	69
Percent high school graduate or higher	96.1	—	81.8	79.7	76.4	85.3	70.7	86.6	100.0	86.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	8.7	—	—	18.0	11.2	11.2	—	15.1	—	22.2
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	—	—	—	479	467	397	—	318	—	330
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	—	—	—	426	1 892	1 489	—	1 152	1 000	937
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	—	—	1 000	1 667	2 024	2 156	—	1 176	—	1 395
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	2 732	—	29	907	460	1 214	41	757	13	1 484
Some house	143	—	—	399	327	603	27	382	—	797
Different house in United States	2 521	—	29	477	131	605	14	369	13	681
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	16	—	—	135	30	198	—	34	13	124
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	13	—	—	194	60	187	—	108	—	219
Different MSA/PMSA	1 820	—	21	110	31	200	14	177	—	317
Not in an MSA/PMSA	672	—	8	38	10	20	—	50	—	21
Abroad	68	—	—	31	2	6	—	6	—	6
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	2 732	—	29	944	494	1 324	41	810	19	1 564
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	29	373	434	1 180	41	698	19	1 327
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	2 676	—	14	397	224	547	15	411	13	700
Car, truck, or van	14	—	14	362	194	427	15	359	7	596
Drive alone	—	—	14	286	179	334	7	309	7	482
Carpooled	14	—	—	76	15	93	8	50	—	114
Public transportation (including taxicab)	24	—	—	10	15	44	—	12	—	55
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	24	—	—	6	15	25	—	12	—	37
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	4	—	19	—	—	—	18
Walked	50	—	—	—	—	40	—	18	—	13
Other means	—	—	—	13	7	13	—	11	6	8
Worked at home	2 588	—	—	12	8	23	—	11	—	28
Persons per car, truck, or van	2.67	—	1.00	1.13	1.04	1.13	1.36	1.08	1.00	1.11
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	27.2	—	17.9	17.5	22.4	20.2	10.0	19.7	17.7	21.0
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	34	—	—	31	13	30	—	10	—	72
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	31	—	10	108	63	150	—	92	7	160
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	13	—	4	127	35	123	—	129	6	198
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	—	—	—	22	33	64	—	51	—	74
All other times	10	—	—	97	72	157	15	118	—	168
Worked in MSA of residence	2 602	—	10	370	207	491	15	382	13	648
Bremerton city	2 602	—	6	175	110	262	15	211	13	406
Port Orchard city	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	8
Poulsbo city	—	—	—	6	—	39	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Kitsap County	—	—	4	177	97	190	—	171	—	234
Worked outside MSA of residence	74	—	4	27	17	56	—	29	—	52
Seattle city	30	—	—	16	12	19	—	—	—	18
Renton city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Bellevue city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of King County	—	—	—	11	—	12	—	—	—	—
Edmonds city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Everett city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Snohomish County	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	5
Tacoma city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Remainder of Tacoma, WA PMSA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Worked elsewhere	44	—	4	—	5	20	—	23	—	8

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Kitsap County—Con.								
	Tract 809.98 (pt.)	Tract 810 (pt.)	Tract 814 (pt.)	Tract 901.01	Tract 901.02	Tract 902	Tract 903	Tract 903.99	Tract 904
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	2 316	2 797	—	3 164	3 354	5 401	3 702	724	3 573
Native	2 274	2 732	—	3 066	3 227	5 302	3 568	706	3 418
Foreign born	42	65	—	98	127	99	134	18	155
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	8	7	—	—	8	7	8	—	10
Persons 5 years and over	2 125	2 509	—	2 956	3 084	4 990	3 000	724	3 301
In linguistically isolated households	8	7	—	—	8	16	8	—	18
Speak a language other than English	51	94	—	132	90	204	313	76	127
Do not speak English "very well"	16	7	—	3	18	60	90	26	68
Speak Spanish	15	29	—	34	10	37	148	33	19
Do not speak English "very well"	8	—	—	—	4	7	43	26	6
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
Speak on Asian or Pacific Island language	29	36	—	14	37	12	146	15	60
Do not speak English "very well"	8	—	—	—	—	12	47	—	38
Linguistically isolated	8	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	7
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	513	604	—	784	861	1 366	978	66	994
Preprimary school	52	60	—	73	109	96	168	—	88
Public school	39	60	—	50	78	62	105	—	36
Elementary or high school	326	422	—	548	602	1 028	576	—	766
Public school	288	422	—	540	553	934	576	—	733
College	135	122	—	163	150	242	234	66	140
Public college	116	111	—	110	116	219	172	66	116
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	1 549	1 629	—	2 152	2 170	3 536	1 515	199	2 206
Less than 9th grade	43	78	—	29	70	76	23	—	99
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	238	257	—	267	164	342	50	—	179
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	519	485	—	663	678	884	490	81	611
Some college, no degree	421	595	—	587	612	1 077	669	85	697
Associate degree	161	147	—	154	127	249	118	8	179
Bachelor's degree	108	67	—	345	388	673	139	25	312
Graduate or professional degree	59	—	—	107	131	235	26	—	129
Percent high school graduate or higher	81.9	79.4	—	86.2	89.2	88.2	95.2	100.0	87.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	10.8	4.1	—	21.0	23.9	25.7	10.9	12.6	20.0
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	413	629	—	305	522	121	903	—	145
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 404	1 979	—	1 543	1 261	1 425	2 084	—	1 785
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 180	1 948	—	1 915	1 767	1 809	2 379	—	2 219
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	2 125	2 509	—	2 956	3 084	4 990	3 000	724	3 301
Same house	1 054	1 045	—	1 603	1 494	2 858	275	48	1 600
Different house in United States	1 060	1 453	—	1 341	1 540	2 115	2 481	667	1 673
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	332	469	—	47	15	122	54	8	91
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	374	285	—	725	573	853	268	17	658
Different MSA/PMSA	250	527	—	461	711	773	1 736	448	678
Not in an MSA/PMSA	104	172	—	108	241	367	423	194	246
Abroad	11	11	—	12	50	17	244	9	28
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	2 217	2 797	—	—	—	62	3 702	—	1 931
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 660	2 027	—	—	—	41	1 213	—	1 479
Rural population	99	—	—	3 164	3 354	5 339	—	724	1 642
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	69	—	—	1 794	1 368	2 385	—	—	327
On farms	—	—	—	83	100	61	—	—	50
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	991	1 041	—	1 388	1 467	2 681	1 711	706	1 803
Car, truck, or van	874	863	—	1 236	1 253	2 291	1 046	49	1 667
Drive alone	740	628	—	988	1 095	1 949	782	33	1 456
Carpooled	134	235	—	248	158	342	264	16	211
Public transportation (including taxicab)	61	84	—	49	95	152	65	—	40
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	42	72	—	26	9	45	59	—	34
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	19	12	—	23	81	100	6	—	6
Walked	30	62	—	17	32	47	422	167	19
Other means	5	16	—	17	22	82	123	11	29
Worked at home	21	16	—	69	65	109	55	479	48
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.09	1.17	—	1.13	1.07	1.09	1.16	1.24	1.07
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.0	19.5	—	34.1	31.1	27.0	13.4	10.7	19.0
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	94	58	—	150	124	279	285	8	190
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	289	310	—	383	377	848	575	16	591
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	221	265	—	255	259	634	354	167	360
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	144	102	—	165	267	314	41	—	279
All other times	222	290	—	366	375	497	401	36	335
Worked in MSA of residence	916	962	—	1 104	1 152	2 324	1 683	706	1 699
Bremerton city	454	659	—	118	92	405	162	—	391
Port Orchard city	43	18	—	13	—	17	—	—	7
Poulsbo city	13	—	—	169	173	435	33	—	171
Remainder of Kitsap County	406	285	—	804	887	1 467	1 488	706	1 130
Worked outside MSA of residence	75	79	—	284	315	357	28	—	104
Seattle city	33	50	—	129	128	227	22	—	42
Renton city	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Bellevue city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of King County	—	21	—	53	47	27	—	—	6
Edmonds city	—	—	—	—	33	—	—	—	—
Everett city	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	5
Remainder of Snohomish County	—	—	—	25	43	14	—	—	—
Tacoma city	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
Remainder of Tacoma, WA PMSA	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	20	8	—	56	30	84	6	—	35

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Kitsap County—Con.								
	Tract 905	Tract 906.01	Tract 906.02	Tract 907	Tract 908	Tract 909	Tract 910	Tract 911	Tract 912.01
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	5 626	4 432	1 874	4 026	3 062	4 012	4 746	3 660	2 787
Native	5 354	4 232	1 815	3 891	2 937	3 795	4 541	3 490	2 686
Foreign born	272	200	59	135	125	217	205	170	101
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	17	13	—	3	11	23	18	5	16
Persons 5 years and over	5 203	4 109	1 715	3 743	2 833	3 825	4 415	3 383	2 562
In linguistically isolated households	26	43	—	3	37	54	18	10	44
Speak a language other than English	373	200	50	192	152	156	172	206	103
Do not speak English "very well"	108	83	11	42	73	70	39	74	56
Speak Spanish	115	26	11	27	30	19	62	40	42
Do not speak English "very well"	26	23	4	3	6	—	5	10	28
Linguistically isolated	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
Speak on Asian or Pacific Island language	86	86	19	38	41	69	21	123	25
Do not speak English "very well"	46	48	7	7	24	46	14	54	21
Linguistically isolated	17	37	—	3	8	32	6	—	16
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 298	1 073	470	1 060	765	792	1 281	901	684
Preprimary school	196	104	67	162	83	79	152	71	59
Public school	128	69	24	63	43	41	46	47	11
Elementary or high school	892	782	320	722	605	535	911	630	508
Public school	824	766	292	701	588	528	853	601	497
College	210	187	83	176	77	178	218	200	117
Public college	196	160	50	127	48	117	168	150	111
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	3 724	2 967	1 229	2 745	2 067	3 058	3 242	2 364	1 668
Less than 9th grade	206	99	19	47	26	85	58	105	37
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	446	334	111	115	69	197	131	146	146
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 043	752	285	471	293	691	373	777	475
Some college, no degree	1 016	782	366	623	600	595	793	682	535
Associate degree	250	230	98	181	112	182	166	135	140
Bachelor's degree	529	526	263	832	580	892	1 010	337	246
Graduate or professional degree	234	244	87	476	387	416	711	182	89
Percent high school graduate or higher	82.5	85.4	89.4	94.1	95.4	90.8	94.2	89.4	89.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	20.5	26.0	28.5	47.7	46.8	42.8	53.1	22.0	20.1
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	678	221	411	65	—	93	130	150	198
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 450	1 321	1 562	1 124	1 176	799	1 311	1 524	1 409
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 932	1 901	1 719	1 740	2 044	1 382	1 656	1 826	2 233
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	5 203	4 109	1 715	3 743	2 833	3 825	4 415	3 383	2 562
Some house	2 129	2 075	751	1 939	1 569	1 619	2 320	1 623	829
Different house in United States	3 008	1 977	964	1 736	1 239	2 147	2 050	1 694	1 618
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	202	47	10	26	—	12	7	64	129
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	1 191	1 027	529	517	519	857	732	779	462
Different MSA/PMSA	1 098	725	330	1 095	637	1 126	1 205	707	853
Not in an MSA/PMSA	517	178	95	98	83	152	106	144	174
Abroad	66	57	—	68	25	59	45	66	115
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	4 786	3 105	—	—	—	3 081	—	984	2 787
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 518	2 171	—	—	—	1 643	—	710	1 508
Rural population	840	1 327	1 874	4 026	3 062	931	4 746	2 676	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	358	333	1 505	2 023	1 450	626	2 047	926	—
On farms	72	66	26	35	10	7	26	45	—
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	2 445	2 078	903	1 850	1 449	1 914	2 348	1 735	1 386
Car, truck, or van	2 065	1 675	750	1 036	790	1 014	1 331	1 532	1 168
Drove alone	1 653	1 382	609	874	654	862	1 115	1 348	997
Carpooled	412	293	141	162	136	152	216	184	171
Public transportation (including taxicab)	178	246	62	520	495	608	761	81	43
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	76	29	5	18	—	37	50	64	31
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	102	203	57	502	495	571	711	17	12
Walked	110	45	12	46	21	130	60	45	99
Other means	14	51	21	88	34	55	41	52	41
Worked at home	78	61	58	160	109	107	155	25	35
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.13	1.10	1.12	1.09	1.12	1.09	1.09	1.07	1.09
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	22.4	28.8	34.9	39.9	42.0	36.9	39.6	20.7	19.6
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	200	280	77	245	257	230	260	152	109
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	622	509	267	462	337	422	533	561	295
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	590	460	184	460	320	452	706	458	414
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	370	345	135	223	205	343	294	168	168
All other times	585	423	182	300	221	360	400	371	365
Worked in MSA of residence	2 092	1 632	660	1 045	772	1 104	1 183	1 615	1 291
Bremerton city	167	124	48	50	20	41	61	389	319
Port Orchard city	34	6	4	7	8	5	13	28	24
Poulsbo city	759	399	100	108	42	89	62	134	46
Remainder of Kitsap County	1 132	1 103	508	880	702	969	1 047	1 064	902
Worked outside MSA of residence	353	446	243	805	677	810	1 165	120	95
Seattle city	207	296	133	639	546	665	933	57	26
Renton city	—	6	—	—	19	6	—	—	—
Bellevue city	32	12	11	14	22	22	37	7	—
Remainder of King County	6	58	34	74	52	37	67	14	7
Edmonds city	11	9	12	7	7	—	7	—	—
Everett city	13	5	5	4	—	7	—	—	—
Remainder of Snohomish County	15	11	20	4	5	—	34	—	13
Tacoma city	8	5	3	—	5	12	—	—	6
Remainder of Tacoma, WA PMSA	—	6	—	—	—	6	6	24	—
Worked elsewhere	61	32	25	63	21	55	81	18	43

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Kitsap County—Con.								
	Tract 912.02	Tract 913	Tract 914	Tract 915	Tract 916	Tract 917	Tract 918	Tract 919	Tract 920 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	5 351	6 214	2 944	3 765	5 323	6 523	2 724	2 621	3 454
Native	5 013	5 989	2 809	3 479	5 010	5 979	2 610	2 532	3 393
Foreign born	338	225	135	286	313	544	114	89	61
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	14	16	15	19	20	39	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	4 898	5 762	2 719	3 522	4 813	6 035	2 531	2 442	3 158
In linguistically isolated households	44	24	29	47	41	69	—	—	—
Speak a language other than English	460	364	206	381	425	602	83	126	140
Do not speak English "very well"	194	54	42	124	166	224	18	29	24
Speak Spanish	133	133	28	70	93	90	22	25	6
Do not speak English "very well"	49	25	9	9	54	15	6	3	—
Linguistically isolated	—	8	9	9	10	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	267	118	67	275	272	398	17	50	55
Do not speak English "very well"	130	14	20	105	90	173	—	9	—
Linguistically isolated	12	8	20	38	22	47	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 463	1 818	709	1 361	1 654	2 025	678	779	1 025
Preprimary school	99	169	67	107	164	173	59	72	94
Public school	39	106	26	80	113	98	36	43	78
Elementary or high school	942	1 259	451	1 001	1 178	1 476	503	537	779
Public school	858	1 244	415	964	1 153	1 403	482	523	742
College	422	390	191	253	312	376	116	170	152
Public college	362	323	168	240	246	320	63	136	119
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	3 155	3 885	2 015	2 155	2 977	3 820	1 824	1 678	2 095
Less than 9th grade	49	71	92	68	70	45	75	53	40
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	209	246	137	107	163	292	231	150	252
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	632	1 066	560	651	913	1 072	587	465	629
Some college, no degree	1 130	1 166	514	579	989	1 335	453	491	774
Associate degree	255	454	216	180	267	419	148	188	199
Bachelor's degree	686	648	283	349	416	424	256	252	142
Graduate or professional degree	194	234	213	221	159	233	74	79	59
Percent high school graduate or higher	91.8	91.8	88.6	91.9	92.2	91.2	83.2	87.9	86.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	27.9	22.7	24.6	26.5	19.3	17.2	18.1	19.7	9.6
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	308	142	489	62	186	226	224	414	142
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 126	1 722	1 253	1 837	1 544	1 613	1 580	1 646	1 689
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 756	2 080	1 797	2 204	2 349	2 393	1 751	2 049	2 055
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	4 898	5 762	2 719	3 522	4 813	6 035	2 531	2 442	3 158
Same house	1 098	2 353	1 302	1 615	1 568	2 977	1 439	1 188	1 748
Different house in United States	3 599	3 290	1 387	1 822	3 109	2 924	1 040	1 190	1 396
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	257	505	144	314	435	502	341	334	250
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	957	1 021	552	590	868	822	328	387	805
Different MSA/PMSA	1 906	1 346	543	831	1 361	1 332	326	380	178
Not in on MSA/PMSA	479	418	148	87	445	268	45	89	163
Abroad	201	119	30	85	136	134	52	64	14
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	5 351	633	2 480	3 765	5 323	6 523	2 724	2 621	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 894	517	1 910	3 131	3 944	5 449	2 409	2 286	—
Rural population	—	5 581	464	—	—	—	—	—	3 454
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	2 536	383	—	—	—	—	—	1 031
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	2 989	2 948	1 316	1 714	2 677	3 138	1 377	1 203	1 622
Car, truck, or van	2 783	2 704	1 208	1 546	2 346	2 752	1 261	1 059	1 469
Drove alone	2 360	2 238	1 007	1 287	1 888	2 278	1 036	914	1 108
Carpooled	423	466	201	259	458	474	225	145	361
Public transportation (including taxicab)	78	62	57	98	138	165	46	40	49
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	45	45	15	56	89	56	13	29	36
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	33	17	42	42	49	109	33	11	13
Walked	31	39	—	19	33	95	25	26	21
Other means	58	61	8	15	114	50	—	14	15
Worked at home	39	82	43	36	46	76	45	64	68
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.09	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.12	1.10	1.10	1.08	1.16
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.2	23.8	19.9	22.0	19.3	20.7	19.4	17.1	29.3
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	259	266	119	162	187	282	60	74	229
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	1 026	1 143	381	589	923	1 214	433	346	577
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	714	468	343	432	489	530	334	307	271
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	282	319	149	160	322	342	96	99	108
All other times	669	670	281	335	710	694	409	313	369
Worked in MSA of residence	2 779	2 762	1 185	1 541	2 483	2 908	1 307	1 161	1 470
Bremerton city	875	1 033	485	622	981	1 296	774	642	614
Port Orchard city	24	44	7	32	31	53	12	29	14
Poulsbo city	125	45	33	42	72	65	34	14	23
Remainder of Kitsap County	1 755	1 640	660	845	1 399	1 494	487	476	819
Worked outside MSA of residence	210	186	131	173	194	230	70	42	152
Seattle city	98	76	82	82	72	87	50	11	23
Renton city	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—
Bellevue city	—	—	—	11	—	8	—	—	—
Remainder of King County	35	17	7	11	12	25	—	7	11
Edmonds city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Everett city	7	18	7	10	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Snohomish County	15	—	17	—	6	—	—	—	—
Tacoma city	5	36	11	16	46	10	—	—	24
Remainder of Tacoma, WA PMSA	11	8	—	13	7	13	—	—	24
Worked elsewhere	39	31	7	30	35	87	20	24	70

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Kitsap County—Con.								
	Tract 921 (pt.)	Tract 922	Tract 923	Tract 924	Tract 925	Tract 926	Tract 927	Tract 928	Tract 929
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	3 463	4 273	4 835	6 066	3 988	4 612	5 569	7 854	7 450
Native	3 393	4 143	4 582	5 863	3 901	4 520	5 364	7 658	7 264
Foreign born	70	130	253	203	87	92	205	196	186
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	15	—	32	11	—	—	6	—	31
Persons 5 years and over	3 223	3 936	4 451	5 565	3 734	4 224	5 141	7 205	6 850
In linguistically isolated households	32	—	66	11	—	—	20	—	47
Speak a language other than English	205	211	299	331	158	164	261	387	410
Do not speak English "very well"	77	28	124	161	26	34	96	105	149
Speak Spanish	6	35	81	92	58	97	34	106	97
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	24	42	5	15	7	54	23
Linguistically isolated	—	—	18	11	—	—	—	—	5
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	79	50	126	161	38	52	136	104	107
Do not speak English "very well"	54	28	63	85	21	19	47	13	33
Linguistically isolated	28	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	10
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	717	912	1 352	1 612	997	1 330	1 588	2 175	2 284
Preprimary school	23	78	101	88	81	189	174	172	163
Public school	18	50	76	42	29	116	88	53	101
Elementary or high school	631	661	1 023	1 327	702	895	1 138	1 595	1 773
Public school	617	600	984	1 263	687	850	1 042	1 487	1 733
College	63	173	228	197	214	246	276	408	348
Public college	51	147	209	175	170	194	178	329	278
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	2 343	2 637	2 839	3 618	2 704	2 870	3 529	4 836	4 511
Less than 9th grade	138	151	109	125	174	61	75	73	162
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	307	460	424	427	352	202	277	597	453
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	901	807	913	1 056	851	873	1 100	1 724	1 708
Same college, no degree	602	636	904	1 119	699	912	1 063	1 359	1 268
Associate degree	159	234	221	295	227	338	357	429	421
Bachelor's degree	193	268	183	465	306	288	493	391	364
Graduate or professional degree	43	81	85	131	95	196	164	263	135
Percent high school graduate or higher	81.0	76.8	81.2	84.7	80.5	90.8	90.0	86.1	86.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	10.1	13.2	9.4	16.5	14.8	16.9	18.6	13.5	11.1
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	392	399	399	245	574	302	227	253	241
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 617	1 809	1 739	1 655	1 337	1 513	1 685	1 739	1 702
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 970	2 318	2 237	2 117	1 833	1 835	2 309	2 129	2 226
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	3 223	3 936	4 451	5 565	3 734	4 224	5 141	7 205	6 850
Same house	1 893	1 712	2 058	2 619	1 904	2 157	2 527	3 439	3 661
Different house in United States	1 275	2 215	2 356	2 921	1 807	2 023	2 456	3 677	3 123
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	146	214	168	250	74	176	178	125	261
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	587	1 046	1 005	1 276	788	992	1 420	1 649	1 138
Different MSA/PMSA	336	838	812	1 164	719	658	674	1 593	1 394
Not in an MSA/PMSA	206	117	371	231	226	197	184	310	330
Abroad	55	9	37	25	23	44	158	89	66
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	648	4 222	4 835	6 008	2 976	4 031	328	2 807	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	465	2 439	3 552	4 161	1 609	3 362	212	1 753	—
Rural population	2 815	51	—	58	1 012	581	5 241	5 047	7 450
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 450	26	—	—	468	308	2 061	1 367	2 029
On farms	—	—	—	—	61	—	64	42	74
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	1 385	1 654	2 118	2 708	1 693	2 131	2 596	3 574	3 328
Car, truck, or van	1 220	1 344	1 743	2 289	1 302	1 819	2 215	3 152	2 964
Drive alone	992	1 054	1 279	1 776	1 047	1 391	1 736	2 593	2 370
Carpooled	228	290	464	513	255	428	479	559	594
Public transportation (including taxicab)	31	193	207	279	243	169	175	182	209
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	23	54	97	147	49	32	81	96	188
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	8	139	110	132	194	137	94	86	21
Walked	27	44	56	32	48	70	25	65	26
Other means	34	18	54	26	31	35	66	76	8
Worked at home	73	55	58	82	69	38	115	99	121
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.11	1.13	1.18	1.13	1.12	1.15	1.14	1.11	1.12
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	25.3	25.0	26.5	29.0	28.0	32.5	32.8	27.4	30.9
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	149	174	244	363	168	218	322	424	425
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	365	415	644	1 081	480	648	740	1 010	998
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	340	313	386	348	408	579	575	716	501
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	124	236	200	282	176	165	249	409	427
All other times	334	461	586	552	392	483	595	916	856
Worked in MSA of residence	1 132	1 368	1 740	2 346	1 416	1 680	1 971	2 250	2 310
Bremerton city	512	551	713	1 102	523	691	729	876	1 093
Port Orchard city	152	386	366	280	259	354	410	394	401
Poulsbo city	—	22	15	—	12	8	37	24	15
Remainder of Kitsap County	468	409	646	964	622	627	795	956	801
Worked outside MSA of residence	253	286	378	362	277	451	625	1 324	1 018
Seattle city	45	53	98	64	69	186	182	164	96
Renton city	—	5	5	—	—	22	9	—	—
Bellevue city	—	6	—	12	11	16	—	15	9
Remainder of King County	50	59	61	118	82	97	145	160	201
Edmonds city	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Everett city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
Remainder of Snohomish County	—	—	8	—	—	7	—	9	—
Tacoma city	63	50	52	56	35	47	115	424	261
Remainder of Tacoma, WA PMSA	58	71	89	90	21	23	116	445	337
Worked elsewhere	37	42	65	22	53	60	51	98	114

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bremerton, WA MSA	Kitsap County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Kitsap County						
		Total	Bremerton city	Tract 801.01	Tract 801.02	Tract 802	Tract 803	Tract 804	Tract 806	Tract 807
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	141 765	141 765	29 798	1 571	2 909	2 694	3 437	2 979	3 829	2 556
In labor force	94 888	94 888	19 445	928	1 835	1 677	2 074	1 724	2 474	1 555
Percent of persons 16 years and over	66.9	66.9	65.3	59.1	63.1	62.2	60.3	57.9	64.6	60.8
Civilian labor force	84 369	84 369	14 326	867	1 712	1 536	1 657	1 610	2 216	1 514
Employed	78 930	78 930	12 887	813	1 531	1 393	1 477	1 526	1 940	1 431
Unemployed	5 439	5 439	1 439	54	181	143	180	84	276	83
Percent of civilian labor force	6.4	6.4	10.0	6.2	10.6	9.3	10.9	5.2	12.5	5.5
Not in labor force	46 877	46 877	10 353	643	1 074	1 017	1 363	1 255	1 355	1 001
Institutionalized persons	1 669	1 669	599	—	95	—	214	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	5 777	5 777	860	84	102	128	121	41	109	66
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	17 411	17 411	4 356	351	427	521	552	725	648	530
Females 16 years and over	69 585	69 585	13 928	866	1 527	1 419	1 836	1 546	1 932	1 304
In labor force	38 339	38 339	6 765	438	829	764	863	693	1 017	690
Percent of females 16 years and over	55.1	55.1	48.6	50.6	54.3	53.8	47.0	44.8	52.6	52.9
Civilian labor force	37 911	37 911	6 565	433	823	758	863	684	973	690
Employed	34 960	34 960	5 795	386	741	688	738	638	816	651
Unemployed	2 951	2 951	770	47	82	70	125	46	157	39
Percent of civilian labor force	7.8	7.8	11.7	10.9	10.0	9.2	14.5	6.7	16.1	5.7
With own children under 6 years	13 307	13 307	2 849	137	247	278	445	137	346	148
In labor force	7 052	7 052	1 314	82	159	170	221	67	163	65
With own children 6 to 17 years only	12 876	12 876	1 692	121	199	188	163	167	269	129
In labor force	9 677	9 677	1 253	74	178	140	117	110	230	101
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	18 515	18 515	3 998	216	365	387	612	167	481	198
All parents present in household in labor force	9 449	9 449	1 817	144	249	236	267	80	233	83
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	32 558	32 558	4 547	265	440	481	390	377	615	344
All parents present in household in labor force	21 869	21 869	2 873	201	348	356	294	259	398	294
Persons 16 to 19 years	10 333	10 333	2 189	130	187	186	191	123	190	100
Not enrolled in school	2 925	2 925	1 192	32	35	51	112	32	59	21
Unemployed or not in labor force	848	848	290	4	5	19	66	26	28	13
Not high school graduate	969	969	341	5	8	24	45	32	46	15
Employed	359	359	95	5	8	5	—	6	18	8
Unemployed	188	188	44	—	—	—	13	—	15	7
Not in labor force	336	336	131	—	—	19	32	26	13	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	78 930	78 930	12 887	813	1 531	1 393	1 477	1 526	1 940	1 431
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	9 034	9 034	1 113	54	128	146	88	170	199	194
Professional specialty occupations	12 613	12 613	1 545	92	132	208	191	302	228	198
Technicians and related support occupations	4 355	4 355	699	38	54	58	131	66	107	76
Sales occupations	8 467	8 467	1 449	112	193	196	193	249	140	133
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	11 412	11 412	2 010	122	301	167	245	205	294	183
Private household occupations	278	278	20	—	17	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	1 368	1 368	145	11	18	18	15	29	7	19
Service occupations, except protective and household	9 044	9 044	2 071	121	243	218	251	104	319	181
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 209	1 209	114	4	—	5	6	23	27	12
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	12 617	12 617	2 192	134	258	185	267	190	381	280
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	3 065	3 065	637	41	90	118	40	94	89	40
Transportation and material moving occupations	2 781	2 781	420	43	49	26	12	36	62	73
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2 687	2 687	472	41	48	48	38	58	87	42
Construction	5 438	5 438	590	40	63	35	56	70	148	87
Manufacturing	12 976	12 976	2 419	130	310	250	259	311	346	195
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	4 012	4 012	541	24	112	51	25	85	81	56
Wholesale and retail trade	16 897	16 897	3 305	238	386	369	413	356	369	323
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4 279	4 279	560	30	72	47	90	72	111	78
Business and repair services	3 028	3 028	543	28	51	54	76	44	72	67
Professional and related services	17 838	17 838	2 789	158	277	369	380	404	452	343
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	78 930	78 930	12 887	813	1 531	1 393	1 477	1 526	1 940	1 431
Private wage and salary workers	43 511	43 511	7 049	430	846	763	814	807	1 101	728
Government workers	28 942	28 942	5 245	345	609	553	637	648	720	562
Local government workers	4 284	4 284	541	31	52	65	61	105	71	93
Self-employed workers	6 122	6 122	559	38	69	66	26	71	119	134
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	101 552	101 552	20 559	966	1 943	1 824	2 234	1 893	2 671	1 663
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	78 951	78 951	16 278	752	1 490	1 429	1 744	1 409	2 019	1 393
50 to 52 weeks	56 244	56 244	10 993	527	1 102	942	1 104	1 024	1 320	1 033
40 to 49 weeks	9 247	9 247	2 125	91	126	179	285	172	308	116
27 to 39 weeks	4 790	4 790	1 061	31	107	106	128	79	106	79
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	10 484	10 484	1 853	104	196	171	200	220	344	167
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	110 521	110 521	19 430	1 143	2 234	2 001	2 215	2 107	2 881	1 938
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 286	3 286	941	74	91	88	65	38	214	30
With a mobility limitation	1 948	1 948	558	9	29	55	25	23	71	24
In labor force	543	543	145	—	12	37	8	7	18	8
With a self-care limitation	2 124	2 124	602	65	74	71	40	20	161	14
With a work disability	10 927	10 927	2 604	95	262	202	223	260	317	194
In labor force	5 414	5 414	1 034	27	124	118	97	112	115	105
Prevented from working	4 338	4 338	1 357	57	122	50	93	117	187	62
Not a work disability	99 594	99 594	16 826	1 048	1 972	1 799	1 992	1 847	2 564	1 744
In labor force	77 440	77 440	13 047	824	1 558	1 390	1 536	1 465	2 077	1 362
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	19 056	19 056	4 650	367	457	552	591	758	690	577
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 313	3 313	926	71	73	116	143	131	57	87
With a mobility limitation	2 753	2 753	785	71	56	103	138	116	50	81
With a self-care limitation	1 662	1 662	473	6	32	56	80	81	37	32
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
Not workers	6 683	6 683	1 660	92	173	167	155	220	228	225
Mean family income (dollars)	25 457	25 457	22 079	23 111	20 537	27 306	16 373	31 555	34 713	37 001
1 worker	14 928	14 928	2 782	180	353	287	324	239	403	238
Mean family income (dollars)	35 112	35 112	23 885	33 905	25 869	25 161	22 419	32 494	24 104	36 733
2 or more workers	29 191	29 191	4 543	259	460	545	667	538	661	425
Mean family income (dollars)	50 051	50 051	36 512	39 634	41 096	42 519	29 500	50 794	39 733	52 769

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Kitsap County—Con.					Bremerton city, Kitsap County				
	Tract 809.98	Tract 810	Tract 814	Tract 920	Tract 921	Tract 801.01 (pt.)	Tract 801.02 (pt.)	Tract 802 (pt.)	Tract 803 (pt.)	Tract 804 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	2 847	3 140	409	2 456	2 687	744	2 564	1 703	3 396	2 288
In labor force	1 809	1 638	347	1 723	1 594	491	1 596	1 031	2 059	1 263
Percent of persons 16 years and over	63.5	52.2	84.8	70.2	59.3	66.0	62.2	60.5	60.6	55.2
Civilian labor force	1 703	1 536	4	1 680	1 569	451	1 489	903	1 642	1 191
Employed	1 516	1 281	4	1 604	1 398	432	1 323	836	1 462	1 151
Unemployed	187	255	—	76	171	19	166	67	180	40
Percent of civilian labor force	11.0	16.6	—	4.5	10.9	4.2	11.1	7.4	11.0	3.4
Not in labor force	1 038	1 502	62	733	1 093	253	968	672	1 337	1 025
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	95	—	214	—
Enrolled in school	88	145	17	135	79	50	72	74	121	32
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	429	521	—	206	453	106	408	348	533	623
Females 16 years and over	1 404	1 749	152	1 178	1 325	389	1 340	939	1 809	1 215
In labor force	705	699	100	694	665	221	716	479	848	520
Percent of females 16 years and over	50.2	40.0	65.8	58.9	50.2	56.8	53.4	51.0	46.9	42.8
Civilian labor force	697	689	4	683	665	221	710	473	848	511
Employed	589	542	4	651	595	209	636	439	723	483
Unemployed	108	147	—	32	70	12	74	34	125	28
Percent of civilian labor force	15.5	21.3	—	4.7	10.5	5.4	10.4	7.2	14.7	5.5
With own children under 6 years	242	497	23	220	195	102	197	189	445	94
In labor force	110	151	—	123	143	67	122	110	221	43
With own children 6 to 17 years only	164	209	19	317	235	74	161	115	163	131
In labor force	100	157	4	233	134	36	145	85	117	94
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	340	736	33	341	267	173	313	260	612	119
All parents present in household in labor force	149	199	—	203	185	126	212	156	267	53
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	421	641	58	769	539	164	342	262	390	289
All parents present in household in labor force	197	349	5	461	351	109	272	189	294	213
Persons 16 to 19 years	153	184	46	210	171	64	156	109	191	87
Not enrolled in school	74	69	41	19	46	13	26	36	112	26
Unemployed or not in labor force	24	40	—	5	10	4	5	10	66	26
Not high school graduate	10	35	12	6	19	5	8	15	45	26
Employed	3	5	—	6	14	5	8	5	—	—
Unemployed	7	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	13	—
Not in labor force	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	10	32	26
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 516	1 281	4	1 604	1 398	432	1 323	836	1 462	1 151
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	157	138	—	142	150	27	98	99	88	102
Professional specialty occupations	217	83	—	164	141	31	118	103	183	248
Technicians and related support occupations	106	34	—	70	126	14	54	32	131	61
Sales occupations	136	106	—	95	132	67	161	136	186	171
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	198	184	4	294	206	59	258	122	245	166
Private household occupations	15	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	23	—	—	39	8	—	12	6	15	18
Service occupations, except protective and household	209	232	—	152	159	105	226	152	251	75
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	23	9	—	33	27	—	—	—	6	12
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	229	224	—	441	297	52	221	96	267	154
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	115	125	—	57	40	31	77	55	40	79
Transportation and material moving occupations	43	56	—	88	66	20	41	14	12	26
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	45	90	—	29	46	26	43	21	38	39
Construction	121	88	—	220	140	22	50	18	56	50
Manufacturing	269	274	—	377	246	77	267	138	259	242
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	32	54	—	111	95	—	87	28	25	85
Wholesale and retail trade	315	226	4	181	261	126	326	243	413	248
Finance, insurance, and real estate	80	61	—	36	41	13	72	16	83	56
Business and repair services	83	49	—	71	106	22	51	32	76	35
Professional and related services	331	218	—	283	300	88	255	228	372	315
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 516	1 281	4	1 604	1 398	432	1 323	836	1 462	1 151
Private wage and salary workers	837	654	—	663	775	257	763	474	807	602
Government workers	574	556	4	764	470	155	492	313	629	508
Local government workers	72	77	—	107	54	12	38	48	53	70
Self-employed workers	98	62	—	157	145	20	61	38	26	41
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 937	1 857	364	1 817	1 684	507	1 685	1 130	2 213	1 414
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 530	1 351	347	1 385	1 386	388	1 262	861	1 738	1 051
50 to 52 weeks	1 001	835	249	1 061	928	301	919	565	1 098	756
40 to 49 weeks	235	153	35	131	149	29	98	98	285	155
27 to 39 weeks	105	116	10	60	90	16	107	59	128	55
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	190	190	9	220	142	52	181	140	193	158
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 272	2 499	66	2 207	2 166	598	1 929	1 203	2 201	1 560
With a mobility or self-care limitation	133	234	—	26	76	30	91	72	65	27
With a mobility limitation	69	218	—	22	49	9	29	49	25	12
In labor force	39	20	—	—	12	—	12	31	8	7
With a self-care limitation	97	88	—	7	47	21	74	55	40	20
With a work disability	369	697	—	208	299	45	245	139	223	183
In labor force	204	222	—	118	119	6	119	77	97	81
Prevented from working	126	449	—	81	131	28	110	50	93	84
No work disability	1 903	1 802	66	1 999	1 867	553	1 684	1 064	1 978	1 377
In labor force	1 459	1 296	4	1 562	1 413	445	1 345	805	1 529	1 077
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	469	539	—	206	496	106	433	372	564	656
With a mobility or self-care limitation	61	136	—	20	68	—	68	99	137	122
With a mobility limitation	48	128	—	13	50	—	51	92	132	107
With a self-care limitation	19	49	—	13	40	—	32	50	80	72
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	208	297	—	121	219	52	168	108	149	177
Mean family income (dollars)	20 222	15 447	—	46 823	21 811	21 718	20 238	19 446	15 804	33 704
1 worker	337	515	33	211	290	84	317	191	317	167
Mean family income (dollars)	30 246	17 137	53 326	30 658	28 698	22 892	24 719	21 628	22 310	30 537
2 or more workers	423	348	16	654	486	154	372	344	661	403
Mean family income (dollars)	46 052	31 252	83 167	51 562	46 346	36 878	36 913	42 114	28 952	49 134

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bremerton city, Kitsap County—Con.									
	Tract 805	Tract 806 (pt.)	Tract 807 (pt.)	Tract 808.98	Tract 809.98 (pt.)	Tract 810 (pt.)	Tract 811	Tract 812	Tract 813	Tract 814 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	1 649	3 816	1 292	1 552	1 057	1 145	2 896	2 066	467	409
In labor force	1 077	2 461	802	1 129	693	483	1 620	1 325	322	347
Percent of persons 16 years and over	65.3	64.5	62.1	72.7	65.6	42.2	55.9	64.1	69.0	84.8
Civilian labor force	973	2 203	782	593	631	473	1 412	1 260	297	4
Employed	845	1 927	745	543	561	315	1 288	1 169	264	4
Unemployed	128	276	37	50	70	158	124	91	33	—
Percent of civilian labor force	13.2	12.5	4.7	8.4	11.1	33.4	8.8	7.2	11.1	—
Not in labor force	572	1 355	490	423	364	662	1 276	741	145	62
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	290	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	60	109	24	52	30	87	70	55	7	17
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	226	648	294	6	168	163	475	316	42	—
Females 16 years and over	799	1 925	674	752	512	734	1 457	1 038	177	152
In labor force	408	1 010	355	372	278	242	612	490	106	100
Percent of females 16 years and over	51.1	52.5	52.7	49.5	54.3	33.0	42.0	47.2	59.9	65.8
Civilian labor force	399	966	355	351	278	242	603	490	106	4
Employed	352	809	339	305	239	155	566	455	73	4
Unemployed	47	157	16	46	39	87	37	35	33	—
Percent of civilian labor force	11.8	16.3	4.5	13.1	14.0	36.0	6.1	7.1	31.1	—
With own children under 6 years	110	339	81	498	66	266	216	166	57	23
In labor force	48	156	28	189	35	74	111	86	24	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only	138	269	40	145	44	78	125	173	9	19
In labor force	94	230	40	96	30	67	89	117	9	4
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	144	475	102	749	99	334	285	238	62	33
All parents present in household in labor force	63	227	35	267	49	81	133	138	10	—
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	316	615	119	816	102	208	399	453	7	58
All parents present in household in labor force	161	398	119	397	62	86	256	305	7	5
Persons 16 to 19 years	116	190	45	93	78	78	152	146	60	46
Not enrolled in school	39	59	8	46	46	22	78	71	60	41
Unemployed or not in labor force	16	28	—	22	17	10	25	36	25	—
Not high school graduate	7	46	8	—	3	15	26	55	20	12
Employed	7	18	8	—	3	5	—	26	10	—
Unemployed	—	15	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	—
Not in labor force	—	13	—	—	—	10	9	21	10	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	845	1 927	745	543	561	315	1 288	1 169	264	4
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	78	199	76	9	69	50	78	120	20	—
Professional specialty occupations	118	228	111	50	67	29	138	92	29	—
Technicians and related support occupations	57	107	38	46	15	—	83	61	—	—
Sales occupations	65	140	82	73	70	51	128	89	30	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	116	287	80	120	83	47	244	138	41	4
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Protective service occupations	4	7	7	20	10	—	8	38	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	156	319	87	126	68	39	215	211	41	—
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	27	7	—	8	9	12	20	13	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	116	381	149	74	95	46	216	258	61	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	59	83	25	14	47	—	79	42	6	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	31	62	53	7	16	29	52	29	16	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	45	87	30	4	13	15	35	65	7	—
Construction	50	148	27	6	44	17	26	53	17	—
Manufacturing	156	339	128	23	117	53	288	272	60	—
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	35	81	29	7	15	20	84	37	—	—
Wholesale and retail trade	268	369	173	243	147	64	266	334	81	4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	16	111	44	5	24	24	55	13	24	—
Business and repair services	35	72	56	20	34	21	33	50	6	—
Professional and related services	114	452	169	131	102	60	303	164	36	—
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	845	1 927	745	543	561	315	1 288	1 169	264	4
Private wage and salary workers	517	1 101	386	174	339	183	642	631	151	—
Government workers	312	707	283	344	190	123	593	495	97	4
Local government workers	41	71	64	22	26	27	33	36	—	—
Self-employed workers	16	119	76	18	32	—	53	43	16	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 126	2 658	861	1 221	744	559	1 802	1 366	337	364
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	940	2 006	738	1 049	584	309	1 473	1 057	248	347
50 to 52 weeks	599	1 307	531	760	366	157	961	765	128	249
40 to 49 weeks	105	308	65	111	94	18	166	165	48	35
27 to 39 weeks	98	106	36	71	41	34	93	62	28	10
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	71	344	76	51	68	45	95	140	36	9
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 310	2 868	958	1 010	815	972	1 887	1 631	400	66
With a mobility or self-care limitation	72	214	24	15	16	169	71	60	15	—
With a mobility limitation	39	71	24	—	16	153	56	60	15	—
In labor force	—	18	8	—	7	20	14	20	—	—
With a self-care limitation	48	161	8	15	16	68	38	31	7	—
With a work disability	178	317	111	50	112	382	292	253	74	—
In labor force	42	115	57	17	66	99	108	112	38	—
Prevented from working	136	187	32	33	32	267	144	131	30	—
No work disability	1 132	2 551	847	960	703	590	1 595	1 378	326	66
In labor force	922	2 064	705	576	553	374	1 281	1 094	259	4
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	235	690	314	6	180	163	511	370	42	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	32	57	62	—	31	81	146	73	18	—
With a mobility limitation	17	50	62	—	24	73	106	53	18	—
With a self-care limitation	21	37	20	—	7	23	92	30	9	—
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	78	228	96	29	71	116	198	162	28	—
Mean family income (dollars)	16 007	34 713	39 756	—	20 678	5 637	20 838	14 765	2 887	—
1 worker	125	403	120	260	99	210	234	182	32	33
Mean family income (dollars)	26 897	24 104	41 762	19 975	23 410	8 886	25 812	22 815	23 312	53 326
2 or more workers	230	655	217	395	161	95	414	355	71	16
Mean family income (dollars)	27 286	39 685	53 170	27 545	40 069	21 896	35 495	33 691	25 781	83 167

Table 18. **Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bremerton city, Kitsop County—Con.			Remainder of Kitsop County						
	Tract 814.99	Tract 920 (pt.)	Tract 921 (pt.)	Tract 801.01 (pt.)	Tract 801.02 (pt.)	Tract 802 (pt.)	Tract 803 (pt.)	Tract 804 (pt.)	Tract 806 (pt.)	Tract 807 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	2 732	—	22	827	345	991	41	691	13	1 264
In labor force	2 732	—	14	437	239	646	15	461	13	753
Percent of persons 16 years and over	100.0	—	63.6	52.8	69.3	65.2	36.6	66.7	100.0	59.6
Civilian labor force	8	—	14	416	223	633	15	419	13	732
Employed	8	—	14	381	208	557	15	375	13	686
Unemployed	—	—	—	35	15	76	—	44	—	46
Percent of civilian labor force	—	—	—	8.4	6.7	12.0	—	10.5	—	6.3
Not in labor force	—	—	8	390	106	345	26	230	—	511
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	—	—	—	34	30	54	—	9	—	42
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	—	—	—	245	19	173	19	102	—	236
Females 16 years and over	—	—	16	477	187	480	27	331	7	630
In labor force	—	—	8	217	113	285	15	173	7	335
Percent of females 16 years and over	—	—	50.0	45.5	60.4	59.4	55.6	52.3	100.0	53.2
Civilian labor force	—	—	8	212	113	285	15	173	7	335
Employed	—	—	8	177	105	249	15	155	7	312
Unemployed	—	—	—	35	8	36	—	18	—	23
Percent of civilian labor force	—	—	—	16.5	7.1	12.6	—	10.4	—	6.9
With own children under 6 years	—	—	—	35	50	89	—	43	7	67
In labor force	—	—	—	15	37	60	—	24	7	37
With own children 6 to 17 years only	—	—	8	47	38	73	—	36	—	89
In labor force	—	—	—	38	33	55	—	16	—	61
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	—	—	—	43	52	127	—	48	6	96
All parents present in household in labor force	—	—	—	18	37	80	—	27	6	48
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	—	—	7	101	98	219	—	88	—	225
All parents present in household in labor force	—	—	—	92	76	167	—	46	—	175
Persons 16 to 19 years	578	—	—	66	31	77	—	36	—	55
Not enrolled in school	509	—	—	19	9	15	—	6	—	13
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	7
Not high school graduate	50	—	—	—	—	9	—	6	—	—
Employed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	8	—	14	381	208	557	15	375	13	686
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	—	—	—	27	30	47	—	68	—	118
Professional specialty occupations	—	—	—	61	14	105	8	54	—	87
Technicians and related support occupations	—	—	—	24	—	26	—	5	—	38
Sales occupations	—	—	—	45	32	60	7	78	—	51
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	—	—	—	63	43	45	—	39	—	103
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	—	—	—	11	6	12	—	11	—	12
Service occupations, except protective and household	—	—	—	16	17	66	—	29	—	94
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	—	4	—	5	—	11	—	5
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	—	6	82	37	89	—	36	—	131
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	—	10	13	63	—	15	6	15
Transportation and material moving occupations	8	—	4	23	8	12	—	10	—	20
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	—	4	15	5	27	—	19	—	12
Construction	—	—	6	18	13	17	—	20	—	60
Manufacturing	—	—	—	53	43	112	—	69	7	67
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	8	—	—	24	25	23	—	—	—	27
Wholesale and retail trade	—	—	—	112	60	126	—	108	—	150
Finance, insurance, and real estate	—	—	4	17	—	31	7	16	—	34
Business and repair services	—	—	—	6	—	22	—	9	—	11
Professional and related services	—	—	—	70	22	141	8	89	—	174
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	8	—	14	381	208	557	15	375	13	686
Private wage and salary workers	8	—	14	173	83	289	7	205	—	342
Government workers	—	—	—	190	117	240	8	140	13	279
Local government workers	—	—	—	19	14	17	8	35	—	29
Self-employed workers	—	—	—	18	8	28	—	30	—	58
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 558	—	14	459	258	694	21	479	13	802
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 217	—	10	364	228	568	6	358	13	655
50 to 52 weeks	1 525	—	6	226	183	377	6	268	13	502
40 to 49 weeks	345	—	—	62	28	81	—	17	—	51
27 to 39 weeks	113	—	4	15	—	47	—	24	—	43
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	190	—	4	52	15	31	7	62	—	91
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	—	—	22	545	305	798	14	547	13	980
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	—	44	—	16	—	11	—	6
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	11	—	—
In labor force	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	6
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—	44	—	16	—	—	—	83
With a work disability	—	—	—	50	17	63	—	77	—	48
In labor force	—	—	—	21	5	41	—	31	—	30
Prevented from working	—	—	—	29	12	—	—	33	—	897
No work disability	—	—	22	495	288	735	14	470	13	657
In labor force	—	—	14	379	213	585	7	388	13	—
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	8	—	—	261	24	180	27	102	—	263
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	—	71	5	17	6	9	—	25
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—	71	5	11	6	—	—	19
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—	6	—	6	—	9	—	12
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	—	—	—	40	5	59	6	43	—	129
Mean family income (dollars)	—	—	—	24 923	30 577	41 695	30 500	22 708	—	34 950
1 worker	—	—	8	96	36	96	7	72	—	118
Mean family income (dollars)	—	—	28 000	43 541	35 993	32 190	27 349	37 033	—	31 618
2 or more workers	—	—	—	105	88	201	6	135	6	208
Mean family income (dollars)	—	—	—	43 676	58 779	43 211	89 870	55 750	45 000	52 351

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Kitsap County—Con.								
	Tract 809.98 (pt.)	Tract 810 (pt.)	Tract 814 (pt.)	Tract 901.01	Tract 901.02	Tract 902	Tract 903	Tract 903.99	Tract 904
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	1 790	1 995	—	2 421	2 472	3 982	2 320	724	2 611
In labor force	1 116	1 155	—	1 485	1 592	2 829	1 794	724	1 893
Percent of persons 16 years and over	62.3	57.9	—	61.3	64.4	71.0	77.3	100.0	72.5
Civilian labor force	1 072	1 063	—	1 460	1 531	2 710	621	—	1 782
Employed	955	966	—	1 389	1 445	2 605	576	—	1 721
Unemployed	117	97	—	71	86	105	45	—	61
Percent of civilian labor force	10.9	9.1	—	4.9	5.6	3.9	7.2	—	3.4
Not in labor force	674	840	—	936	880	1 153	526	—	718
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	58	58	—	62	94	133	44	—	133
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	261	358	—	356	396	501	6	—	216
Females 16 years and over	892	1 015	—	1 182	1 267	1 962	876	—	1 274
In labor force	427	457	—	607	718	1 252	377	—	848
Percent of females 16 years and over	47.9	45.0	—	51.4	56.7	63.8	43.0	—	66.6
Civilian labor force	419	447	—	607	718	1 241	317	—	848
Employed	350	387	—	589	665	1 181	272	—	823
Unemployed	69	60	—	18	53	60	45	—	25
Percent of civilian labor force	16.5	13.4	—	3.0	7.4	4.8	14.2	—	2.9
With own children under 6 years	176	231	—	172	218	340	584	—	233
In labor force	75	77	—	100	132	205	174	—	136
With own children 6 to 17 years only	120	131	—	213	250	384	107	—	296
In labor force	70	90	—	164	200	272	60	—	222
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	241	402	—	246	320	496	826	—	310
All parents present in household in labor force	100	118	—	136	197	291	255	—	175
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	319	433	—	537	613	992	565	—	755
All parents present in household in labor force	135	263	—	369	454	706	218	—	554
Persons 16 to 19 years	75	106	—	122	152	242	186	98	245
Not enrolled in school	28	47	—	33	24	44	152	89	55
Unemployed or not in labor force	7	30	—	21	15	10	—	—	8
Not high school graduate	7	20	—	20	24	16	—	10	16
Employed	—	—	—	5	9	13	—	—	8
Unemployed	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	20	—	15	15	3	—	—	8
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	955	966	—	1 389	1 445	2 605	576	—	1 721
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	88	88	—	101	159	280	68	—	131
Professional specialty occupations	150	54	—	197	253	501	37	—	298
Technicians and related support occupations	91	34	—	41	38	205	41	—	66
Sales occupations	66	55	—	125	186	159	65	—	207
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	115	137	—	217	258	386	107	—	268
Private household occupations	15	—	—	—	22	20	—	—	10
Protective service occupations	13	—	—	29	7	50	—	—	22
Service occupations, except protective and household	141	193	—	114	126	139	115	—	226
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	15	—	—	42	16	70	8	—	19
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	134	178	—	288	286	454	88	—	313
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	68	125	—	66	28	103	27	—	75
Transportation and material moving occupations	27	27	—	95	14	164	8	—	45
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	32	75	—	74	52	74	12	—	41
Construction	77	71	—	115	195	219	8	—	137
Manufacturing	152	221	—	206	187	423	41	—	229
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	17	34	—	119	63	188	20	—	83
Wholesale and retail trade	168	162	—	284	258	330	299	—	410
Finance, insurance, and real estate	56	37	—	29	115	165	36	—	85
Business and repair services	49	28	—	68	43	140	20	—	21
Professional and related services	229	158	—	279	286	580	55	—	440
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	955	966	—	1 389	1 445	2 605	576	—	1 721
Private wage and salary workers	498	471	—	799	880	1 413	248	—	974
Government workers	384	433	—	438	375	901	301	—	663
Local government workers	46	50	—	97	56	118	7	—	74
Self-employed workers	66	62	—	141	183	278	27	—	84
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 193	1 298	—	1 640	1 685	3 026	1 928	713	1 992
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	946	1 042	—	1 209	1 246	2 203	1 658	685	1 551
50 to 52 weeks	635	678	—	848	863	1 718	1 248	581	1 128
40 to 49 weeks	141	135	—	175	143	193	199	77	162
27 to 39 weeks	64	82	—	68	90	87	45	8	59
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	122	145	—	190	258	415	123	28	181
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 457	1 527	—	1 989	1 984	3 298	1 141	—	2 250
With a mobility or self-care limitation	117	65	—	34	20	44	—	—	79
With a mobility limitation	53	65	—	12	7	39	—	—	44
In labor force	32	—	—	1	—	13	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	81	20	—	24	20	19	—	—	56
With a work disability	257	315	—	211	122	305	7	—	246
In labor force	138	123	—	103	72	207	7	—	118
Prevented from working	94	182	—	72	42	70	—	—	95
No work disability	1 200	1 212	—	1 778	1 862	2 993	1 134	—	2 004
In labor force	906	922	—	1 312	1 434	2 439	614	—	1 630
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	289	376	—	407	427	565	6	—	250
With a mobility or self-care limitation	30	55	—	46	67	75	—	—	76
With a mobility limitation	24	55	—	33	55	70	—	—	65
With a self-care limitation	12	26	—	35	35	23	—	—	27
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	137	181	—	167	181	133	27	—	102
Mean family income (dollars)	19 985	21 735	—	30 157	24 494	34 223	—	—	20 811
1 worker	238	305	—	265	232	474	340	—	261
Mean family income (dollars)	33 090	22 818	—	49 830	37 129	46 986	25 236	—	30 136
2 or more workers	262	253	—	486	540	983	441	—	610
Mean family income (dollars)	49 729	34 766	—	48 842	47 456	56 804	30 424	—	60 085

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Kitsap County—Con.								
	Tract 905	Tract 906.01	Tract 906.02	Tract 907	Tract 908	Tract 909	Tract 910	Tract 911	Tract 912.01
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	4 342	3 350	1 360	3 025	2 240	3 312	3 535	2 758	2 060
In labor force	2 646	2 230	953	1 957	1 541	1 996	2 458	1 824	1 497
Percent of persons 16 years and over	60.9	66.6	70.1	64.7	68.8	60.3	69.5	66.1	72.7
Civilian labor force	2 514	2 197	926	1 942	1 533	1 935	2 450	1 619	1 291
Employed	2 364	2 078	882	1 875	1 465	1 853	2 359	1 563	1 180
Unemployed	150	119	44	67	68	82	91	56	111
Percent of civilian labor force	6.0	5.4	4.8	3.5	4.4	4.2	3.7	3.5	8.6
Not in labor force	1 696	1 120	407	1 068	699	1 316	1 077	934	563
Institutionalized persons	188	—	—	97	—	78	31	—	—
Enrolled in school	122	148	37	148	72	139	173	98	84
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	835	439	196	364	271	727	368	354	210
Females 16 years and over	2 404	1 706	676	1 543	1 131	1 848	1 811	1 311	1 069
In labor force	1 268	1 011	384	882	684	965	1 061	690	619
Percent of females 16 years and over	52.7	59.3	56.8	57.2	60.5	52.2	58.6	52.6	57.9
Civilian labor force	1 258	1 011	384	882	684	965	1 061	683	619
Employed	1 218	941	372	839	651	920	1 008	643	544
Unemployed	40	70	12	43	33	45	53	40	75
Percent of civilian labor force	3.2	6.9	3.1	4.9	4.8	4.7	5.0	5.9	12.1
With own children under 6 years	365	300	148	268	167	200	345	221	183
In labor force	210	192	74	131	77	120	209	128	113
With own children 6 to 17 years only	416	282	137	283	286	252	336	245	188
In labor force	318	223	111	213	196	180	263	186	159
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	491	398	205	398	281	239	411	345	289
All parents present in household in labor force	274	216	108	178	102	128	240	213	174
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	902	786	325	714	613	513	853	623	476
All parents present in household in labor force	656	555	219	443	348	390	553	392	377
Persons 16 to 19 years	236	220	64	205	126	159	208	140	123
Not enrolled in school	49	47	27	21	12	22	13	60	31
Unemployed or not in labor force	45	12	8	13	—	14	3	17	7
Not high school graduate	32	14	12	—	—	6	9	7	17
Employed	—	6	5	—	—	—	6	—	10
Unemployed	32	6	—	—	—	—	3	7	—
Not in labor force	—	2	7	—	—	6	—	—	7
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 364	2 078	882	1 875	1 465	1 853	2 359	1 563	1 180
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	325	193	128	293	279	334	427	251	132
Professional specialty occupations	494	375	144	530	482	358	787	270	217
Technicians and related support occupations	85	60	42	97	51	61	127	87	85
Sales occupations	253	242	78	214	136	275	273	137	200
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	431	261	80	224	132	242	221	229	186
Private household occupations	5	22	13	13	12	13	11	—	—
Protective service occupations	14	67	23	41	43	—	27	34	28
Service occupations, except protective and household	275	238	95	124	95	195	124	119	139
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	8	71	30	60	18	27	37	51	9
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	232	317	144	146	95	197	173	263	134
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	48	62	27	46	39	66	52	29	19
Transportation and material moving occupations	65	81	37	57	61	50	53	50	19
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	129	89	41	30	22	35	47	43	12
Construction	198	204	130	110	85	198	188	123	77
Manufacturing	310	249	84	229	195	183	215	221	91
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	93	131	39	144	122	188	122	77	43
Wholesale and retail trade	453	394	166	252	226	364	259	242	324
Finance, insurance, and real estate	187	93	62	191	103	197	195	122	110
Business and repair services	22	85	36	78	67	97	119	71	42
Professional and related services	641	500	187	567	432	474	963	331	248
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 364	2 078	882	1 875	1 465	1 853	2 359	1 563	1 180
Private wage and salary workers	1 427	1 235	587	1 186	892	1 264	1 453	756	736
Government workers	762	619	207	365	292	295	411	701	384
Local government workers	136	199	55	152	101	103	183	135	53
Self-employed workers	149	220	88	306	271	287	478	93	60
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 749	2 437	1 000	2 128	1 657	2 252	2 702	1 943	1 569
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 106	1 786	764	1 489	1 284	1 662	2 012	1 564	1 242
50 to 52 weeks	1 421	1 192	565	1 098	873	1 118	1 444	1 141	890
40 to 49 weeks	288	264	82	134	189	186	237	201	150
27 to 39 weeks	148	142	45	117	59	150	169	109	71
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	283	323	99	266	168	331	360	180	163
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	3 110	2 817	1 118	2 486	1 918	2 363	3 050	2 190	1 613
With a mobility or self-care limitation	50	43	10	34	23	60	59	24	33
With a mobility limitation	50	32	3	14	17	42	38	24	21
In labor force	9	9	—	4	11	10	5	—	—
With a self-care limitation	18	25	10	22	23	55	53	—	26
With a work disability	345	240	71	124	113	143	207	191	151
In labor force	163	89	30	56	74	53	88	53	113
Prevented from working	141	101	32	32	12	62	66	102	38
No work disability	2 765	2 577	1 047	2 362	1 805	2 220	2 843	1 999	1 462
In labor force	2 274	2 051	877	1 827	1 416	1 814	2 289	1 557	1 152
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	912	500	215	427	314	810	446	363	241
With a mobility or self-care limitation	115	73	33	64	63	126	47	44	87
With a mobility limitation	105	62	19	62	53	101	29	38	70
With a self-care limitation	67	39	21	24	39	77	34	6	48
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	289	188	81	107	63	195	95	129	55
Mean family income (dollars)	25 331	26 715	30 177	40 223	53 518	28 584	32 202	30 750	20 983
1 worker	390	348	156	352	299	288	404	309	234
Mean family income (dollars)	27 629	31 452	33 969	59 279	54 771	74 512	99 556	38 523	31 585
2 or more workers	879	739	311	688	527	675	881	563	476
Mean family income (dollars)	46 449	48 264	49 142	68 872	71 004	65 165	71 066	50 823	51 747

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Kitsap County—Con.								
	Tract 912.02	Tract 913	Tract 914	Tract 915	Tract 916	Tract 917	Tract 918	Tract 919	Tract 920 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	4 081	4 528	2 287	2 619	3 734	4 667	2 072	1 939	2 456
In labor force	3 201	3 133	1 363	1 900	2 884	3 352	1 451	1 315	1 723
Percent of persons 16 years and over	78.4	69.2	59.6	72.5	77.2	71.8	70.0	67.8	70.2
Civilian labor force	2 812	2 916	1 262	1 779	2 541	3 024	1 445	1 259	1 680
Employed	2 627	2 773	1 215	1 633	2 384	2 855	1 396	1 159	1 604
Unemployed	185	143	47	146	157	169	49	100	76
Percent of civilian labor force	6.6	4.9	3.7	8.2	6.2	5.6	3.4	7.9	4.5
Not in labor force	880	1 395	924	719	850	1 315	621	624	733
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	182	227	100	153	220	245	76	64	135
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	253	404	426	202	158	364	242	231	206
Females 16 years and over	1 958	2 174	1 170	1 316	1 852	2 347	1 006	977	1 178
In labor force	1 345	1 211	594	820	1 198	1 440	631	570	694
Percent of females 16 years and over	68.7	55.7	50.8	62.3	64.7	61.4	62.7	58.3	58.9
Civilian labor force	1 291	1 196	586	815	1 193	1 440	631	570	683
Employed	1 187	1 119	559	734	1 116	1 337	616	519	651
Unemployed	104	77	27	81	77	103	15	51	32
Percent of civilian labor force	8.1	6.4	4.6	9.9	6.5	7.2	2.4	8.9	4.7
With own children under 6 years	440	383	182	239	368	469	173	172	220
In labor force	242	180	104	158	212	312	133	117	123
With own children 6 to 17 years only	381	555	217	389	489	608	193	241	317
In labor force	338	401	179	321	411	432	164	168	233
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	563	541	276	299	569	577	208	211	341
All parents present in household in labor force	291	280	157	168	320	359	156	141	203
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	867	1 239	432	1 011	1 201	1 455	450	533	769
All parents present in household in labor force	724	762	346	752	943	944	380	375	461
Persons 16 to 19 years	330	423	132	289	330	470	136	129	210
Not enrolled in school	48	104	6	32	55	94	35	33	19
Unemployed or not in labor force	20	56	—	4	29	30	9	20	5
Not high school graduate	15	25	—	4	14	57	17	25	6
Employed	5	—	—	—	5	36	8	7	—
Unemployed	10	25	—	—	—	—	9	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	4	9	16	—	13	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 627	2 773	1 215	1 633	2 384	2 855	1 396	1 159	1 604
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	269	437	128	219	302	394	129	149	142
Professional specialty occupations	537	390	280	319	341	414	224	240	164
Technicians and related support occupations	195	185	101	124	138	233	95	88	70
Sales occupations	375	215	151	163	275	396	175	92	95
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	403	434	160	218	392	331	158	115	294
Private household occupations	—	9	—	—	10	7	8	—	—
Protective service occupations	38	25	27	42	51	26	8	18	39
Service occupations, except protective and household	244	292	116	191	348	352	194	172	152
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	8	33	13	13	18	42	12	15	33
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	423	462	140	209	368	372	281	165	441
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	35	119	29	76	44	130	29	45	57
Transportation and material moving occupations	37	83	39	10	47	78	29	24	88
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	63	89	31	49	50	80	54	36	29
Construction	181	195	35	94	93	109	79	59	220
Manufacturing	375	508	161	290	316	399	277	183	377
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	68	149	74	57	95	76	59	14	111
Wholesale and retail trade	655	512	267	348	583	752	365	275	181
Finance, insurance, and real estate	130	170	106	85	109	157	70	20	36
Business and repair services	96	115	28	76	74	107	67	51	71
Professional and related services	527	582	317	377	571	604	293	312	283
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 627	2 773	1 215	1 633	2 384	2 855	1 396	1 159	1 604
Private wage and salary workers	1 390	1 361	609	825	1 327	1 469	805	637	663
Government workers	1 102	1 194	498	712	950	1 184	514	441	764
Local government workers	129	201	69	97	60	81	42	45	107
Self-employed workers	135	218	97	90	95	202	77	75	157
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	3 411	3 421	1 533	1 979	3 093	3 570	1 528	1 408	1 817
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 666	2 590	1 181	1 486	2 398	2 674	1 232	1 112	1 385
50 to 52 weeks	1 910	1 982	858	1 137	1 750	2 098	887	822	1 061
40 to 49 weeks	335	277	147	152	304	237	156	139	131
27 to 39 weeks	149	72	56	67	134	114	49	51	60
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	311	316	156	221	366	372	178	136	220
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	3 413	3 859	1 734	2 272	3 203	3 960	1 779	1 614	2 207
With a mobility or self-care limitation	147	57	40	70	99	35	26	56	26
With a mobility limitation	50	51	23	39	84	18	26	46	22
In labor force	18	9	5	16	23	10	8	7	—
With a self-care limitation	131	30	32	35	60	17	7	19	7
With a work disability	276	259	185	170	247	283	160	171	208
In labor force	198	153	88	93	102	194	104	84	118
Prevented from working	73	84	88	56	113	63	44	68	81
No work disability	3 137	3 600	1 549	2 102	2 956	3 677	1 619	1 443	1 999
In labor force	2 588	2 715	1 155	1 662	2 409	2 815	1 311	1 144	1 562
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	279	452	452	226	188	379	279	269	206
With a mobility or self-care limitation	77	73	78	36	30	41	33	38	20
With a mobility limitation	60	65	64	30	30	34	27	33	13
With a self-care limitation	47	28	43	23	12	34	14	15	13
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	81	165	163	118	71	129	105	102	121
Mean family income (dollars)	22 950	38 043	42 006	22 344	12 878	17 200	31 613	21 042	46 823
1 worker	362	549	279	210	380	501	194	158	211
Mean family income (dollars)	40 597	37 508	35 836	34 165	31 648	35 576	33 225	43 293	30 658
2 or more workers	1 053	1 116	454	689	1 004	1 163	486	495	654
Mean family income (dollars)	43 209	56 818	53 666	58 182	48 764	60 393	51 250	55 321	51 562

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Kitsap County—Con.								
	Tract 921 (pt.)	Tract 922	Tract 923	Tract 924	Tract 925	Tract 926	Tract 927	Tract 928	Tract 929
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	2 665	3 321	3 424	4 387	3 088	3 244	4 120	5 659	5 207
In labor force	1 580	1 830	2 373	2 898	1 810	2 295	2 745	3 808	3 528
Percent of persons 16 years and over	59.3	55.1	69.3	66.1	58.6	70.7	66.6	67.3	67.8
Civilian labor force	1 555	1 763	2 297	2 701	1 792	2 254	2 691	3 723	3 452
Employed	1 384	1 605	2 101	2 529	1 687	2 117	2 600	3 550	3 313
Unemployed	171	158	196	172	105	137	91	173	139
Percent of civilian labor force	11.0	9.0	8.5	6.4	5.9	6.1	3.4	4.6	4.0
Not in labor force	1 085	1 491	1 051	1 489	1 278	949	1 375	1 851	1 679
Institutionalized persons	—	307	—	—	327	—	34	—	—
Enrolled in school	79	197	156	198	118	—	279	325	296
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	453	476	368	509	360	328	468	555	400
Females 16 years and over	1 309	1 680	1 739	2 299	1 468	1 639	2 010	2 865	2 564
In labor force	657	775	1 040	1 175	743	960	1 163	1 675	1 488
Percent of females 16 years and over	50.2	46.1	59.8	51.1	50.6	58.6	57.9	58.5	58.0
Civilian labor force	657	775	1 040	1 167	743	956	1 163	1 668	1 488
Employed	587	692	907	1 032	715	875	1 105	1 599	1 392
Unemployed	70	83	133	135	28	81	58	69	96
Percent of civilian labor force	10.7	10.7	12.8	11.6	3.8	8.5	5.0	4.1	6.5
With own children under 6 years	195	328	336	437	242	340	395	598	499
In labor force	143	178	167	262	104	159	260	327	224
With own children 6 to 17 years only	227	186	373	518	264	383	480	558	596
In labor force	134	168	283	313	186	303	381	404	475
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	267	407	478	608	361	516	528	804	693
All parents present in household in labor force	185	187	220	364	143	245	336	407	349
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	532	616	990	1 216	666	945	1 050	1 601	1 688
All parents present in household in labor force	351	415	658	683	461	678	830	864	1 181
Persons 16 to 19 years	171	257	278	349	221	198	353	477	419
Not enrolled in school	46	78	75	61	48	26	27	72	58
Unemployed or not in labor force	10	12	30	12	21	18	6	23	21
Not high school graduate	19	32	42	12	43	13	14	43	15
Employed	14	25	22	—	27	—	8	20	15
Unemployed	5	—	11	7	8	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	7	9	5	8	13	6	23	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 384	1 605	2 101	2 529	1 687	2 117	2 600	3 550	3 313
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	150	124	197	318	190	178	347	335	346
Professional specialty occupations	141	195	228	377	225	320	415	377	405
Technicians and related support occupations	126	77	123	133	83	74	154	195	158
Sales occupations	132	203	219	216	171	212	265	426	293
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	206	201	339	427	171	321	402	610	426
Private household occupations	—	11	21	—	6	6	12	—	9
Protective service occupations	8	23	40	55	49	90	34	109	91
Service occupations, except protective and household	159	254	286	232	152	237	221	324	367
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	27	12	20	7	43	69	38	89	97
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	291	262	357	499	371	337	389	602	639
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	40	86	111	108	85	82	117	103	130
Transportation and material moving occupations	62	104	89	70	69	102	121	197	186
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	42	53	71	87	72	89	85	183	166
Construction	134	108	54	175	121	136	198	337	257
Manufacturing	246	272	436	585	378	427	452	604	684
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	95	93	129	165	113	98	132	208	153
Wholesale and retail trade	261	441	562	528	296	358	546	804	711
Finance, insurance, and real estate	37	34	102	118	104	107	109	232	105
Business and repair services	106	49	74	73	58	64	48	159	135
Professional and related services	300	352	412	545	303	461	628	626	682
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 384	1 605	2 101	2 529	1 687	2 117	2 600	3 550	3 313
Private wage and salary workers	761	949	1 224	1 311	892	1 029	1 348	2 141	1 803
Government workers	470	539	794	1 062	649	971	1 012	1 097	1 226
Local government workers	54	82	121	129	88	220	143	183	205
Self-employed workers	145	103	83	133	141	110	217	266	284
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 670	2 157	2 544	3 041	1 882	2 440	2 998	4 043	3 820
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 376	1 651	1 839	2 468	1 546	1 925	2 402	3 122	2 979
50 to 52 weeks	922	1 008	1 320	1 855	1 032	1 451	1 803	2 265	2 074
40 to 49 weeks	149	239	203	178	198	155	252	291	384
27 to 39 weeks	86	141	101	204	130	123	152	184	214
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	138	210	294	287	163	229	300	471	370
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 144	2 412	2 965	3 659	2 334	2 799	3 532	4 988	4 704
With a mobility or self-care limitation	76	79	188	99	76	70	49	219	161
With a mobility limitation	49	40	108	61	23	56	34	86	96
In labor force	12	—	57	29	11	16	13	36	28
With a self-care limitation	47	39	150	62	53	26	15	184	90
With a work disability	299	316	397	264	222	275	302	474	477
In labor force	119	127	250	142	89	151	206	291	238
Prevented from working	131	112	121	78	86	124	82	159	173
No work disability	1 845	2 096	2 568	3 395	2 112	2 524	3 230	4 514	4 227
In labor force	1 399	1 577	2 032	2 537	1 658	2 032	2 453	3 401	3 187
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	496	535	383	531	409	404	500	586	427
With a mobility or self-care limitation	68	137	75	105	62	76	93	124	87
With a mobility limitation	50	111	61	88	52	59	88	108	33
With a self-care limitation	40	46	46	23	27	62	55	61	54
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	219	137	182	222	169	82	148	215	182
Mean family income (dollars)	21 811	16 422	16 298	16 493	21 021	29 522	27 762	25 490	22 366
1 worker	282	445	339	438	326	432	382	708	630
Mean family income (dollars)	28 717	26 077	26 903	29 882	30 090	32 438	35 709	32 689	27 558
2 or more workers	486	437	817	986	539	763	997	1 249	1 197
Mean family income (dollars)	46 346	42 043	43 768	45 844	53 468	52 466	54 902	49 744	48 326

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bremerton, WA MSA	Kitsap County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Kitsap County						
		Total	Bremerton city	Tract 801.01	Tract 801.02	Tract 802	Tract 803	Tract 804	Tract 806	Tract 807
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	69 488	69 488	14 749	894	1 529	1 364	1 910	1 667	2 094	1 376
Less than \$5,000	2 994	2 994	1 109	46	56	69	107	84	153	26
\$5,000 to \$9,999	4 776	4 776	1 675	109	128	124	235	125	256	48
\$10,000 to \$14,999	4 848	4 848	1 643	99	168	112	286	120	193	68
\$15,000 to \$24,999	12 695	12 695	3 656	167	373	312	561	334	491	233
\$25,000 to \$34,999	12 929	12 929	2 853	190	304	313	377	298	359	365
\$35,000 to \$49,999	14 772	14 772	2 284	138	288	190	230	380	391	319
\$50,000 to \$74,999	11 412	11 412	1 267	119	165	171	81	223	217	198
\$75,000 to \$99,999	3 211	3 211	157	22	41	33	27	75	7	68
\$100,000 or more	1 851	1 851	105	4	6	40	6	28	27	51
Median (dollars)	32 043	32 043	22 610	26 182	25 997	27 650	20 495	30 347	23 955	33 194
Mean (dollars)	37 990	37 990	26 529	29 372	29 540	32 300	23 347	34 105	29 143	39 833
Families	50 802	50 802	8 985	531	986	999	1 146	997	1 292	888
Median income (dollars)	36 388	36 388	26 423	32 465	27 022	29 247	22 173	36 997	30 880	36 934
Males 15 years and over, with income	69 634	69 634	15 395	670	1 324	1 204	1 574	1 387	1 858	1 226
Median income (dollars)	24 098	24 098	16 716	24 931	20 361	21 173	17 500	26 553	19 688	25 864
Percent year-round full-time workers	57.1	57.1	53.6	49.3	52.9	51.8	51.7	52.8	49.9	55.1
Median income (dollars)	30 518	30 518	20 631	31 184	27 934	26 518	20 648	30 957	25 549	29 668
Females 15 years and over, with income	57 219	57 219	11 693	725	1 309	1 188	1 577	1 268	1 650	1 098
Median income (dollars)	9 931	9 931	8 010	10 810	10 026	8 487	8 001	10 114	8 142	13 000
Percent year-round full-time workers	28.7	28.7	23.4	27.2	30.6	26.8	18.5	22.9	23.8	32.6
Median income (dollars)	19 602	19 602	16 474	16 042	19 266	16 642	15 022	20 118	17 365	22 344
Per capita income (dollars)	14 311	14 311	11 418	12 962	12 543	12 535	10 571	16 274	12 705	18 178
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	69 488	69 488	14 749	894	1 529	1 364	1 910	1 667	2 094	1 376
With earnings	56 206	56 206	10 860	598	1 188	1 048	1 398	1 156	1 588	1 012
Mean earnings (dollars)	36 886	36 886	26 326	29 437	27 744	30 429	23 364	33 964	27 608	36 989
With Social Security income	14 699	14 699	3 499	283	349	338	447	513	486	368
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 931	6 931	6 086	5 799	6 476	6 588	5 172	6 285	5 778	7 140
With public assistance income	4 535	4 535	1 643	89	159	140	146	65	194	59
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 352	4 352	4 043	3 601	3 506	4 892	4 483	4 159	4 184	3 140
With retirement income	16 314	16 314	3 517	273	465	387	432	574	577	421
Mean retirement income (dollars)	13 026	13 026	12 634	12 784	12 528	14 202	12 231	16 825	12 378	17 099
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	42 426	42 426	29 936	34 829	32 037	34 989	25 723	42 162	33 972	44 476
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 634	39 634	24 563	26 277	25 390	30 100	22 688	35 337	27 585	39 421
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	45 540	45 540	35 650	43 096	37 970	39 350	29 287	45 343	39 792	47 094
Married-couple families (dollars)	46 113	46 113	33 514	39 283	36 611	38 031	27 367	43 255	38 133	46 234
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	44 954	44 954	29 362	32 604	32 541	34 487	25 472	37 004	33 625	40 899
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	47 271	47 271	37 241	44 632	39 265	40 912	29 392	46 027	41 429	48 476
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	18 829	18 829	14 070	10 597	15 619	18 684	16 037	33 588	13 926	24 066
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	14 821	14 821	9 167	6 687	10 829	10 847	12 433	21 436	9 795	15 638
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 168	28 168	26 459	21 542	28 675	28 542	25 700	45 371	25 418	35 304
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	50 802	50 802	8 985	531	986	999	1 146	997	1 292	888
Householder worked in 1989	41 211	41 211	6 744	394	720	747	903	723	999	625
With related children under 18 years	27 582	27 582	4 747	267	485	491	632	348	637	307
With related children under 5 years	12 450	12 450	2 738	136	253	277	447	145	355	134
Married-couple families	43 185	43 185	7 088	434	760	803	941	879	1 049	764
Householder worked in 1989	35 751	35 751	5 565	341	572	605	787	645	821	545
With related children under 18 years	22 026	22 026	3 401	199	312	371	486	287	443	226
With related children under 5 years	10 306	10 306	2 004	102	157	218	371	121	258	113
Female householder, no husband present	5 807	5 807	1 566	76	190	140	173	65	208	77
Householder worked in 1989	3 890	3 890	916	36	118	94	90	36	152	40
With related children under 18 years	4 362	4 362	1 190	56	147	87	139	41	174	48
With related children under 5 years	1 724	1 724	653	29	70	51	69	14	86	8
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	25 509	25 509	7 720	433	761	577	933	834	1 079	621
Nonfamily householder	18 686	18 686	5 764	363	543	365	764	670	802	488
65 years and over	6 178	6 178	1 958	188	165	211	331	293	250	146
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	182 489	182 489	34 266	2 012	3 550	3 513	4 197	3 481	4 853	3 048
Persons under 18 years	51 892	51 892	8 712	496	810	895	1 018	588	1 096	548
Related children under 18 years	51 618	51 618	8 654	489	810	886	1 018	578	1 096	542
Related children 5 to 17 years	36 349	36 349	5 190	312	490	537	466	406	676	377
Persons 65 years and over	19 056	19 056	4 650	367	457	552	591	758	690	577
Persons 75 years and over	7 327	7 327	2 014	168	186	210	271	365	303	198
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	3 802	3 802	1 391	83	106	102	138	26	174	21
Percent below poverty level	7.5	7.5	15.5	15.6	10.8	10.2	12.0	2.6	13.5	2.4
Householder worked in 1989	2 055	2 055	775	43	48	52	71	10	111	7
With related children under 18 years	3 161	3 161	1 215	78	106	73	124	14	158	21
With related children under 5 years	1 856	1 856	853	50	73	46	91	5	86	15
Married-couple families	1 499	1 499	527	21	31	41	77	14	41	7
Householder worked in 1989	993	993	385	16	15	18	56	5	24	7
With related children under 18 years	1 003	1 003	392	21	31	18	63	9	32	7
With related children under 5 years	691	691	299	21	24	18	47	—	16	7
Female householder, no husband present	2 159	2 159	839	55	75	61	61	5	133	14
Householder worked in 1989	983	983	380	20	33	34	15	5	87	—
With related children under 18 years	2 056	2 056	813	50	75	55	61	5	126	14
With related children under 5 years	1 128	1 128	551	29	49	28	44	5	70	8
Unrelated individuals	4 878	4 878	1 754	70	143	145	137	131	162	81
Nonfamily householder	2 672	2 672	1 061	39	63	98	79	84	121	43
65 years and over	1 111	1 111	390	22	12	61	31	38	58	18
Persons	17 119	17 119	6 201	339	499	446	571	196	720	139
Percent below poverty level	9.4	9.4	18.1	16.8	14.1	12.7	13.6	5.6	14.8	4.6
Persons under 18 years	6 644	6 644	2 404	150	197	151	213	19	314	35
Related children under 18 years	6 414	6 414	2 369	143	197	142	213	19	314	29
Related children 5 to 17 years	3 984	3 984	1 283	83	94	69	97	15	230	15
Persons 65 years and over	1 507	1 507	483	22	12	85	39	45	93	18
Persons 75 years and over	782	782	269	11	6	49	31	29	68	18
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	6 861	6 861	2 269	159	207	111	188	114	273	46
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	23 041	23 041	8 074	365	578	528	872	354	868	221
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	47 922	47 922	14 818	701	1 276	1 229	2 000	726	1 763	555

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Kitsap County—Con.					Bremerton city, Kitsap County				
	Tract 809.98	Tract 810	Tract 814	Tract 920	Tract 921	Tract 801.01 (pt.)	Tract 801.02 (pt.)	Tract 802 (pt.)	Tract 803 (pt.)	Tract 804 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	1 568	1 907	49	1 175	1 314	389	1 387	875	1 891	1 338
Less than \$5,000	85	292	—	45	82	17	50	56	107	60
\$5,000 to \$9,999	138	448	—	22	102	45	128	110	235	109
\$10,000 to \$14,999	167	160	—	55	88	50	168	106	286	103
\$15,000 to \$24,999	370	403	—	130	260	57	359	182	561	270
\$25,000 to \$34,999	358	310	2	216	200	102	285	185	364	260
\$35,000 to \$49,999	214	199	8	340	319	67	242	112	230	318
\$50,000 to \$74,999	171	78	27	256	192	51	136	89	81	161
\$75,000 to \$99,999	35	9	8	93	43	—	13	16	21	43
\$100,000 or more	30	8	4	18	28	—	6	19	6	14
Median (dollars)	25 723	16 651	56 159	40 374	31 019	27 868	24 496	23 578	20 380	29 241
Mean (dollars)	31 056	19 581	63 070	44 175	34 305	28 124	27 497	28 970	23 099	32 617
Families	968	1 160	49	986	995	290	857	643	1 127	747
Median income (dollars)	28 750	20 000	56 159	41 667	33 250	31 019	25 165	27 780	21 951	36 510
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 412	1 311	257	1 228	1 290	332	1 166	720	1 560	1 022
Median income (dollars)	19 545	16 633	16 208	31 487	21 802	25 329	19 294	19 702	17 344	26 912
Percent year-round full-time workers	50.1	40.2	77.4	61.0	46.2	59.0	50.1	55.4	52.1	51.4
Median income (dollars)	24 500	25 724	17 132	35 827	34 509	28 125	23 333	22 236	20 648	30 599
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 164	1 516	115	925	1 068	312	1 163	807	1 550	1 003
Median income (dollars)	10 068	6 371	7 440	11 350	9 891	8 300	10 009	7 685	8 006	10 789
Percent year-round full-time workers	25.2	20.3	43.5	33.7	31.1	33.7	28.8	20.6	18.4	23.0
Median income (dollars)	17 470	19 659	10 972	20 897	14 848	15 903	18 567	15 323	14 777	17 625
Per capita income (dollars)	13 599	8 349	14 613	15 000	12 947	10 189	12 283	11 531	10 447	16 184
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	1 568	1 907	49	1 175	1 314	389	1 387	875	1 891	1 338
With earnings	1 169	1 273	49	992	965	301	1 062	648	1 385	901
Mean earnings (dollars)	30 856	20 009	60 537	40 993	33 680	28 236	25 713	28 022	23 230	32 401
With Social Security income	359	462	—	172	427	61	339	220	428	441
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 698	5 539	—	6 866	6 233	7 042	6 407	7 164	5 174	6 482
With public assistance income	132	553	—	37	97	45	153	120	146	43
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 389	4 367	—	4 265	4 020	3 142	3 471	5 252	4 483	3 938
With retirement income	435	368	—	290	390	96	399	223	413	462
Mean retirement income (dollars)	12 271	10 847	—	15 080	13 687	13 265	12 391	14 045	12 006	16 995
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	34 999	20 939	63 070	46 507	35 802	30 109	29 134	32 221	25 346	41 320
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 583	16 713	56 703	45 687	33 299	23 890	22 423	26 479	22 688	33 651
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 316	28 140	85 064	47 760	37 557	39 710	34 791	37 634	28 584	44 884
Married-couple families (dollars)	42 061	27 076	63 070	49 392	37 773	33 867	33 582	35 832	27 367	42 214
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	51 225	22 282	56 703	49 374	36 086	28 699	29 744	31 020	25 472	34 778
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 231	31 841	85 064	49 416	38 929	41 032	35 786	39 702	29 424	45 575
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	11 922	10 215	—	23 165	20 116	9 345	15 203	17 181	12 747	38 102
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	8 020	9 313	—	19 954	13 301	5 189	10 076	10 085	12 433	25 363
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	24 693	13 729	—	37 616	27 263	25 968	28 675	29 346	13 877	56 302
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	968	1 160	49	986	995	290	857	643	1 127	747
Householder worked in 1989	664	757	47	847	693	228	600	472	897	528
With related children under 18 years	429	754	38	609	426	176	400	323	632	248
With related children under 5 years	231	446	17	221	187	103	220	190	447	93
Married-couple families	733	680	49	867	866	241	636	507	934	681
Householder worked in 1989	510	489	47	752	623	209	457	377	787	488
With related children under 18 years	264	339	38	520	363	140	232	237	486	223
With related children under 5 years	141	197	17	216	146	83	124	154	371	88
Female householder, no husband present	188	411	—	88	84	45	185	114	161	34
Householder worked in 1989	115	199	—	72	45	19	113	73	84	15
With related children under 18 years	144	350	—	72	48	36	142	72	139	20
With related children under 5 years	83	231	—	5	35	20	70	36	69	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	889	984	—	247	427	128	745	387	933	703
Nonfamily householder	600	747	—	189	319	99	530	232	764	591
65 years and over	163	278	—	25	118	22	154	165	331	261
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 565	4 470	202	3 441	3 448	1 068	3 063	2 197	4 156	2 671
Persons under 18 years	777	1 395	91	1 132	832	352	660	531	1 018	447
Related children under 18 years	766	1 386	91	1 132	819	345	660	531	1 018	437
Related children 5 to 17 years	489	828	78	838	579	205	374	292	466	318
Persons 65 years and over	469	539	—	206	496	106	433	372	564	656
Persons 75 years and over	189	202	—	53	211	19	175	161	259	332
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	140	408	—	48	73	57	106	102	138	16
Percent below poverty level	14.5	35.2	—	4.9	7.3	19.7	12.4	15.9	12.2	2.1
Householder worked in 1989	84	216	—	22	19	31	48	52	71	—
With related children under 18 years	128	365	—	40	51	57	106	73	124	9
With related children under 5 years	83	276	—	13	20	41	73	46	91	—
Married-couple families	—	147	—	17	43	21	31	41	77	9
Householder worked in 1989	—	106	—	11	7	16	15	18	56	—
With related children under 18 years	—	110	—	17	21	21	31	18	63	9
With related children under 5 years	—	93	—	13	8	21	24	18	47	—
Female householder, no husband present	120	261	—	23	25	36	75	61	61	—
Householder worked in 1989	64	110	—	11	12	15	33	34	15	—
With related children under 18 years	120	255	—	23	25	36	75	55	61	—
With related children under 5 years	83	183	—	—	12	20	49	28	44	—
Unrelated individuals	157	386	—	50	133	22	137	117	137	96
Nonfamily householder	57	278	—	23	75	—	57	85	79	65
65 years and over	11	118	—	—	44	—	6	55	31	20
Persons	523	1 673	—	207	366	207	493	418	571	142
Percent below poverty level	14.7	37.4	—	6.0	10.6	19.4	16.1	19.0	13.7	5.3
Persons under 18 years	218	678	—	86	117	105	197	142	213	15
Related children under 18 years	207	669	—	86	111	98	197	142	213	15
Related children 5 to 17 years	100	299	—	59	96	54	94	69	97	15
Persons 65 years and over	23	118	—	8	60	—	6	79	39	27
Persons 75 years and over	17	46	—	—	37	—	—	43	31	19
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	193	636	—	83	136	86	207	96	188	76
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	763	2 010	—	306	487	219	569	493	872	287
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 208	2 553	—	672	974	494	1 196	958	2 000	543

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bremerton city, Kitsap County—Con.									
	Tract 805	Tract 806 (pt.)	Tract 807 (pt.)	Tract 808.98	Tract 809.98 (pt.)	Tract 810 (pt.)	Tract 811	Tract 812	Tract 813	Tract 814 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	1 002	2 088	681	688	576	747	1 511	1 186	329	49
Less than \$5,000	125	153	5	25	19	218	119	101	54	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	78	256	6	—	89	256	139	132	88	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	159	193	32	83	82	100	142	105	34	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	273	491	84	293	139	135	429	322	61	—
\$25,000 to \$34,999	185	359	232	193	71	8	354	223	22	2
\$35,000 to \$49,999	122	385	157	75	94	13	191	228	42	8
\$50,000 to \$74,999	56	217	113	19	68	17	129	75	28	27
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	7	27	—	14	—	8	—	—	8
\$100,000 or more	4	27	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Median (dollars)	20 513	23 886	34 056	21 667	22 616	7 201	23 299	22 674	11 654	56 159
Mean (dollars)	23 236	29 098	42 439	23 885	27 209	10 746	25 486	23 870	19 141	63 070
Families	433	1 286	433	684	331	421	846	699	131	49
Median income (dollars)	21 631	30 775	37 120	21 250	27 188	7 758	27 375	26 250	8 635	56 159
Males 15 years and over, with income	810	1 852	613	779	530	359	1 431	1 007	276	257
Median income (dollars)	14 439	19 641	27 156	17 390	16 176	8 245	18 812	18 322	10 463	16 208
Percent year-round full-time workers	49.8	49.8	59.9	84.1	48.3	18.1	49.3	52.6	36.2	77.4
Median income (dollars)	19 050	25 366	30 529	18 078	23 000	14 583	23 071	23 837	35 345	17 132
Females 15 years and over, with income	719	1 643	559	455	435	644	1 258	869	153	115
Median income (dollars)	9 675	8 102	15 417	6 042	10 691	5 319	7 396	6 955	6 940	7 440
Percent year-round full-time workers	27.3	23.4	29.3	21.5	25.3	14.3	20.3	27.0	18.3	43.5
Median income (dollars)	20 208	17 604	22 778	11 000	21 333	10 000	15 788	16 205	15 625	10 972
Per capita income (dollars)	10 998	12 696	19 904	5 642	12 454	4 761	11 146	10 328	11 747	14 613
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	1 002	2 088	681	688	576	747	1 511	1 186	329	49
With earnings	702	1 582	509	667	418	409	1 108	871	236	49
Mean earnings (dollars)	25 517	27 542	39 636	24 114	27 444	11 702	24 405	24 591	20 725	60 537
With Social Security income	224	486	178	17	133	205	428	289	50	—
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 224	5 778	7 139	5 975	7 464	4 633	5 736	5 968	6 969	—
With public assistance income	105	194	27	7	44	386	150	164	59	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 174	4 184	2 883	3 000	2 737	4 231	4 018	3 460	4 126	—
With retirement income	177	577	187	—	163	88	401	284	47	—
Mean retirement income (dollars)	10 144	12 378	17 560	—	9 755	2 871	12 384	9 798	9 820	—
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	25 142	33 921	47 035	23 500	30 927	10 927	29 386	26 473	20 285	63 070
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	21 967	27 414	45 226	23 421	23 646	10 708	25 806	24 846	12 665	56 703
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 806	39 792	47 819	24 766	34 310	11 778	31 938	28 334	28 261	85 064
Married-couple families (dollars)	28 338	38 094	46 536	24 588	34 946	14 620	33 163	30 115	25 256	63 070
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 426	33 469	38 636	24 576	32 437	15 623	31 454	32 418	24 073	56 703
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 256	41 429	49 608	24 766	35 852	11 269	34 275	28 086	25 980	85 064
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	17 700	13 926	33 933	—	15 089	8 439	13 394	13 689	12 301	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 977	9 795	17 500	—	6 063	7 708	6 561	6 702	3 415	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 244	25 418	41 237	—	24 962	11 899	24 264	29 092	53 400	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	433	1 286	433	684	331	421	846	699	131	49
Householder worked in 1989	327	993	319	651	236	255	584	504	103	47
With related children under 18 years	255	631	135	644	111	339	352	388	67	38
With related children under 5 years	103	349	78	434	71	227	189	159	58	17
Married-couple families	281	1 043	375	644	264	165	675	506	79	49
Householder worked in 1989	212	815	276	640	193	124	482	379	79	47
With related children under 18 years	140	437	105	604	76	127	266	252	30	38
With related children under 5 years	60	252	70	405	36	86	134	94	30	17
Female householder, no husband present	145	208	26	29	67	252	114	141	45	—
Householder worked in 1989	108	152	18	—	43	127	62	85	17	—
With related children under 18 years	115	174	12	29	35	212	70	97	37	—
With related children under 5 years	43	86	—	29	35	141	52	44	28	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	799	1 079	320	26	373	422	889	657	243	—
Nonfamily householder	569	802	248	4	245	326	665	487	198	—
65 years and over	119	250	76	—	71	140	175	161	25	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 101	4 834	1 484	3 003	1 249	1 683	3 275	2 707	536	202
Persons under 18 years	469	1 090	221	1 595	212	560	684	706	69	91
Related children under 18 years	469	1 090	221	1 582	201	551	684	698	69	91
Related children 5 to 17 years	332	676	136	991	115	276	431	486	7	78
Persons 65 years and over	235	690	314	6	180	163	511	370	42	—
Persons 75 years and over	107	303	107	—	98	69	211	147	26	—
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	77	174	7	87	35	275	132	112	73	—
Percent below poverty level	17.8	13.5	1.6	12.7	10.6	65.3	15.6	16.0	55.7	—
Householder worked in 1989	40	111	7	58	28	159	74	51	45	—
With related children under 18 years	72	158	7	87	35	250	85	101	51	—
With related children under 5 years	35	86	7	75	35	190	63	69	42	—
Married-couple families	25	41	7	58	—	89	49	43	36	—
Householder worked in 1989	25	24	7	58	—	64	41	25	36	—
With related children under 18 years	20	32	7	58	—	70	17	32	14	—
With related children under 5 years	11	16	7	46	—	62	8	25	14	—
Female householder, no husband present	52	133	—	29	35	186	65	69	37	—
Householder worked in 1989	15	87	—	—	28	95	23	26	9	—
With related children under 18 years	52	126	—	29	35	180	58	69	37	—
With related children under 5 years	24	70	—	29	35	128	52	44	28	—
Unrelated individuals	232	162	36	15	75	264	192	187	74	—
Nonfamily householder	138	121	11	—	28	197	123	114	39	—
65 years and over	24	58	6	—	5	96	28	61	—	—
Persons	509	720	67	450	171	1 078	614	537	216	—
Percent below poverty level	24.2	14.9	4.5	15.0	13.7	64.1	18.7	19.8	40.3	—
Persons under 18 years	157	314	16	289	72	428	217	198	41	—
Related children under 18 years	157	314	16	289	61	419	217	190	41	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	100	230	9	185	6	188	119	110	7	—
Persons 65 years and over	24	93	6	—	5	96	36	72	—	—
Persons 75 years and over	12	68	6	—	5	38	17	30	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	165	273	20	135	65	334	376	177	71	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	659	868	67	883	312	1 227	685	679	246	—
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 015	1 763	182	2 047	480	1 417	1 274	1 112	329	—

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bremerton city, Kitsop County—Con.			Remainder of Kitsop County						
	Tract 814.99	Tract 920 (pt.)	Tract 921 (pt.)	Tract 801.01 (pt.)	Tract 801.02 (pt.)	Tract 802 (pt.)	Tract 803 (pt.)	Tract 804 (pt.)	Tract 806 (pt.)	Tract 807 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	—	—	12	505	142	489	19	329	6	695
Less than \$5,000	—	—	—	29	6	13	—	24	—	21
\$5,000 to \$9,999	—	—	4	64	—	14	—	16	—	42
\$10,000 to \$14,999	—	—	—	49	—	6	—	17	—	36
\$15,000 to \$24,999	—	—	—	110	14	130	—	64	—	149
\$25,000 to \$34,999	—	—	8	88	19	128	13	38	—	133
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	—	—	71	46	78	—	62	6	162
\$50,000 to \$74,999	—	—	—	68	29	82	—	62	—	85
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—	—	22	28	17	6	32	—	41
\$100,000 or more	—	—	—	4	—	21	—	14	—	26
Median (dollars)	—	28 125	—	25 039	45 000	33 030	31 042	37 292	46 250	31 307
Mean (dollars)	—	21 167	—	30 333	49 492	38 259	48 088	40 157	45 000	37 280
Families	—	—	8	241	129	356	19	250	6	455
Median income (dollars)	—	28 750	—	37 813	45 750	33 108	31 042	39 000	46 250	36 792
Males 15 years and over, with income	2 675	—	6	338	158	484	14	365	6	613
Median income (dollars)	11 016	28 750	—	24 250	33 913	24 432	22 500	24 044	31 250	23 425
Percent year-round full-time workers	57.0	100.0	—	39.6	74.1	46.5	—	57.0	100.0	50.2
Median income (dollars)	12 497	28 750	—	40 459	36 050	32 543	—	32 031	31 250	29 167
Females 15 years and over, with income	—	—	8	413	146	381	27	265	7	539
Median income (dollars)	—	3 750	—	12 473	10 357	10 660	7 411	8 419	13 750	11 308
Percent year-round full-time workers	—	—	—	22.3	45.2	39.9	22.2	22.2	100.0	36.0
Median income (dollars)	—	—	—	17 727	23 750	17 885	50 923	22 500	13 750	22 000
Per capita income (dollars)	12 229	—	6 828	16 099	14 218	14 215	23 758	16 574	14 895	16 540
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	—	—	12	505	142	489	19	329	6	695
With earnings	—	—	12	297	126	400	13	255	6	503
Mean earnings (dollars)	—	21 167	—	30 655	44 865	34 327	37 650	39 484	45 000	34 311
With Social Security income	—	—	—	222	10	118	19	72	—	190
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	—	—	—	5 458	8 809	5 515	5 121	5 077	—	7 140
With public assistance income	—	—	—	44	6	20	—	22	—	32
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	—	—	—	4 071	4 414	2 729	—	4 591	—	3 357
With retirement income	—	—	—	177	66	164	19	112	—	234
Mean retirement income (dollars)	—	—	—	12 523	13 353	14 416	17 130	16 125	—	16 730
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	—	—	28 000	40 509	51 327	39 988	48 088	44 676	45 000	42 041
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	28 000	31 220	41 325	37 205	—	40 334	45 000	35 000
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	—	45 571	64 364	42 233	48 088	46 720	—	46 320
Married-couple families (dollars)	—	—	28 000	46 045	52 146	41 798	27 349	46 837	45 000	45 944
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	28 000	42 921	42 085	40 333	—	45 138	45 000	42 864
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	—	47 228	64 364	43 010	27 349	47 541	—	47 334
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	—	—	—	12 414	31 000	25 272	60 185	28 637	—	19 036
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	—	9 385	31 000	20 000	—	14 892	—	15 224
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	—	17 921	—	26 854	60 185	37 318	—	28 186
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	—	—	8	241	129	356	19	250	6	455
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	166	120	275	6	195	6	306
With related children under 18 years	—	—	8	91	85	168	—	100	6	172
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	33	33	87	—	52	6	56
Married-couple families	—	—	8	193	124	296	7	198	6	389
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	132	115	228	—	157	6	269
With related children under 18 years	—	—	8	59	80	134	—	64	6	121
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	19	33	64	—	33	6	43
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	—	31	5	26	12	31	—	51
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	17	5	21	6	21	—	22
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	20	5	15	—	21	—	36
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	9	—	15	—	14	—	8
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	8	—	8	305	16	190	—	131	—	301
Nonfamily householder	—	—	4	264	13	133	—	79	—	240
65 years and over	8	—	—	166	11	46	—	32	—	70
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	8	—	29	944	487	1 316	41	810	19	1 564
Persons under 18 years	—	—	7	144	150	364	—	141	6	327
Related children under 18 years	—	—	7	144	150	355	—	141	6	321
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	—	7	107	116	245	—	88	—	241
Persons 65 years and over	8	—	—	261	24	180	27	102	—	263
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	—	149	11	49	12	33	—	91
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	10	—	14
Percent below poverty level	—	—	—	10.8	—	—	—	4.0	—	3.1
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	10	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	5	—	14
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	5	—	8
Married-couple families	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	5	—	14
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	5	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	5	—	14
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	5	—	8
Unrelated individuals	—	—	8	48	6	28	—	35	—	45
Nonfamily householder	—	—	4	39	6	13	—	19	—	32
65 years and over	—	—	—	22	6	6	—	18	—	12
Persons	—	—	8	132	6	28	—	54	—	72
Percent below poverty level	—	27.6	—	14.0	1.2	2.1	—	6.7	—	4.6
Persons under 18 years	—	—	—	45	—	9	—	4	—	19
Related children under 18 years	—	—	—	45	—	—	—	4	—	13
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	—	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	6
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	—	22	6	6	—	18	—	12
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	—	11	6	6	—	10	—	12
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	—	—	—	73	—	15	—	38	—	26
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	—	—	8	146	9	35	—	67	—	154
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	—	—	8	207	80	271	—	183	—	373

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Kitsop County—Con.								
	Tract 809.98 (pt.)	Tract 810 (pt.)	Tract 814 (pt.)	Tract 901.01	Tract 901.02	Tract 902	Tract 903	Tract 903.99	Tract 904
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	992	1 160	—	1 229	1 275	1 964	808	—	1 228
Less than \$5,000	66	74	—	35	33	40	35	—	27
\$5,000 to \$9,999	49	192	—	69	57	73	—	—	34
\$10,000 to \$14,999	85	60	—	96	106	72	29	—	52
\$15,000 to \$24,999	231	268	—	154	292	212	350	—	220
\$25,000 to \$34,999	287	302	—	256	198	387	213	—	220
\$35,000 to \$49,999	120	186	—	301	259	425	131	—	246
\$50,000 to \$74,999	103	61	—	220	239	485	35	—	317
\$75,000 to \$99,999	21	9	—	69	60	162	15	—	79
\$100,000 or more	30	8	—	29	31	108	—	—	33
Median (dollars)	27 289	24 557	—	35 152	31 896	41 087	24 740	—	39 474
Mean (dollars)	33 289	25 270	—	42 348	36 663	48 135	27 840	—	45 736
Families	637	739	—	918	953	1 590	808	—	973
Median income (dollars)	28 812	26 037	—	36 780	37 725	45 746	24 296	—	41 477
Males 15 years and over, with income	882	952	—	1 201	1 162	1 995	1 411	724	1 303
Median income (dollars)	21 792	21 421	—	26 826	24 886	30 762	17 687	14 109	27 151
Percent year-round full-time workers	51.2	48.5	—	52.0	50.1	59.6	80.4	80.2	59.6
Females 15 years and over, with income	25 774	26 053	—	32 107	31 791	34 326	18 823	14 468	33 877
Median income (dollars)	729	872	—	974	1 048	1 637	516	—	1 007
Percent year-round full-time workers	9 732	8 300	—	10 284	10 171	11 553	6 083	—	11 089
Median income (dollars)	25.1	24.8	—	22.2	26.8	32.3	21.9	—	34.9
Per capita income (dollars)	16 494	20 931	—	20 921	20 950	22 481	11 750	—	22 147
	14 221	10 538	—	16 465	13 896	17 473	8 493	15 431	15 719
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	992	1 160	—	1 229	1 275	1 964	808	—	1 228
With earnings	751	864	—	938	968	1 702	788	—	1 070
Mean earnings (dollars)	32 755	23 941	—	40 944	36 361	44 908	28 247	—	44 957
With Social Security income	226	257	—	341	339	406	—	—	194
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 836	6 262	—	8 490	7 349	8 444	—	—	7 180
With public assistance income	88	167	—	50	83	53	—	—	65
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 715	4 682	—	4 369	2 802	8 768	—	—	4 822
With retirement income	272	280	—	326	373	406	—	—	282
Mean retirement income (dollars)	13 780	13 354	—	13 110	10 682	14 452	—	—	12 500
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	37 115	26 643	—	45 728	40 581	51 988	27 225	—	47 934
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 251	21 793	—	35 649	39 620	48 898	26 292	—	42 693
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 018	32 243	—	53 074	41 645	54 804	32 732	—	54 256
Married-couple families (dollars)	46 066	31 066	—	48 883	42 801	53 632	28 737	—	49 332
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	58 411	26 271	—	38 738	43 230	51 178	28 002	—	43 907
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 166	34 421	—	55 606	42 379	55 821	33 033	—	55 996
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	10 168	13 030	—	17 453	25 680	27 231	448	—	33 766
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	8 648	12 119	—	16 537	20 324	18 808	448	—	24 853
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	23 974	15 741	—	18 473	32 335	33 548	—	—	38 222
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels In 1989									
Families	637	739	—	918	953	1 590	808	—	973
Householder worked in 1989	428	502	—	690	723	1 367	781	—	827
With related children under 18 years	318	415	—	399	518	780	691	—	539
With related children under 5 years	160	219	—	162	199	339	531	—	216
Married-couple families	469	515	—	823	831	1 485	753	—	887
Householder worked in 1989	317	365	—	623	630	1 280	753	—	747
With related children under 18 years	188	212	—	338	429	715	643	—	496
With related children under 5 years	105	111	—	145	165	322	496	—	202
Female householder, no husband present	121	159	—	74	74	70	42	—	57
Householder worked in 1989	72	72	—	48	52	56	15	—	51
With related children under 18 years	109	138	—	41	41	30	42	—	19
With related children under 5 years	48	90	—	9	13	—	35	—	7
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	516	562	—	445	439	495	43	—	354
Nonfamily householder	355	421	—	311	322	374	—	—	255
65 years and over	92	138	—	90	132	134	—	—	39
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 316	2 787	—	3 150	3 338	5 375	3 041	—	3 555
Persons under 18 years	565	797	—	797	956	1 501	1 397	—	1 073
Related children under 18 years	565	835	—	790	945	1 494	1 397	—	1 068
Related children 5 to 17 years	374	552	—	586	675	1 083	695	—	796
Persons 65 years and over	289	376	—	407	427	565	6	—	250
Persons 75 years and over	91	133	—	107	171	193	—	—	123
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	105	133	—	54	30	23	69	—	36
Percent below poverty level	16.5	18.0	—	5.9	3.1	1.4	8.5	—	3.7
Householder worked in 1989	56	57	—	25	6	18	42	—	20
With related children under 18 years	93	115	—	36	30	16	69	—	20
With related children under 5 years	48	86	—	18	20	—	62	—	6
Married-couple families	—	58	—	34	14	12	27	—	36
Householder worked in 1989	—	42	—	17	—	12	27	—	20
With related children under 18 years	—	40	—	25	14	5	27	—	20
With related children under 5 years	—	31	—	13	14	—	27	—	6
Female householder, no husband present	85	75	—	18	16	11	42	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	36	15	—	6	6	6	15	—	—
With related children under 18 years	85	75	—	9	16	11	42	—	—
With related children under 5 years	48	55	—	5	6	—	35	—	—
Unrelated individuals	82	122	—	57	89	68	8	—	31
Nonfamily householder	29	81	—	33	40	33	—	—	17
65 years and over	6	22	—	6	26	19	—	—	9
Persons	352	595	—	248	235	136	243	—	146
Percent below poverty level	15.2	21.3	—	7.9	7.0	2.5	8.0	—	4.1
Persons under 18 years	146	250	—	90	104	41	134	—	49
Related children under 18 years	146	250	—	83	93	34	134	—	44
Related children 5 to 17 years	94	111	—	57	65	34	72	—	39
Persons 65 years and over	18	22	—	20	26	19	—	—	28
Persons 75 years and over	12	8	—	11	18	19	—	—	25
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	128	302	—	89	113	69	111	—	115
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	451	783	—	344	432	207	480	—	266
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	728	1 136	—	797	953	572	1 642	—	729

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Kitsop County—Con.								
	Tract 905	Tract 906.01	Tract 906.02	Tract 907	Tract 908	Tract 909	Tract 910	Tract 911	Tract 912.01
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	2 344	1 726	715	1 409	1 099	1 904	1 765	1 352	1 093
Less than \$5,000	128	39	16	52	20	117	50	28	46
\$5,000 to \$9,999	306	92	25	32	27	174	43	53	55
\$10,000 to \$14,999	213	130	48	60	40	154	93	70	110
\$15,000 to \$24,999	467	316	101	165	125	322	105	248	188
\$25,000 to \$34,999	375	329	204	182	155	265	266	250	232
\$35,000 to \$49,999	443	355	130	284	184	324	350	360	244
\$50,000 to \$74,999	277	354	123	298	270	350	406	244	135
\$75,000 to \$99,999	110	87	48	157	140	129	221	55	58
\$100,000 or more	25	24	20	179	138	69	231	44	25
Median (dollars)	26 142	33 832	32 127	44 679	49 890	31 875	48 944	35 785	30 648
Mean (dollars)	31 628	37 342	39 284	56 847	60 799	46 152	67 729	39 961	37 843
Families	1 558	1 275	548	1 147	889	1 158	1 380	1 001	765
Median income (dollars)	34 808	38 504	34 432	51 671	54 255	42 070	55 358	38 309	35 275
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 883	1 578	673	1 440	1 093	1 422	1 709	1 428	976
Median income (dollars)	23 272	26 143	27 799	32 941	35 328	29 038	35 702	26 693	26 641
Percent year-round full-time workers	45.5	49.9	57.7	50.3	52.4	48.3	60.4	58.7	68.6
Median income (dollars)	31 269	32 717	33 032	41 600	46 200	37 472	41 824	31 317	29 167
Females 15 years and over, with income	2 061	1 444	559	1 275	909	1 661	1 513	1 018	917
Median income (dollars)	9 560	11 917	10 060	11 670	16 317	11 636	13 934	11 949	8 887
Percent year-round full-time workers	27.4	28.0	31.7	29.1	33.0	25.5	26.4	29.8	24.0
Median income (dollars)	18 281	20 833	22 188	25 433	28 250	24 714	29 125	17 784	17 763
Per capita income (dollars)	13 278	14 561	14 946	20 008	21 626	21 921	25 207	15 048	14 912
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	2 344	1 726	715	1 409	1 099	1 904	1 765	1 352	1 093
With earnings	1 626	1 418	593	1 223	965	1 376	1 557	1 093	915
Mean earnings (dollars)	32 621	35 152	37 444	51 753	54 037	44 594	59 244	38 241	37 098
With Social Security income	739	432	157	300	213	590	373	277	181
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 371	7 813	8 610	8 464	8 974	7 692	9 365	6 080	7 428
With public assistance income	160	76	20	17	27	81	26	35	46
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 762	4 750	2 869	2 988	4 379	6 104	3 235	4 691	5 357
With retirement income	665	390	150	312	153	394	338	371	267
Mean retirement income (dollars)	10 814	11 167	13 298	16 313	20 377	11 935	16 157	13 816	12 298
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	37 821	40 498	42 019	63 255	64 305	61 330	76 731	44 439	43 368
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 033	37 198	40 351	62 889	64 882	50 291	77 253	42 257	44 196
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 727	43 323	43 867	63 590	63 664	68 710	76 161	46 548	42 511
Married-couple families (dollars)	42 770	44 519	43 996	65 916	67 612	65 006	80 476	46 224	46 736
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	44 073	43 441	43 547	66 423	69 886	54 500	81 761	45 646	51 734
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 828	45 326	44 453	65 451	65 025	70 140	79 116	46 750	42 351
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	15 741	19 876	20 193	36 381	39 198	40 117	30 795	25 859	20 207
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	13 253	14 103	19 967	25 029	20 076	43 675	27 961	20 407	17 705
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 130	29 295	20 682	46 861	53 748	24 037	33 762	43 919	27 505
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels In 1989									
Families	1 558	1 275	548	1 147	889	1 158	1 380	1 001	765
Householder worked in 1989	1 217	1 002	441	939	747	911	1 212	795	688
With related children under 18 years	805	637	292	563	472	485	738	531	389
With related children under 5 years	344	261	127	225	164	200	322	199	176
Married-couple families	1 267	1 068	490	1 050	791	984	1 270	891	642
Householder worked in 1989	978	860	396	869	654	779	1 132	703	593
With related children under 18 years	546	484	247	514	421	339	662	436	300
With related children under 5 years	232	205	114	217	156	183	306	164	155
Female householder, no husband present	250	150	38	75	81	149	88	69	94
Householder worked in 1989	211	101	33	53	76	107	58	51	66
With related children under 18 years	225	106	30	39	39	127	54	69	70
With related children under 5 years	88	46	7	4	—	17	9	28	15
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	949	593	228	344	310	836	556	490	447
Nonfamily householder	786	451	167	262	210	746	385	351	328
65 years and over	382	142	49	91	64	366	106	118	113
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	5 430	4 415	1 869	3 929	3 062	3 930	4 688	3 560	2 760
Persons under 18 years	1 425	1 210	535	1 130	904	752	1 302	968	765
Related children under 18 years	1 417	1 205	535	1 127	894	752	1 296	968	765
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 002	883	378	844	665	565	965	691	556
Persons 65 years and over	912	500	215	427	314	810	446	363	241
Persons 75 years and over	355	167	67	184	100	392	149	130	82
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	154	76	17	43	19	79	42	25	21
Percent below poverty level	9.9	6.0	3.1	3.7	2.1	6.8	3.0	2.5	2.7
Householder worked in 1989	100	36	9	31	7	62	34	13	10
With related children under 18 years	143	64	17	28	13	61	28	11	21
With related children under 5 years	82	33	9	15	7	22	16	—	—
Married-couple families	35	19	3	38	19	34	36	14	10
Householder worked in 1989	24	5	3	26	7	34	28	7	10
With related children under 18 years	24	16	3	23	13	22	22	—	10
With related children under 5 years	16	7	3	15	7	14	16	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	100	51	11	5	—	37	6	11	11
Householder worked in 1989	70	27	6	5	—	20	6	6	—
With related children under 18 years	100	42	11	5	—	31	6	11	11
With related children under 5 years	47	22	3	—	—	8	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals	170	61	43	62	70	122	64	80	62
Nonfamily householder	109	25	15	41	33	98	30	39	35
65 years and over	66	14	—	13	20	55	11	3	23
Persons	684	306	92	240	139	340	226	146	141
Percent below poverty level	12.6	6.9	4.9	6.1	4.5	8.7	4.8	4.1	5.1
Persons under 18 years	301	138	29	94	31	99	86	28	47
Related children under 18 years	293	133	29	91	21	99	80	28	47
Related children 5 to 17 years	182	97	17	67	9	75	57	28	47
Persons 65 years and over	86	24	—	28	32	55	11	10	23
Persons 75 years and over	20	14	—	21	20	35	11	—	12
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	261	135	49	134	39	129	71	89	69
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	935	443	123	261	196	412	302	265	230
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 495	1 058	369	578	397	837	532	688	760

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Kitsap County—Con.								
	Tract 912.02	Tract 913	Tract 914	Tract 915	Tract 916	Tract 917	Tract 918	Tract 919	Tract 920 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	2 076	2 121	1 160	1 161	1 789	2 112	1 049	946	1 175
Less than \$5,000	60	75	31	50	40	52	13	27	45
\$5,000 to \$9,999	95	22	64	28	56	73	63	63	22
\$10,000 to \$14,999	77	53	53	53	73	123	66	32	55
\$15,000 to \$24,999	340	202	136	117	243	343	103	156	130
\$25,000 to \$34,999	392	455	294	154	356	322	227	220	216
\$35,000 to \$49,999	582	569	244	310	565	551	292	185	340
\$50,000 to \$74,999	409	493	234	347	385	418	192	180	256
\$75,000 to \$99,999	79	168	68	55	53	140	72	43	93
\$100,000 or more	42	84	36	47	18	90	21	40	18
Median (dollars)	36 294	42 247	35 263	42 358	37 002	39 755	36 774	33 214	40 374
Mean (dollars)	40 265	47 766	42 194	47 151	39 889	47 074	40 892	42 842	44 175
Families	1 496	1 830	896	1 017	1 455	1 793	785	755	986
Median income (dollars)	37 423	43 229	41 850	44 495	39 216	41 987	40 105	38 984	41 667
Males 15 years and over, with income	2 087	2 323	1 058	1 219	1 831	2 235	1 025	940	1 228
Median income (dollars)	25 987	30 653	29 418	30 579	28 677	27 732	28 211	26 679	31 487
Percent year-round full-time workers	64.8	63.9	55.6	65.6	67.5	65.1	56.7	56.5	61.0
Median income (dollars)	31 755	35 755	35 735	37 442	32 578	33 199	33 125	31 740	35 827
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 661	1 722	957	1 058	1 518	1 868	886	852	925
Median income (dollars)	10 223	9 033	11 619	10 906	10 517	9 694	12 581	10 917	11 350
Percent year-round full-time workers	33.6	28.9	28.2	31.3	33.9	34.4	34.5	34.2	33.7
Median income (dollars)	20 175	21 420	17 305	18 801	17 722	18 862	19 637	21 484	20 897
Per capita income (dollars)	15 696	16 360	16 595	14 609	13 339	15 364	15 680	15 559	15 000
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	2 076	2 121	1 160	1 161	1 789	2 112	1 049	946	1 175
With earnings	1 885	1 891	903	1 021	1 666	1 852	875	744	992
Mean earnings (dollars)	37 455	43 878	40 821	43 212	37 662	44 947	40 181	39 939	40 993
With Social Security income	251	320	281	151	168	360	235	240	172
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	5 301	7 638	8 432	7 222	6 709	6 912	5 134	6 612	6 866
With public assistance income	79	56	41	75	79	69	57	36	37
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 217	7 431	3 417	4 759	4 411	4 262	4 245	5 830	4 265
With retirement income	412	534	278	292	282	545	233	277	290
Mean retirement income (dollars)	12 869	14 994	13 712	14 168	9 373	13 437	17 369	14 244	15 080
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	41 480	49 332	45 993	49 065	42 543	50 351	44 169	48 173	46 507
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	42 174	47 200	47 736	47 419	41 647	52 024	44 047	44 210	45 687
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 645	51 736	44 489	52 120	44 117	48 003	44 287	52 297	47 760
Married-couple families (dollars)	43 594	52 080	49 542	52 986	45 774	54 849	47 986	51 559	49 392
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	45 890	50 373	54 203	52 816	45 185	59 331	48 735	47 520	49 374
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 220	54 013	46 101	53 282	46 723	49 244	47 243	55 905	49 416
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	24 573	19 908	22 230	23 513	15 922	13 270	17 420	22 690	23 165
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	23 722	20 845	23 198	16 350	17 607	13 030	17 927	17 776	19 954
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 949	18 611	20 201	42 097	11 460	15 063	16 659	32 072	37 616
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels in 1989									
Families	1 496	1 830	896	1 017	1 455	1 793	785	755	986
Householder worked in 1989	1 365	1 528	700	838	1 340	1 576	629	610	847
With related children under 18 years	817	988	435	661	949	1 070	410	389	609
With related children under 5 years	365	362	182	233	359	402	193	159	221
Married-couple families	1 312	1 640	770	877	1 263	1 582	657	658	867
Householder worked in 1989	1 198	1 361	609	745	1 195	1 401	524	545	752
With related children under 18 years	667	889	334	558	790	902	337	341	520
With related children under 5 years	326	336	153	214	305	358	174	133	216
Female householder, no husband present	139	112	96	133	135	161	95	64	88
Householder worked in 1989	122	89	66	86	88	143	84	36	72
With related children under 18 years	120	65	71	96	109	142	64	42	72
With related children under 5 years	39	8	9	19	43	35	19	26	5
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	819	469	389	263	495	482	375	255	247
Nonfamily householder	580	291	264	144	334	319	264	191	189
65 years and over	68	83	110	54	59	129	66	76	25
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	5 329	6 181	2 931	3 741	5 306	6 493	2 679	2 621	3 441
Persons under 18 years	1 430	1 851	708	1 323	1 783	2 032	677	750	1 132
Related children under 18 years	1 430	1 827	708	1 310	1 783	2 032	669	744	1 132
Related children 5 to 17 years	985	1 375	483	1 067	1 282	1 557	482	565	838
Persons 65 years and over	279	452	452	226	188	379	279	269	206
Persons 75 years and over	65	155	118	73	77	138	99	88	53
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	50	72	46	79	60	97	35	25	48
Percent below poverty level	3.3	3.9	5.1	7.8	4.1	5.4	4.5	3.3	4.9
Householder worked in 1989	28	63	24	28	11	60	26	—	22
With related children under 18 years	35	55	22	57	48	87	20	15	40
With related children under 5 years	11	30	12	25	38	27	6	15	13
Married-couple families	15	40	27	38	21	10	11	10	17
Householder worked in 1989	10	31	15	11	—	—	6	—	11
With related children under 18 years	—	31	9	26	21	—	—	—	17
With related children under 5 years	—	22	9	9	11	—	—	—	13
Female householder, no husband present	35	25	14	41	39	78	24	15	23
Householder worked in 1989	18	25	9	17	—	60	20	—	11
With related children under 18 years	35	17	8	41	27	78	20	15	23
With related children under 5 years	11	8	3	16	27	27	6	15	—
Unrelated individuals	94	131	88	33	52	68	64	40	50
Nonfamily householder	62	49	19	—	23	29	13	28	23
65 years and over	6	38	28	11	7	—	7	—	—
Persons	209	395	206	393	276	329	160	133	207
Percent below poverty level	3.9	6.4	7.0	10.5	5.2	5.1	6.0	5.1	6.0
Persons under 18 years	51	162	31	221	118	157	51	47	86
Related children under 18 years	51	138	31	208	118	157	43	47	86
Related children 5 to 17 years	44	107	14	167	47	116	37	25	59
Persons 65 years and over	17	38	58	28	7	17	22	15	8
Persons 75 years and over	—	21	15	6	7	17	16	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	44	113	127	276	115	138	67	75	83
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	284	509	229	455	346	411	193	190	306
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	770	994	640	691	991	1 367	449	557	672

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Kitsap County—Con.								
	Tract 921 (pt.)	Tract 922	Tract 923	Tract 924	Tract 925	Tract 926	Tract 927	Tract 928	Tract 929
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	1 302	1 658	1 718	2 226	1 398	1 633	1 899	2 624	2 444
Less than \$5,000	82	55	82	94	53	56	44	53	74
\$5,000 to \$9,999	98	275	151	201	87	64	81	131	110
\$10,000 to \$14,999	88	207	113	186	104	83	61	155	97
\$15,000 to \$24,999	260	397	370	347	187	318	317	409	433
\$25,000 to \$34,999	192	247	312	354	330	283	272	465	445
\$35,000 to \$49,999	319	298	359	565	317	380	469	760	616
\$50,000 to \$74,999	192	141	259	390	227	340	489	489	461
\$75,000 to \$99,999	43	23	51	89	76	65	88	119	163
\$100,000 or more	28	15	21	—	17	44	78	43	45
Median (dollars)	31 296	22 677	30 478	32 760	32 615	35 496	38 882	36 639	36 079
Mean (dollars)	34 426	27 086	33 188	34 079	36 747	40 212	43 704	39 184	39 403
Families	987	1 019	1 338	1 646	1 034	1 277	1 527	2 172	2 009
Median income (dollars)	33 536	26 506	32 146	37 094	36 567	40 068	43 625	38 925	36 736
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 284	1 543	1 646	1 963	1 462	1 562	1 990	2 552	2 481
Median income (dollars)	21 715	19 189	24 224	27 158	23 433	26 505	28 878	27 788	27 180
Percent year-round full-time workers	46.0	42.8	57.2	69.1	49.7	59.7	61.3	58.9	59.4
Median income (dollars)	34 643	27 193	30 424	32 300	31 493	31 968	35 123	32 336	33 139
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 060	1 463	1 485	1 810	1 175	1 354	1 578	2 260	1 976
Median income (dollars)	10 000	8 060	8 148	10 116	10 735	13 091	11 458	10 461	10 292
Percent year-round full-time workers	31.3	23.7	25.5	27.5	26.0	38.3	36.9	33.7	30.4
Median income (dollars)	14 848	16 107	17 331	19 262	20 625	21 493	20 807	19 040	19 875
Per capita income (dollars)	12 998	11 152	11 780	12 626	13 323	14 157	15 073	13 173	12 947
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	1 302	1 658	1 718	2 226	1 398	1 633	1 899	2 624	2 444
With earnings	953	1 336	1 397	1 780	1 131	1 421	1 626	2 263	2 163
Mean earnings (dollars)	33 837	25 431	33 723	35 900	36 685	38 525	42 547	37 168	38 064
With Social Security income	427	437	300	381	315	310	340	480	376
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 233	6 140	6 412	6 628	7 069	6 211	7 217	7 786	6 854
With public assistance income	97	236	205	234	93	76	81	135	88
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 020	3 996	4 473	4 833	5 105	4 343	4 086	4 736	4 232
With retirement income	390	431	406	380	311	368	453	589	575
Mean retirement income (dollars)	13 687	10 689	10 805	11 756	11 175	14 062	13 064	13 139	11 142
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	35 865	31 626	35 758	37 638	40 794	44 217	47 470	41 784	39 462
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 404	28 355	31 495	35 104	39 143	39 857	50 228	40 858	36 872
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 557	35 387	41 682	41 520	42 389	49 782	44 330	42 822	42 887
Married-couple families (dollars)	37 865	36 780	39 612	41 589	45 140	47 310	49 448	44 400	42 006
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 274	36 716	35 963	41 196	46 301	43 418	52 132	44 398	40 091
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 929	36 837	43 971	42 109	44 174	51 964	46 406	44 401	44 241
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	20 116	15 844	15 389	14 632	20 804	22 726	25 367	18 052	17 943
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	13 301	12 084	13 237	10 729	14 185	19 307	27 578	11 939	16 491
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 263	25 753	22 844	28 998	32 257	28 445	22 244	25 608	22 074
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels In 1989									
Families	987	1 019	1 338	1 646	1 034	1 277	1 527	2 172	2 009
Householder worked in 1989	693	751	1 128	1 388	801	1 130	1 290	1 821	1 688
With related children under 18 years	418	564	795	1 016	543	747	838	1 208	1 184
With related children under 5 years	187	294	347	434	183	309	325	569	477
Married-couple families	858	717	1 095	1 348	837	1 087	1 374	1 951	1 775
Householder worked in 1989	623	533	973	1 165	675	963	1 181	1 655	1 502
With related children under 18 years	355	341	601	771	392	612	742	1 043	996
With related children under 5 years	146	193	292	390	121	268	307	487	407
Female householder, no husband present	84	229	183	234	172	147	111	161	150
Householder worked in 1989	45	145	102	164	101	128	72	106	111
With related children under 18 years	48	182	154	201	126	99	78	116	111
With related children under 5 years	35	90	43	44	56	21	13	66	38
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	419	827	573	750	475	492	538	685	686
Nonfamily householder	315	639	380	580	364	356	372	452	435
65 years and over	118	194	134	207	113	99	112	98	94
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 419	3 935	4 778	6 034	3 661	4 607	5 499	7 817	7 365
Persons under 18 years	825	1 052	1 497	1 861	1 036	1 483	1 629	2 440	2 424
Related children under 18 years	812	1 049	1 497	1 843	1 033	1 475	1 613	2 423	2 414
Related children 5 to 17 years	572	718	1 121	1 342	779	1 092	1 191	1 774	1 829
Persons 65 years and over	496	535	383	531	409	404	500	586	427
Persons 75 years and over	211	262	180	178	191	115	174	198	149
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	73	149	143	165	71	62	50	107	103
Percent below poverty level	7.4	14.6	10.7	10.0	6.9	4.9	3.3	4.9	5.1
Householder worked in 1989	19	81	68	79	33	42	37	64	47
With related children under 18 years	51	140	129	151	65	48	36	75	57
With related children under 5 years	20	96	64	57	37	20	11	60	15
Married-couple families	43	44	53	65	17	40	18	52	57
Householder worked in 1989	7	29	45	49	17	26	18	36	19
With related children under 18 years	21	35	39	51	11	26	11	20	29
With related children under 5 years	8	35	32	43	5	13	11	12	—
Female householder, no husband present	25	105	90	95	54	22	32	47	39
Householder worked in 1989	12	52	23	30	16	16	19	20	21
With related children under 18 years	25	105	90	95	54	22	25	47	28
With related children under 5 years	12	61	32	14	32	7	—	40	15
Unrelated individuals	125	174	130	140	53	88	145	159	137
Nonfamily householder	71	113	60	90	35	48	67	67	47
65 years and over	44	54	30	59	13	14	29	10	14
Persons	358	655	588	670	242	291	310	526	409
Percent below poverty level	10.5	16.6	12.3	11.1	6.6	6.3	5.6	6.7	5.6
Persons under 18 years	117	277	262	306	103	81	107	225	94
Related children under 18 years	111	274	262	288	100	81	91	208	84
Related children 5 to 17 years	96	170	177	203	57	57	48	123	68
Persons 65 years and over	60	65	42	73	13	30	29	10	26
Persons 75 years and over	37	44	29	14	13	6	17	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	136	215	170	229	53	118	116	253	209
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	479	910	662	847	312	462	358	721	752
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	966	1 619	1 545	1 355	708	927	893	1 733	1 842

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bremerton, WA MSA	Kitsop County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Kitsop County					Bremerton city, Kitsop County		
		Total	Bremerton city	Troct 801.02	Troct 802	Troct 803	Troct 806	Troct 810	Troct 801.02 (pt.)	Troct 802 (pt.)	
PLACE OF BIRTH											
All persons	170 932	170 932	32 057	3 089	3 006	3 673	4 210	3 663	2 731	1 779	
Native	167 379	167 379	31 442	3 055	2 954	3 591	4 084	3 601	2 697	1 741	
Foreign born	3 553	3 553	615	34	52	82	126	62	34	38	
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH											
Linguistically isolated households	310	310	127	15	—	19	15	29	15	—	
Persons 5 years and over	157 239	157 239	29 242	2 833	2 750	3 271	3 863	3 228	2 493	1 625	
Speak a language other than English	5 740	5 740	1 182	71	120	127	155	104	71	61	
Do not speak English "very well"	1 537	1 537	313	22	13	47	46	29	22	—	
In linguistically isolated households	480	480	182	38	—	24	27	29	38	—	
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL											
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	41 915	41 915	6 217	618	622	676	840	797	510	323	
Preprimary school	4 004	4 004	552	46	84	54	41	98	38	41	
Public school	2 299	2 299	364	33	64	32	29	98	25	34	
Elementary or high school	29 519	29 519	3 933	430	458	325	598	506	335	229	
Public school	28 073	28 073	3 687	382	458	311	584	497	287	229	
College	8 392	8 392	1 732	142	80	297	201	193	137	53	
Public college	6 865	6 865	1 469	123	69	265	179	172	118	42	
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT											
Persons 25 years and over	107 595	107 595	19 152	2 013	1 934	2 104	2 736	2 156	1 822	1 137	
Less than 9th grade	3 554	3 554	1 164	138	125	169	116	161	117	83	
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	10 266	10 266	2 192	250	236	233	335	388	218	154	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	32 015	32 015	6 501	767	690	639	1 075	722	722	360	
Some college, no degree	31 158	31 158	5 295	556	528	639	610	615	490	331	
Associate degree	8 721	8 721	1 482	133	149	109	303	158	120	98	
Bachelor's degree	15 213	15 213	1 907	128	170	242	210	94	114	95	
Graduate or professional degree	6 668	6 668	611	41	36	73	87	18	41	16	
Percent high school graduate or higher	87.2	87.2	82.5	80.7	81.3	80.9	83.5	74.5	81.6	79.2	
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	20.3	20.3	13.1	8.4	10.7	15.0	10.9	5.2	8.5	9.8	
FERTILITY											
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 376	1 376	1 260	1 253	1 269	1 081	1 249	1 521	1 201	1 234	
RESIDENCE IN 1985											
Persons 5 years and over	157 239	157 239	29 242	2 833	2 750	3 271	3 863	3 228	2 493	1 625	
Some house	70 165	70 165	10 632	1 396	1 309	1 002	1 862	1 083	1 177	753	
Different house in United States	85 165	85 165	18 080	1 403	1 416	2 243	1 941	2 124	1 284	853	
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	10 552	10 552	4 372	455	476	560	497	691	425	315	
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	28 240	28 240	2 468	296	298	321	247	385	248	111	
Different MSA/PMSA	35 564	35 564	7 892	470	526	789	887	808	439	331	
Not in an MSA/PMSA	10 809	10 809	3 348	182	116	573	310	240	172	96	
Abroad	1 909	1 909	530	34	25	26	60	21	32	19	
JOURNEY TO WORK											
Workers 16 years and over	79 982	79 982	14 890	1 368	1 275	1 588	1 903	1 152	1 218	766	
Car, truck, or van	63 174	63 174	9 742	1 106	1 020	1 164	1 565	943	986	631	
Drove alone	51 181	51 181	7 658	848	821	952	1 243	703	743	525	
Carpooled	11 993	11 993	2 084	258	199	212	322	240	243	106	
Public transportation	6 542	6 542	892	118	111	196	93	80	103	67	
Other means	5 408	5 408	2 129	131	96	195	188	113	124	43	
Worked at home	4 858	4 858	2 127	13	48	33	57	16	5	25	
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	25.3	25.3	20.0	18.2	19.4	20.4	20.3	19.6	18.3	18.5	
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	67 178	67 178	13 838	1 306	1 184	1 382	1 752	1 074	1 161	731	
Central city	26 933	26 933	9 734	805	699	964	1 109	740	712	465	
Outside central city	40 245	40 245	4 104	501	485	418	643	334	449	266	
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	12 804	12 804	1 052	62	91	206	151	78	57	35	
LABOR FORCE STATUS											
Persons 16 years and over	128 770	128 770	25 393	2 450	2 335	2 924	3 322	2 618	2 217	1 392	
In labor force	85 623	85 623	16 179	1 515	1 402	1 745	2 119	1 366	1 350	804	
Employed	72 652	72 652	11 267	1 286	1 193	1 325	1 723	1 091	1 152	684	
Unemployed	4 482	4 482	1 096	133	109	122	216	189	118	33	
Percent of civilian labor force	5.8	5.8	8.9	9.4	8.4	8.4	11.1	14.8	9.3	4.6	
Females 16 years and over	63 124	63 124	11 991	1 304	1 240	1 575	1 658	1 449	1 181	787	
Employed	31 808	31 808	4 965	614	588	663	707	445	554	366	
Unemployed	2 379	2 379	586	62	57	77	126	101	54	21	
With own children under 6 years	11 765	11 765	2 250	195	223	316	276	391	166	134	
In labor force	6 249	6 249	1 019	119	132	156	133	128	103	72	
With own children 6 to 17 years only	11 447	11 447	1 421	170	157	150	245	159	132	101	
In labor force	8 624	8 624	1 064	149	118	111	206	124	116	80	
Persons 16 to 19 years	8 917	8 917	1 754	149	166	158	190	108	125	89	
Not enrolled in school	2 513	2 513	943	31	46	105	59	47	22	31	
Unemployed or not in labor force	783	783	251	5	14	66	28	30	5	5	
Not high school graduate	876	876	286	4	19	45	46	20	4	10	
Employed	322	322	83	4	5	—	18	—	4	5	
Unemployed	179	179	44	—	—	13	15	—	—	—	
Not in labor force	301	301	100	—	14	32	13	20	—	5	
WORK STATUS IN 1989											
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	91 796	91 796	17 175	1 603	1 549	1 876	2 275	1 535	1 438	903	
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	71 411	71 411	13 666	1 244	1 202	1 456	1 710	1 152	1 090	682	
50 to 52 weeks	51 513	51 513	9 430	946	805	968	1 147	774	816	466	
DISABILITY											
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	100 280	100 280	16 534	1 823	1 712	1 876	2 468	2 012	1 630	962	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 893	2 893	748	52	78	32	159	192	52	62	
With a mobility limitation	1 769	1 769	501	29	50	15	53	192	29	44	
In labor force	469	469	134	12	32	8	18	20	12	26	
With a self-care limitation	1 843	1 843	448	35	66	17	106	72	35	50	
With a work disability	10 063	10 063	2 280	198	177	195	251	620	185	114	
In labor force	5 013	5 013	901	74	98	88	97	206	69	57	
Prevented from working	3 959	3 959	1 197	108	50	74	139	395	100	50	
No work disability	90 217	90 217	14 254	1 625	1 535	1 681	2 217	1 392	1 445	848	
In labor force	70 681	70 681	11 227	1 325	1 176	1 335	1 818	1 056	1 186	639	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	18 390	18 390	4 457	436	523	542	674	520	412	343	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 162	3 162	886	73	97	143	57	126	68	80	
With a mobility limitation	2 627	2 627	745	56	84	138	50	118	51	73	
With a self-care limitation	1 602	1 602	467	32	50	80	37	49	32	44	

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bremerton city, Kitsap County—Con.						Remainder of Kitsap County		
	Tract 803 (pt.)	Tract 806 (pt.)	Tract 808.98	Tract 810 (pt.)	Tract 811	Tract 814.99	Tract 901.01	Tract 903	Tract 906.01
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	3 632	4 191	2 415	1 207	3 157	1 957	2 684	3 114	3 919
Native	3 550	4 065	2 373	1 197	3 091	1 932	2 586	3 101	3 805
Foreign born	82	126	42	10	66	25	98	13	114
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	19	15	—	22	7	—	—	—	5
Persons 5 years and over	3 230	3 850	1 940	1 019	2 921	1 957	2 532	2 532	3 637
Speak a language other than English	127	155	119	43	100	110	117	109	101
Do not speak English "very well"	47	46	14	22	43	17	—	17	35
In linguistically isolated households	24	27	—	22	7	—	—	—	6
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	676	840	907	272	573	150	599	817	877
Preprimary school	54	41	186	38	54	—	55	120	94
Public school	32	29	119	38	30	—	32	95	59
Elementary or high school	325	598	606	163	371	10	398	505	611
Public school	311	584	589	154	371	—	390	505	595
College	297	201	115	71	148	140	146	192	172
Public college	265	179	81	61	141	140	102	136	148
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	2 063	2 723	922	691	2 142	408	1 945	1 236	2 710
Less than 9th grade	163	116	15	98	200	15	11	—	77
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	227	335	61	171	261	6	210	27	291
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	624	1 062	321	267	691	144	598	418	688
Some college, no degree	625	610	343	91	594	163	542	556	725
Associate degree	109	303	93	19	138	33	144	93	201
Bachelor's degree	242	210	83	27	215	47	333	116	495
Graduate or professional degree	73	87	6	18	43	—	107	26	233
Percent high school graduate or higher	81.1	83.4	91.8	61.1	78.5	94.9	88.6	97.8	86.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	15.3	10.9	9.7	6.5	12.0	11.5	22.6	11.5	26.9
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 081	1 251	2 185	1 655	1 047	—	1 391	1 828	1 282
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	3 230	3 850	1 940	1 019	2 921	1 957	2 532	2 532	3 637
Same house	975	1 862	1 112	224	1 176	1 05	1 357	234	1 842
Different house in United States	2 229	1 928	1 698	785	1 706	1 784	1 163	2 195	1 752
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	560	484	81	257	505	16	44	54	34
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	321	247	—	154	293	13	581	268	937
Different MSA/PMSA	775	887	1 284	306	607	1 198	442	1 473	625
Not in an MSA/PMSA	573	310	333	68	301	557	96	400	156
Abroad	26	60	130	10	39	68	12	103	43
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	1 573	1 890	838	222	1 274	1 915	1 264	1 427	1 896
Car, truck, or van	1 149	1 558	568	177	908	14	1 118	865	1 525
Drove alone	945	1 236	405	147	670	—	906	630	1 260
Carpooled	204	322	163	30	238	14	212	235	265
Public transportation	196	93	85	10	51	10	49	48	224
Other means	195	182	178	35	285	40	30	459	86
Worked at home	33	57	7	—	30	1 851	67	55	61
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.5	20.3	23.4	21.3	20.4	14.5	35.0	13.3	28.7
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	1 367	1 739	757	212	1 164	1 865	997	1 405	1 480
Central city	949	1 096	486	164	876	1 865	116	136	106
Outside central city	418	643	271	48	288	—	881	1 269	1 374
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	206	151	81	10	110	50	267	22	416
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	2 883	3 309	1 221	858	2 578	1 957	2 144	1 927	3 027
In labor force	1 730	2 106	886	345	1 408	1 957	1 329	1 483	2 020
Employed	1 310	1 710	399	224	1 115	8	1 260	496	1 898
Unemployed	122	216	34	115	112	—	44	29	91
Percent of civilian labor force	8.5	11.2	7.9	33.9	9.1	—	3.4	5.5	4.6
Females 16 years and over	1 548	1 651	546	554	1 284	—	1 062	701	1 557
Employed	648	700	210	106	478	—	541	218	857
Unemployed	77	126	34	58	37	—	11	29	56
With own children under 6 years	316	269	385	209	186	—	136	494	273
In labor force	156	126	119	69	97	—	87	129	176
With own children 6 to 17 years only	150	245	100	34	112	—	190	70	249
In labor force	111	206	71	34	76	—	151	36	198
Persons 16 to 19 years	158	190	80	19	132	410	81	160	177
Not enrolled in school	105	59	41	—	70	360	25	132	35
Unemployed or not in labor force	66	28	22	—	17	—	15	—	10
Not high school graduate	45	46	—	—	26	50	16	—	12
Employed	—	18	—	—	—	—	5	—	6
Unemployed	13	15	—	—	8	—	—	—	4
Not in labor force	32	13	—	—	9	—	11	—	2
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 855	2 262	974	386	1 543	1 867	1 454	1 623	2 224
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 450	1 697	847	226	1 268	1 683	1 086	1 407	1 639
50 to 52 weeks	962	1 134	624	138	836	1 195	781	1 076	1 103
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 862	2 455	768	699	1 617	—	1 722	969	2 525
With a mobility or self-care limitation	32	159	15	135	65	—	15	—	40
With a mobility limitation	15	53	—	135	50	—	1	—	32
In labor force	8	18	—	20	8	—	—	—	9
With a self-care limitation	17	106	15	52	38	—	15	—	22
With a work disability	195	251	46	336	261	—	170	7	220
In labor force	88	97	13	91	102	—	91	7	79
Prevented from working	74	139	33	236	128	—	59	—	95
Not a work disability	1 667	2 204	722	363	1 356	—	1 552	962	2 305
In labor force	1 328	1 805	420	248	1 102	—	1 170	518	1 859
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	515	674	—	153	497	8	397	—	471
With a mobility or self-care limitation	137	57	—	71	140	—	46	—	62
With a mobility limitation	132	50	—	63	100	—	33	—	53
With a self-care limitation	80	37	—	23	92	—	35	—	37

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Kitsop County—Con.								
	Tract 912.02	Tract 913	Tract 915	Tract 916	Tract 917	Tract 923	Tract 924	Tract 928	Tract 929
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	4 597	5 766	3 154	4 556	5 537	4 360	5 447	7 402	6 991
Native	4 503	5 667	3 126	4 499	5 390	4 264	5 370	7 296	6 855
Foreign born	94	99	28	57	147	96	77	106	136
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	9	8	5	5	14	7	11	—	26
Persons 5 years and over	4 216	5 321	2 930	4 124	5 088	4 022	5 011	6 770	6 451
Speak a language other than English	196	200	128	124	208	122	155	215	314
Do not speak English "very well"	90	40	19	54	60	50	75	75	111
In linguistically isolated households	15	16	9	10	30	7	11	—	42
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 198	1 639	1 054	1 430	1 670	1 202	1 430	2 011	2 112
Preprimary school	99	151	82	131	160	83	88	172	149
Public school	39	88	55	96	98	62	42	53	87
Elementary or high school	747	1 129	772	1 017	1 173	918	1 165	1 465	1 627
Public school	672	1 114	735	992	1 127	883	1 101	1 380	1 587
College	352	359	200	282	337	201	177	374	336
Public college	292	301	187	225	289	187	155	295	266
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	2 806	3 643	1 819	2 547	3 295	2 606	3 276	4 570	4 274
Less than 9th grade	28	71	37	38	32	71	82	53	130
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	170	219	90	120	211	385	380	583	440
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	572	1 018	535	833	954	859	969	1 590	1 614
Some college, no degree	992	1 085	515	885	1 217	849	1 010	1 294	1 216
Associate degree	241	442	148	199	333	191	261	404	402
Bachelor's degree	619	580	287	353	343	171	443	391	345
Graduate or professional degree	184	228	207	119	205	80	131	255	127
Percent high school graduate or higher	92.9	92.0	93.0	93.8	92.6	82.5	85.9	86.1	86.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	28.6	22.2	27.2	18.5	16.6	9.6	17.5	14.1	11.0
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 087	1 490	1 527	1 449	1 559	1 417	1 447	1 526	1 580
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	4 216	5 321	2 930	4 124	5 088	4 022	5 011	6 770	6 451
Some house	1 087	2 205	1 292	1 319	2 411	1 876	2 343	3 145	3 439
Different house in United States	3 029	3 064	1 617	2 733	2 592	2 117	2 660	3 547	2 952
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	221	465	238	337	486	144	193	125	243
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	851	970	551	830	703	936	1 232	1 587	1 087
Different MSA/PMSA	1 526	1 219	751	1 137	1 135	685	1 004	1 543	1 317
Not in an MSA/PMSA	431	410	77	429	268	352	231	292	305
Abroad	100	52	21	72	85	29	8	78	60
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	2 595	2 790	1 456	2 294	2 728	1 950	2 444	3 375	3 163
Car, truck, or van	2 428	2 558	1 331	2 031	2 375	1 599	2 047	2 953	2 827
Drove alone	2 023	2 118	1 131	1 645	1 929	1 197	1 592	2 404	2 277
Carpooled	405	440	200	386	446	402	455	549	550
Public transportation	44	62	70	93	157	201	257	182	190
Other means	89	88	19	129	120	98	58	141	34
Worked at home	34	82	36	41	76	52	82	99	112
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.1	23.8	22.4	19.1	21.2	26.8	28.8	27.1	31.0
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	2 419	2 618	1 305	2 154	2 513	1 581	2 110	2 171	2 182
Central city	739	981	514	848	1 078	635	1 016	852	1 028
Outside central city	1 680	1 637	791	1 306	1 435	946	1 094	1 319	1 154
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	176	172	151	140	215	369	334	1 204	981
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	3 538	4 248	2 200	3 181	3 973	3 116	3 934	5 333	4 946
In labor force	2 787	2 957	1 587	2 460	2 864	2 141	2 620	3 583	3 341
Employed	2 284	2 620	1 391	2 054	2 472	1 928	2 265	3 340	3 148
Unemployed	170	125	91	122	91	146	158	158	122
Percent of civilian labor force	6.9	4.6	6.1	5.6	3.6	7.0	6.5	4.5	3.7
Females 16 years and over	1 665	2 036	1 061	1 585	1 945	1 581	2 050	2 654	2 411
Employed	1 000	1 051	580	946	1 131	836	943	1 444	1 317
Unemployed	98	72	55	65	55	95	121	54	79
With own children under 6 years	371	366	208	310	419	272	408	598	446
In labor force	190	174	127	181	292	135	242	327	193
With own children 6 to 17 years only	292	501	281	416	478	360	446	486	574
In labor force	262	373	225	348	332	270	284	340	453
Persons 16 to 19 years	257	395	217	272	354	249	273	417	401
Not enrolled in school	48	96	32	50	81	64	53	72	58
Unemployed or not in labor force	20	52	4	24	30	30	12	23	21
Not high school graduate	15	21	4	14	57	31	12	43	15
Employed	5	—	—	5	36	11	—	20	15
Unemployed	10	21	—	—	—	11	7	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	4	9	16	9	5	23	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 946	3 209	1 692	2 644	3 069	2 305	2 710	3 800	3 634
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 298	2 446	1 279	2 063	2 290	1 680	2 171	2 955	2 829
50 to 52 weeks	1 743	1 881	1 002	1 528	1 814	1 221	1 673	2 134	1 958
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 939	3 592	1 876	2 752	3 300	2 684	3 231	4 716	4 458
With a mobility or self-care limitation	142	44	48	99	25	169	99	219	161
With a mobility limitation	45	44	17	84	8	89	61	86	96
In labor force	18	9	6	23	—	44	29	36	28
With a self-care limitation	126	24	35	60	17	131	62	184	90
With a work disability	254	227	130	225	259	385	256	474	455
In labor force	187	144	77	93	170	238	134	291	228
Prevented from working	62	66	38	100	63	121	78	159	161
No work disability	2 685	3 365	1 746	2 527	3 041	2 295	2 975	4 242	4 003
In labor force	2 241	2 553	1 381	2 057	2 378	1 821	2 267	3 184	3 015
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	266	444	219	145	372	365	506	532	417
With a mobility or self-care limitation	71	73	36	20	41	75	92	104	87
With a mobility limitation	60	65	30	20	34	61	75	88	33
With a self-care limitation	41	28	23	7	34	46	23	41	54

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bremerton, WA MSA	Kitsap County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Kitsap County					Bremerton city, Kitsap County		
		Total	Bremerton city	Tract 801.02	Tract 802	Tract 803	Tract 806	Tract 810	Tract 801.02 (pt.)	Tract 802 (pt.)	
OCCUPATION											
Employed persons 16 years and over	72 652	72 652	11 267	1 286	1 193	1 325	1 723	1 091	1 152	684	
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	8 495	8 495	1 008	107	109	80	185	112	89	72	
Professional specialty occupations	11 836	11 836	1 357	112	189	172	175	64	112	84	
Technicians and related support occupations	4 117	4 117	640	39	58	125	73	34	39	32	
Sales occupations	7 809	7 809	1 227	181	159	164	110	89	149	99	
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	10 505	10 505	1 752	237	156	219	240	168	221	111	
Private household occupations	258	258	20	17	—	—	—	—	14	—	
Protective service occupations	1 280	1 280	135	18	13	15	7	—	12	6	
Service occupations, except protective and household	7 753	7 753	1 691	180	169	227	311	189	172	120	
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 122	1 122	103	—	5	—	27	9	—	—	
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	11 626	11 626	2 000	224	164	233	357	192	199	91	
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2 739	2 739	530	78	97	40	89	107	65	34	
Transportation and material moving occupations	2 658	2 658	382	49	26	12	62	48	41	14	
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2 454	2 454	422	44	48	38	87	79	39	21	
INCOME IN 1989											
Households	64 576	64 576	13 115	1 313	1 222	1 646	1 847	1 669	1 204	749	
Less than \$5,000	2 490	2 490	901	37	57	80	134	232	31	44	
\$5,000 to \$9,999	4 375	4 375	1 490	100	119	221	218	368	100	105	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	4 412	4 412	1 413	137	102	225	126	149	137	96	
\$15,000 to \$24,999	11 701	11 701	3 204	311	276	476	449	359	297	146	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	12 080	12 080	2 544	279	256	312	335	289	260	138	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	13 874	13 874	2 165	266	185	223	373	177	233	107	
\$50,000 to \$74,999	10 818	10 818	1 154	148	159	76	178	78	127	83	
\$75,000 to \$99,999	3 028	3 028	144	29	33	27	7	9	13	16	
\$100,000 or more	1 798	1 798	100	6	35	6	27	8	6	14	
Median (dollars)	32 438	32 438	23 299	26 806	27 969	20 710	24 920	18 145	25 934	23 578	
Mean (dollars)	38 540	38 540	27 040	30 122	32 515	24 030	29 666	20 453	28 770	28 947	
Families	46 978	46 978	7 783	818	893	939	1 111	967	722	553	
Median income (dollars)	36 957	36 957	27 667	27 813	29 835	23 444	31 988	22 173	26 434	28 359	
Per capita income (dollars)	14 862	14 862	12 090	13 097	13 026	11 359	13 089	9 307	12 984	12 170	
INCOME TYPE IN 1989											
Households	64 576	64 576	13 115	1 313	1 222	1 646	1 847	1 669	1 204	749	
With earnings	51 919	51 919	9 499	997	923	1 170	1 376	1 090	904	539	
Mean earnings (dollars)	37 409	37 409	26 863	28 623	30 429	24 420	27 885	21 205	27 441	27 883	
With Social Security income	14 151	14 151	3 309	310	328	416	486	410	300	210	
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 968	6 968	6 070	6 674	6 246	5 028	5 778	5 744	6 603	6 657	
With public assistance income	3 913	3 913	1 323	104	112	117	153	462	98	92	
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 414	4 414	4 073	3 859	4 975	4 591	3 903	4 446	3 825	5 463	
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE											
Families (dollars)	43 214	43 214	31 044	32 702	35 389	26 986	35 352	22 780	30 811	32 591	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 651	40 651	25 980	27 498	30 809	23 564	30 297	18 234	24 857	27 318	
Married-couple families (dollars)	46 655	46 655	34 326	36 757	38 682	28 825	39 611	28 079	34 917	36 699	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	45 731	45 731	30 773	35 067	36 035	27 200	36 847	23 165	33 092	33 389	
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	19 689	19 689	14 686	17 398	19 260	16 800	12 493	11 354	16 951	17 826	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	15 547	15 547	9 706	12 578	11 377	12 669	10 498	9 931	11 733	10 605	
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989											
All Income Levels In 1989											
Families	46 978	46 978	7 783	818	893	939	1 111	967	722	553	
Householder worked in 1989	37 995	37 995	5 797	606	655	733	837	650	515	396	
With related children under 18 years	24 936	24 936	3 887	378	410	484	533	600	314	253	
With related children under 5 years	11 190	11 190	2 155	177	217	316	261	353	165	130	
Married-couple families	40 321	40 321	6 252	637	707	761	916	608	546	422	
Householder worked in 1989	33 177	33 177	4 822	464	518	629	688	455	378	301	
With related children under 18 years	20 127	20 127	2 823	244	300	357	370	296	185	172	
With related children under 5 years	9 369	9 369	1 578	115	158	259	195	162	103	94	
Female householder, no husband present	5 039	5 039	1 255	157	135	146	160	294	152	109	
Householder worked in 1989	3 417	3 417	753	118	94	78	123	130	113	73	
With related children under 18 years	3 728	3 728	945	114	82	120	143	239	109	67	
With related children under 5 years	1 424	1 424	505	42	51	50	55	173	42	36	
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	23 718	23 718	6 986	658	473	876	996	858	642	307	
Nonfamily householder	17 598	17 598	5 332	495	329	707	736	702	482	196	
65 years and over	6 008	6 008	1 889	160	198	321	234	268	149	152	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	165 198	165 198	29 098	2 974	2 989	3 453	4 210	3 645	2 623	1 762	
Persons under 18 years	45 641	45 641	6 936	688	725	769	960	1 066	562	402	
Related children under 18 years	45 408	45 408	6 892	688	725	769	960	1 066	562	402	
Related children 5 to 17 years	31 900	31 900	4 167	432	480	373	613	636	324	259	
Persons 65 years and over	18 390	18 390	4 457	436	523	542	674	520	412	343	
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level											
Families	3 143	3 143	1 077	59	92	101	135	285	59	92	
Percent below poverty level	6.7	6.7	13.8	7.2	10.3	10.8	12.2	29.5	8.2	16.6	
Householder worked in 1989	1 733	1 733	630	33	52	49	91	149	33	52	
With related children under 18 years	2 567	2 567	935	59	68	95	119	259	59	68	
With related children under 5 years	1 491	1 491	645	38	46	62	47	204	38	46	
Married-couple families	1 292	1 292	426	9	36	53	33	116	9	36	
Householder worked in 1989	871	871	318	—	18	40	16	89	—	18	
With related children under 18 years	826	826	304	9	18	47	24	90	9	18	
With related children under 5 years	568	568	223	9	18	31	8	73	9	18	
Female householder, no husband present	1 734	1 734	644	50	56	48	102	169	50	56	
Householder worked in 1989	802	802	312	33	34	9	75	60	33	34	
With related children under 18 years	1 653	1 653	631	50	50	48	95	169	50	50	
With related children under 5 years	891	891	422	29	28	31	39	131	29	28	
Unrelated individuals	4 356	4 356	1 513	111	99	118	162	297	105	80	
Nonfamily householder	2 402	2 402	937	59	73	60	121	249	53	60	
65 years and over	1 053	1 053	358	12	48	31	58	108	6	42	
Persons	14 225	14 225	4 867	313	369	392	637	1 171	307	350	
Percent below poverty level	8.6	8.6	16.7	10.5	12.3	11.4	15.1	32.1	11.7	19.9	
Persons under 18 years	5 301	5 301	1 776	125	126	127	270	464	125	126	
Related children under 18 years	5 112	5 112	1 755	125	126	127	270	464	125	126	
Related children 5 to 17 years	3 157	3 157	950	61	69	52	210	192	61	69	
Persons 65 years and over	1 401	1 401	425	12	62	31	93	108	6	56	
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:											
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	5 457	5 457	1 714	104	79	141	273	351	104	73	
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	19 397	19 397	6 386	376	451	667	738	1 432	367	425	

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bremerton city, Kitsop County—Con.						Remainder of Kitsop County		
	Tract 803 (pt.)	Tract 806 (pt.)	Tract 808.98	Tract 810 (pt.)	Tract 811	Tract 814.99	Tract 901.01	Tract 903	Tract 906.01
OCCUPATION									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 310	1 710	399	224	1 115	8	1 260	496	1 898
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	80	185	6	32	78	—	94	54	179
Professional specialty occupations	164	175	36	20	118	—	187	37	352
Technicians and related support occupations	125	73	46	—	83	—	39	41	58
Sales occupations	157	110	43	34	105	—	112	59	224
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	219	233	93	31	220	—	207	79	231
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
Protective service occupations	15	7	20	—	8	—	19	—	57
Service occupations, except protective and household	227	311	82	26	152	—	103	108	208
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	27	—	9	12	—	30	8	59
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	233	357	66	36	196	—	268	74	302
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	40	83	—	—	65	—	56	21	59
Transportation and material moving occupations	12	62	7	21	48	8	91	8	65
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	38	87	—	15	30	—	54	7	84
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	1 627	1 841	590	612	1 353	—	1 109	721	1 573
Less than \$5,000	80	134	21	188	83	—	28	27	26
\$5,000 to \$9,999	221	218	—	195	139	—	49	—	69
\$10,000 to \$14,999	225	126	70	92	136	—	82	14	117
\$15,000 to \$24,999	476	449	255	99	364	—	135	310	282
\$25,000 to \$34,999	299	335	159	8	325	—	239	208	303
\$35,000 to \$49,999	223	367	66	13	183	—	283	112	336
\$50,000 to \$74,999	76	178	19	17	115	—	204	35	340
\$75,000 to \$99,999	21	7	—	—	8	—	62	15	76
\$100,000 or more	6	27	—	—	—	—	27	—	24
Median (dollars)	20 570	24 852	21 683	7 217	23 707	—	35 779	25 253	34 695
Mean (dollars)	23 750	29 616	24 044	10 973	25 865	—	43 451	28 616	38 209
Families	920	1 105	590	313	747	—	805	721	1 161
Median income (dollars)	22 959	31 865	21 298	8 532	29 550	—	38 304	24 769	39 693
Per capita income (dollars)	11 219	13 081	6 129	5 304	11 586	12 595	18 127	8 923	15 379
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	1 627	1 841	590	612	1 353	—	1 109	721	1 573
With earnings	1 157	1 370	569	309	978	—	835	701	1 289
Mean earnings (dollars)	24 272	27 810	24 511	13 120	24 402	—	41 922	29 106	35 858
With Social Security income	397	486	7	169	406	—	323	—	405
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	5 024	5 778	5 700	4 827	5 855	—	8 717	—	7 818
With public assistance income	117	153	7	319	129	—	23	—	58
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 591	3 903	3 000	4 131	4 110	—	3 474	—	4 544
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	26 550	35 300	23 661	11 836	30 299	—	47 749	27 926	41 583
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	23 564	30 123	23 581	11 672	25 796	—	37 086	26 799	38 449
Morried-couple families (dollars)	28 839	39 576	24 875	15 563	33 498	—	49 902	29 348	44 988
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 200	36 713	24 884	17 195	31 917	—	39 145	28 397	44 161
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	12 915	12 493	—	8 897	14 217	—	18 697	412	22 125
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 669	10 498	—	7 755	6 561	—	17 343	412	15 721
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels In 1989									
Families	920	1 105	590	313	747	—	805	721	1 161
Householder worked in 1989	727	831	561	184	500	—	603	694	919
With related children under 18 years	484	527	550	241	290	—	316	612	557
With related children under 5 years	316	255	372	174	158	—	127	471	227
Morried-couple families	754	910	554	138	613	—	747	674	991
Householder worked in 1989	629	682	554	118	420	—	563	674	804
With related children under 18 years	357	364	514	100	220	—	283	572	431
With related children under 5 years	259	189	343	59	106	—	127	444	183
Female householder, no husband present	134	160	29	175	101	—	49	34	122
Householder worked in 1989	72	123	—	66	56	—	32	7	83
With related children under 18 years	120	143	29	141	70	—	24	34	88
With related children under 5 years	50	55	29	115	52	—	—	27	36
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	876	996	22	339	807	8	426	43	538
Nonfamily householder	707	736	—	299	606	—	304	—	412
65 years and over	321	234	—	130	175	8	90	—	128
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 412	4 191	2 347	1 199	2 828	8	2 681	2 608	3 906
Persons under 18 years	769	954	1 233	341	542	—	580	1 196	998
Related children under 18 years	769	954	1 220	341	542	—	573	1 196	996
Related children 5 to 17 years	373	613	745	153	331	—	421	614	715
Persons 65 years and over	515	674	—	153	497	8	397	—	471
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	101	135	78	197	107	—	28	54	49
Percent below poverty level	11.0	12.2	13.2	62.9	14.3	—	3.5	7.5	4.2
Householder worked in 1989	49	91	49	111	64	—	14	27	25
With related children under 18 years	95	119	78	178	75	—	14	54	40
With related children under 5 years	62	47	71	144	60	—	7	47	17
Morried-couple families	53	33	49	69	49	—	21	20	10
Householder worked in 1989	40	16	49	58	41	—	14	20	5
With related children under 18 years	47	24	49	50	17	—	14	20	7
With related children under 5 years	31	8	42	42	8	—	7	20	—
Female householder, no husband present	48	102	29	128	58	—	7	34	35
Householder worked in 1989	9	75	—	53	23	—	—	7	18
With related children under 18 years	48	95	29	128	58	—	—	34	29
With related children under 5 years	31	39	29	102	52	—	—	27	15
Unrelated individuals	118	162	15	203	171	—	54	8	48
Nonfamily householder	60	121	—	178	102	—	32	—	22
65 years and over	31	58	—	86	28	—	6	—	11
Persons	392	637	377	741	505	—	140	191	187
Percent below poverty level	11.5	15.2	16.1	61.8	17.9	—	5.2	7.3	4.8
Persons under 18 years	127	270	241	262	168	—	35	110	74
Related children under 18 years	127	270	241	262	168	—	28	110	72
Related children 5 to 17 years	52	210	148	102	86	—	21	66	55
Persons 65 years and over	31	93	—	86	28	—	18	—	18
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	141	273	106	185	317	—	53	97	80
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	667	738	656	848	550	—	195	389	293

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Kitsap County—Con.								
	Tract 912.02	Tract 913	Tract 915	Tract 916	Tract 917	Tract 923	Tract 924	Tract 928	Tract 929
OCCUPATION									
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 284	2 620	1 391	2 054	2 472	1 928	2 265	3 340	3 148
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	264	421	184	271	371	185	275	327	343
Professional specialty occupations	492	339	314	290	344	210	370	359	386
Technicians and related support occupations	172	172	106	120	218	108	133	186	153
Sales occupations	320	204	142	258	351	206	182	415	293
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	326	419	169	348	273	331	376	576	398
Private household occupations	—	9	—	6	7	21	—	—	9
Protective service occupations	29	25	42	42	26	40	47	109	91
Service occupations, except protective and household	194	265	137	275	263	212	197	268	338
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	8	33	13	18	42	20	7	89	92
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	357	456	177	312	321	353	421	568	591
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	22	111	48	29	114	96	108	97	124
Transportation and material moving occupations	37	83	10	35	78	89	70	197	173
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	63	83	49	50	64	57	79	149	157
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	1 866	2 010	1 034	1 546	1 845	1 596	2 061	2 513	2 350
Less than \$5,000	54	75	33	27	17	76	94	43	74
\$5,000 to \$9,999	84	22	23	46	73	131	169	131	110
\$10,000 to \$14,999	66	47	37	67	115	113	186	139	91
\$15,000 to \$24,999	296	185	99	213	278	349	323	387	428
\$25,000 to \$34,999	358	425	138	343	295	279	329	436	419
\$35,000 to \$49,999	522	544	289	473	506	330	515	750	586
\$50,000 to \$74,999	371	477	323	314	375	250	377	465	439
\$75,000 to \$99,999	73	157	45	45	108	47	68	119	163
\$100,000 or more	42	78	47	18	78	21	—	43	40
Median (dollars)	36 500	42 615	43 851	36 301	40 355	30 385	32 711	36 995	35 989
Mean (dollars)	41 044	47 891	48 762	39 749	47 409	33 439	33 818	39 519	39 312
Families	1 319	1 747	906	1 264	1 562	1 233	1 505	2 097	1 925
Median income (dollars)	38 441	43 406	45 530	37 421	42 105	32 161	36 672	39 288	36 809
Per capita income (dollars)	16 754	16 812	15 681	13 494	15 833	12 193	12 849	13 406	13 195
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	1 866	2 010	1 034	1 546	1 845	1 596	2 061	2 513	2 350
With earnings	1 681	1 780	894	1 451	1 596	1 287	1 615	2 162	2 073
Mean earnings (dollars)	38 033	44 092	45 271	37 128	45 792	34 082	36 046	37 633	38 076
With Social Security income	233	306	146	149	329	293	381	441	372
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	5 396	7 644	7 257	6 833	7 241	6 409	6 628	8 041	6 828
With public assistance income	74	51	58	46	49	194	214	113	82
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 282	7 218	4 766	4 902	4 215	4 527	4 991	5 066	4 249
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	43 021	49 381	50 718	42 246	50 581	36 252	37 209	41 912	39 416
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	44 324	47 788	50 146	41 851	51 825	31 670	34 338	41 150	37 153
Married-couple families (dollars)	45 223	52 120	54 153	45 586	54 337	40 010	40 866	44 464	41 969
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	48 373	50 941	55 036	45 604	57 675	36 255	40 360	44 712	40 392
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	22 694	20 469	25 783	16 155	14 678	16 319	14 914	17 330	18 253
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	22 499	21 948	17 160	17 620	14 601	13 612	11 216	9 849	16 834
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels In 1989									
Families	1 319	1 747	906	1 264	1 562	1 233	1 505	2 097	1 925
Householder worked in 1989	1 188	1 451	744	1 162	1 360	1 029	1 255	1 756	1 613
With related children under 18 years	678	928	559	827	899	727	927	1 177	1 124
With related children under 5 years	302	357	217	305	386	312	372	556	449
Married-couple families	1 171	1 563	792	1 086	1 398	1 019	1 237	1 893	1 697
Householder worked in 1989	1 057	1 290	677	1 028	1 232	897	1 054	1 607	1 433
With related children under 18 years	559	835	482	682	778	556	696	1 020	942
With related children under 5 years	280	331	210	259	342	268	328	474	385
Female householder, no husband present	109	106	107	121	114	170	210	144	144
Householder worked in 1989	92	83	60	77	96	95	148	89	105
With related children under 18 years	95	59	70	95	95	141	193	108	105
With related children under 5 years	22	8	7	35	35	36	44	66	32
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	736	435	233	421	435	537	726	622	665
Nonfamily householder	547	263	128	282	283	363	556	416	425
65 years and over	68	75	54	49	129	134	207	82	94
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 575	5 733	3 130	4 533	5 533	4 307	5 422	7 382	6 914
Persons under 18 years	1 174	1 670	1 073	1 528	1 692	1 314	1 653	2 281	2 220
Related children under 18 years	1 174	1 646	1 060	1 528	1 692	1 314	1 635	2 264	2 210
Related children 5 to 17 years	801	1 201	836	1 105	1 243	984	1 199	1 632	1 685
Persons 65 years and over	266	444	219	145	372	365	506	532	417
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	39	67	45	47	73	122	157	107	97
Percent below poverty level	3.0	3.8	5.0	3.7	4.7	9.9	10.4	5.1	5.0
Householder worked in 1989	17	58	6	11	36	53	79	64	41
With related children under 18 years	24	50	33	35	63	108	143	75	51
With related children under 5 years	—	25	13	35	27	49	57	60	9
Married-couple families	15	35	21	11	10	45	65	52	57
Householder worked in 1989	10	26	6	11	—	37	49	36	19
With related children under 18 years	—	26	9	11	—	31	51	20	29
With related children under 5 years	—	17	9	11	—	24	43	12	—
Female householder, no husband present	24	25	24	36	54	77	87	47	33
Householder worked in 1989	7	25	—	—	36	16	30	20	15
With related children under 18 years	24	17	24	24	54	77	87	47	22
With related children under 5 years	—	8	4	24	27	25	14	40	9
Unrelated individuals	65	131	33	52	46	123	140	132	137
Nonfamily householder	51	49	—	23	18	60	90	57	47
65 years and over	6	38	11	7	—	30	59	10	14
Persons	146	324	229	231	247	486	632	499	386
Percent below poverty level	3.2	5.7	7.3	5.1	4.5	11.3	11.7	6.8	5.6
Persons under 18 years	28	109	127	104	121	203	290	225	77
Related children under 18 years	28	85	114	104	121	203	272	208	67
Related children 5 to 17 years	28	61	86	38	80	128	187	123	60
Persons 65 years and over	17	38	28	7	17	42	73	10	26
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	35	113	195	70	67	102	205	237	209
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	221	371	291	264	329	555	785	694	715

Table 22. **Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bremerton, WA MSA	Kitsop County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Kitsop County	Bremerton city, Kitsop County
		Total	Bremerton city	Tract 810	Tract 814.99
PLACE OF BIRTH					
All persons	4 905	4 905	2 658	472	549
Native	4 862	4 862	2 652	472	549
Foreign born	43	43	6	-	-
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH					
Linguistically isolated households	8	8	8	-	-
Persons 5 years and over	4 291	4 291	2 315	395	549
Speak a language other than English	238	238	121	26	28
Do not speak English "very well"	51	51	37	10	14
In linguistically isolated households	37	37	23	15	-
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL					
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 362	1 362	615	155	61
Preprimary school	133	133	49	15	-
Public school	95	95	28	15	-
Elementary or high school	968	968	409	132	-
Public school	954	954	401	132	-
College	261	261	157	8	61
Public college	215	215	148	8	61
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					
Persons 25 years and over	2 127	2 127	1 049	165	84
Less than 9th grade	56	56	37	9	-
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	241	241	127	39	-
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	602	602	306	11	14
Some college, no degree	784	784	393	71	56
Associate degree	190	190	92	27	14
Bachelor's degree	225	225	89	8	-
Graduate or professional degree	29	29	5	-	-
Percent high school graduate or higher	86.0	86.0	84.4	70.9	100.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	11.9	11.9	9.0	4.8	-
FERTILITY					
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 379	1 379	1 259	1 369	-
RESIDENCE IN 1985					
Persons 5 years and over	4 291	4 291	2 315	395	549
Some house	1 000	1 000	278	129	38
Different house in United States	3 112	3 112	1 984	266	511
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	411	411	216	30	-
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	303	303	128	84	-
Different MSA/PMSA	2 116	2 116	1 450	145	445
Not in on MSA/PMSA	282	282	190	7	66
Abroad	179	179	53	-	-
JOURNEY TO WORK					
Workers 16 years and over	2 316	2 316	1 383	112	535
Car, truck, or van	1 219	1 219	489	96	-
Drove alone	992	992	385	88	-
Carpooled	227	227	104	8	-
Public transportation	163	163	122	16	14
Other means	307	307	230	-	10
Worked at home	627	627	542	-	511
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	21.0	21.0	22.1	19.7	60.8
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	2 095	2 095	1 276	101	511
Central city	1 372	1 372	1 089	81	511
Outside central city	723	723	187	20	-
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	221	221	107	11	24
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
Persons 16 years and over	3 405	3 405	1 924	273	549
In labor force	2 643	2 643	1 563	145	549
Employed	1 166	1 166	531	103	-
Unemployed	289	289	162	33	-
Percent of civilian labor force	19.9	19.9	23.4	24.3	-
Females 16 years and over	1 194	1 194	636	133	-
Employed	432	432	224	35	-
Unemployed	164	164	84	33	-
With own children under 6 years	398	398	227	45	-
In labor force	217	217	114	8	-
With own children 6 to 17 years only	221	221	66	16	-
In labor force	136	136	54	16	-
Persons 16 to 19 years	416	416	242	44	142
Not enrolled in school	210	210	164	10	123
Unemployed or not in labor force	20	20	20	10	-
Not high school graduate	20	20	20	10	-
Employed	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployed	-	-	-	-	-
Not in labor force	20	20	20	10	-
WORK STATUS IN 1989					
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 692	2 692	1 537	163	465
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 260	2 260	1 279	116	377
50 to 52 weeks	1 345	1 345	730	19	212
DISABILITY					
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 043	2 043	955	245	-
With a mobility or self-care limitation	53	53	23	8	-
With a mobility limitation	25	25	-	8	-
In labor force	11	11	-	-	-
With a self-care limitation	35	35	23	-	-
With a work disability	222	222	99	25	-
In labor force	113	113	48	8	-
Prevented from working	99	99	46	17	-
No work disability	1 821	1 821	856	220	-
In labor force	1 332	1 332	635	128	-
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	126	126	92	19	-
With a mobility or self-care limitation	15	15	15	10	-
With a mobility limitation	15	15	15	10	-
With a self-care limitation	-	-	-	-	-

Table 23. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bremerton, WA MSA	Kitsop County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Kitsop County	Bremerton city, Kitsop County
		Total	Bremerton city	Tract 810	Tract 814.99
OCCUPATION					
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	1 166	1 166	531	103	-----
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations -----	122	122	52	8	-----
Professional specialty occupations -----	148	148	65	9	-----
Technicians and related support occupations -----	25	25	4	-----	-----
Sales occupations -----	86	86	61	12	-----
Administrative support occupations, including clerical -----	180	180	89	16	-----
Private household occupations -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Protective service occupations -----	5	5	-----	-----	-----
Service occupations, except protective and household -----	143	143	96	11	-----
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations -----	252	252	72	18	-----
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors -----	98	98	51	18	-----
Transportation and material moving occupations -----	25	25	13	-----	-----
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers -----	82	82	28	11	-----
INCOME IN 1989					
Households -----	1 390	1 390	726	117	-----
Less than \$5,000 -----	173	173	91	38	-----
\$5,000 to \$9,999 -----	156	156	83	46	-----
\$10,000 to \$14,999 -----	170	170	120	8	-----
\$15,000 to \$24,999 -----	284	284	203	8	-----
\$25,000 to \$34,999 -----	277	277	153	9	-----
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	229	229	59	8	-----
\$50,000 to \$74,999 -----	94	94	17	-----	-----
\$75,000 to \$99,999 -----	7	7	-----	-----	-----
\$100,000 or more -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Median (dollars) -----	21 546	21 546	18 429	6 347	-----
Mean (dollars) -----	23 387	23 387	19 437	9 961	-----
Families -----	1 033	1 033	478	97	-----
Median income (dollars) -----	23 386	23 386	17 459	6 964	-----
Per capita income (dollars) -----	8 731	8 731	8 327	3 465	11 644
INCOME TYPE IN 1989					
Households -----	1 390	1 390	726	117	-----
With earnings -----	1 195	1 195	598	79	-----
Mean earnings (dollars) -----	24 168	24 168	19 389	10 291	-----
With Social Security income -----	123	123	83	20	-----
Mean Social Security income (dollars) -----	5 770	5 770	6 949	3 672	-----
With public assistance income -----	180	180	116	29	-----
Mean public assistance income (dollars) -----	4 650	4 650	4 897	3 439	-----
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE					
Families (dollars) -----	23 841	23 841	18 960	10 998	-----
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	21 960	21 960	16 519	10 126	-----
Married-couple families (dollars) -----	29 119	29 119	22 411	21 692	-----
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	27 905	27 905	21 062	27 000	-----
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) -----	9 639	9 639	10 859	4 687	-----
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	7 431	7 431	5 902	5 032	-----
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989					
All Income Levels In 1989					
Families -----	1 033	1 033	478	97	-----
Householder worked in 1989 -----	818	818	345	44	-----
With related children under 18 years -----	802	802	374	77	-----
With related children under 5 years -----	475	475	281	45	-----
Married-couple families -----	732	732	326	36	-----
Householder worked in 1989 -----	647	647	273	19	-----
With related children under 18 years -----	536	536	248	16	-----
With related children under 5 years -----	337	337	196	8	-----
Female householder, no husband present -----	267	267	137	61	-----
Householder worked in 1989 -----	137	137	57	25	-----
With related children under 18 years -----	237	237	111	61	-----
With related children under 5 years -----	134	134	85	37	-----
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined -----	601	601	377	83	-----
Nonfamily householder -----	357	357	248	20	-----
65 years and over -----	49	49	34	10	-----
Persons for whom poverty status is determined -----	3 952	3 952	1 954	462	-----
Persons under 18 years -----	1 531	1 531	701	198	-----
Related children under 18 years -----	1 522	1 522	692	189	-----
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	932	932	360	112	-----
Persons 65 years and over -----	126	126	92	19	-----
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level					
Families -----	270	270	141	64	-----
Percent below poverty level -----	26.1	26.1	29.5	66.0	-----
Householder worked in 1989 -----	133	133	54	28	-----
With related children under 18 years -----	242	242	133	53	-----
With related children under 5 years -----	164	164	108	37	-----
Married-couple families -----	66	66	48	11	-----
Householder worked in 1989 -----	51	51	33	11	-----
With related children under 18 years -----	47	47	40	-----	-----
With related children under 5 years -----	35	35	28	-----	-----
Female householder, no husband present -----	199	199	93	53	-----
Householder worked in 1989 -----	77	77	21	17	-----
With related children under 18 years -----	195	195	93	53	-----
With related children under 5 years -----	129	129	80	37	-----
Unrelated individuals -----	167	167	116	73	-----
Nonfamily householder -----	72	72	55	20	-----
65 years and over -----	24	24	19	10	-----
Persons -----	1 125	1 125	650	322	-----
Percent below poverty level -----	28.5	28.5	33.3	69.7	-----
Persons under 18 years -----	564	564	336	150	-----
Related children under 18 years -----	555	555	327	141	-----
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	344	344	184	74	-----
Persons 65 years and over -----	42	42	27	10	-----
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:					
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level -----	392	392	155	190	-----
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level -----	1 361	1 361	742	333	-----

Table 24. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bremerton, WA MSA	Kitsap County		
		Total	Bremerton city	Tract 901.01
PLACE OF BIRTH				
All persons	3 299	3 299	694	409
Native	3 245	3 245	694	409
Foreign born	54	54	—	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH				
Linguistically isolated households	5	5	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	3 020	3 020	629	355
Speak a language other than English	170	170	62	13
Do not speak English "very well"	58	58	21	3
In linguistically isolated households	10	10	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL				
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	995	995	179	135
Preprimary school	81	81	9	18
Public school	62	62	9	18
Elementary or high school	753	753	117	100
Public school	743	743	110	100
College	161	161	53	17
Public college	139	139	53	8
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				
Persons 25 years and over	1 752	1 752	305	188
Less than 9th grade	121	121	13	18
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	202	202	27	49
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	489	489	110	63
Some college, no degree	607	607	125	36
Associate degree	202	202	30	10
Bachelor's degree	75	75	—	12
Graduate or professional degree	56	56	—	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	81.6	81.6	86.9	64.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	7.5	7.5	—	6.4
FERTILITY				
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 788	1 788	1 247	1 920
RESIDENCE IN 1985				
Persons 5 years and over	3 020	3 020	629	355
Same house	1 366	1 366	157	186
Different house in United States	1 612	1 612	442	169
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	184	184	72	3
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	632	632	72	142
Different MSA/PMSA	627	627	238	17
Not in an MSA/PMSA	169	169	60	7
Abroad	42	42	30	—
JOURNEY TO WORK				
Workers 16 years and over	1 332	1 332	266	99
Car, truck, or van	1 006	1 006	135	93
Drove alone	770	770	87	57
Carpooled	236	236	48	36
Public transportation	143	143	45	—
Other means	84	84	39	4
Worked at home	99	99	47	2
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	25.5	25.5	22.8	20.7
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	1 105	1 105	237	89
Central city	430	430	216	2
Outside central city	675	675	21	87
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	227	227	29	10
LABOR FORCE STATUS				
Persons 16 years and over	2 264	2 264	475	252
In labor force	1 519	1 519	298	131
Employed	1 199	1 199	176	104
Unemployed	172	172	32	27
Percent of civilian labor force	12.5	12.5	15.4	20.6
Females 16 years and over	1 098	1 098	242	114
Employed	556	556	116	42
Unemployed	78	78	5	7
With own children under 6 years	195	195	36	36
In labor force	95	95	10	13
With own children 6 to 17 years only	280	280	68	23
In labor force	209	209	51	13
Persons 16 to 19 years	223	223	58	35
Not enrolled in school	90	90	46	8
Unemployed or not in labor force	33	33	14	6
Not high school graduate	45	45	25	4
Employed	16	16	7	—
Unemployed	7	7	—	—
Not in labor force	10	10	6	4
WORK STATUS IN 1989				
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 674	1 674	345	161
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 280	1 280	277	104
50 to 52 weeks	810	810	176	50
DISABILITY				
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 993	1 993	365	242
With a mobility or self-care limitation	72	72	32	19
With a mobility limitation	53	53	24	11
In labor force	22	22	6	1
With a self-care limitation	46	46	26	9
With a work disability	282	282	69	41
In labor force	112	112	19	12
Prevented from working	143	143	43	13
No work disability	1 711	1 711	296	201
In labor force	1 245	1 245	189	117
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	119	119	20	10
With a mobility or self-care limitation	38	38	6	—
With a mobility limitation	24	24	6	—
With a self-care limitation	14	14	—	—

Table 25. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data from sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bremerton, WA MSA	Kitsop County		
		Total	Bremerton city	Tract 901.01
OCCUPATION				
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 199	1 199	176	104
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	135	135	11	7
Professional specialty occupations	133	133	5	10
Technicians and related support occupations	65	65	6	2
Sales occupations	98	98	11	13
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	215	215	56	10
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	14	14	4	3
Service occupations, except protective and household	167	167	44	11
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	60	60	5	12
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	167	167	19	10
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	31	31	—	10
Transportation and material moving occupations	62	62	8	4
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	52	52	7	12
INCOME IN 1989				
Households	1 027	1 027	178	101
Less than \$5,000	160	160	32	7
\$5,000 to \$9,999	111	111	32	20
\$10,000 to \$14,999	102	102	32	12
\$15,000 to \$24,999	166	166	57	17
\$25,000 to \$34,999	113	113	13	17
\$35,000 to \$49,999	202	202	12	18
\$50,000 to \$74,999	143	143	—	8
\$75,000 to \$99,999	23	23	—	—
\$100,000 or more	7	7	—	2
Median (dollars)	21 987	21 987	13 654	22 708
Mean (dollars)	28 267	28 267	15 313	27 292
Families	808	808	133	94
Median income (dollars)	30 156	30 156	13 558	21 500
Per capita income (dollars)	9 446	9 446	6 839	6 208
INCOME TYPE IN 1989				
Households	1 027	1 027	178	101
With earnings	853	853	123	84
Mean earnings (dollars)	29 563	29 563	18 049	28 589
With Social Security income	119	119	29	18
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 624	6 624	5 976	4 401
With public assistance income	168	168	52	23
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 799	3 799	3 298	5 676
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE				
Families (dollars)	31 088	31 088	15 196	27 018
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	26 962	26 962	15 479	22 938
Married-couple families (dollars)	39 355	39 355	23 515	34 281
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 302	36 302	23 076	27 362
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	11 302	11 302	9 284	15 013
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	10 182	10 182	9 856	15 246
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989				
All Income Levels In 1989				
Families	808	808	133	94
Householder worked in 1989	643	643	97	68
With related children under 18 years	522	522	103	66
With related children under 5 years	188	188	29	33
Married-couple families	553	553	55	57
Householder worked in 1989	478	478	55	41
With related children under 18 years	323	323	44	38
With related children under 5 years	118	118	15	16
Female householder, no husband present	194	194	65	25
Householder worked in 1989	111	111	35	16
With related children under 18 years	157	157	52	17
With related children under 5 years	60	60	14	9
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	344	344	87	19
Nonfamily householder	219	219	45	7
65 years and over	18	18	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 140	3 140	594	403
Persons under 18 years	1 114	1 114	214	170
Related children under 18 years	1 102	1 102	211	170
Related children 5 to 17 years	839	839	156	120
Persons 65 years and over	119	119	20	10
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level				
Families	168	168	44	26
Percent below poverty level	20.8	20.8	33.1	27.7
Householder worked in 1989	79	79	14	11
With related children under 18 years	154	154	37	22
With related children under 5 years	79	79	14	11
Married-couple families	44	44	—	13
Householder worked in 1989	19	19	—	3
With related children under 18 years	42	42	—	11
With related children under 5 years	27	27	—	6
Female householder, no husband present	113	113	37	11
Householder worked in 1989	49	49	7	6
With related children under 18 years	101	101	30	9
With related children under 5 years	50	50	14	5
Unrelated individuals	147	147	32	3
Nonfamily householder	96	96	15	1
65 years and over	6	6	—	—
Persons	704	704	180	108
Percent below poverty level	22.4	22.4	30.3	26.8
Persons under 18 years	309	309	91	55
Related children under 18 years	297	297	88	55
Related children 5 to 17 years	163	163	46	36
Persons 65 years and over	11	11	—	2
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:				
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	357	357	97	36
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	917	917	265	143

Table 26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bremerton, WA MSA	Kitsap County					
		Total	Bremerton city	Tract 912.02	Tract 915	Tract 916	Tract 917
PLACE OF BIRTH							
All persons	8 460	8 460	2 127	462	407	497	738
Native	4 632	4 632	1 045	245	162	241	373
Foreign born	3 828	3 828	1 082	217	245	256	365
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH							
Linguistically isolated households	258	258	93	5	14	15	25
Persons 5 years and over	7 780	7 780	1 844	440	401	456	721
Speak a language other than English	4 069	4 069	1 139	214	232	259	362
Do not speak English "very well"	1 669	1 669	482	104	105	90	157
In linguistically isolated households	559	559	182	29	38	31	39
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	2 845	2 845	570	160	193	146	262
Preprimary school	236	236	41	—	12	14	13
Public school	137	137	21	—	12	8	—
Elementary or high school	1 985	1 985	338	130	138	114	226
Public school	1 878	1 878	328	121	138	114	199
College	624	624	191	30	43	18	23
Public college	549	549	183	30	43	9	23
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT							
Persons 25 years and over	4 641	4 641	1 126	247	236	286	412
Less than 9th grade	576	576	192	21	31	32	13
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	540	540	141	39	17	33	67
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 162	1 162	244	42	58	54	111
Some college, no degree	1 022	1 022	272	77	42	70	66
Associate degree	466	466	125	14	23	21	62
Bachelor's degree	653	653	115	44	51	53	65
Graduate or professional degree	222	222	37	10	14	23	28
Percent high school graduate or higher	76.0	76.0	70.4	75.7	79.7	77.3	80.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	18.9	18.9	13.5	21.9	27.5	26.6	22.6
FERTILITY							
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 394	1 394	1 499	1 150	993	1 233	1 048
RESIDENCE IN 1985							
Persons 5 years and over	7 780	7 780	1 844	440	401	456	721
Some house	3 227	3 227	526	—	183	189	468
Different house in United States	3 532	3 532	957	397	154	224	228
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	520	520	221	28	76	58	—
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	796	796	48	70	39	38	82
Different MSA/PMSA	2 028	2 028	619	281	29	122	146
Not in on MSA/PMSA	188	188	69	18	10	6	—
Abroad	1 021	1 021	361	43	64	43	25
JOURNEY TO WORK							
Workers 16 years and over	3 529	3 529	874	229	182	226	341
Car, truck, or van	2 717	2 717	495	190	153	179	318
Drove alone	2 194	2 194	307	182	94	151	290
Carpooled	523	523	188	8	59	28	28
Public transportation	342	342	84	34	14	33	8
Other means	305	305	189	—	15	9	15
Worked at home	165	165	106	5	—	5	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	22.5	22.5	19.8	23.9	21.6	20.4	17.4
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	3 084	3 084	764	195	170	203	326
Central city	1 567	1 567	625	88	73	97	202
Outside central city	1 517	1 517	139	107	97	106	124
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	445	445	110	34	12	23	15
LABOR FORCE STATUS							
Persons 16 years and over	5 968	5 968	1 519	355	306	351	543
In labor force	4 011	4 011	1 005	249	225	258	384
Employed	3 250	3 250	734	215	176	222	326
Unemployed	411	411	111	15	43	26	43
Percent of civilian labor force	11.2	11.2	13.1	6.5	19.6	10.5	11.7
Females 16 years and over	3 579	3 579	879	229	198	187	326
Employed	1 890	1 890	417	145	134	126	181
Unemployed	272	272	71	6	14	12	29
With own children under 6 years	723	723	254	34	19	28	34
In labor force	421	421	145	29	19	11	11
With own children 6 to 17 years only	787	787	112	89	76	73	81
In labor force	596	596	59	76	76	63	65
Persons 16 to 19 years	683	683	115	62	59	42	101
Not enrolled in school	103	103	39	—	—	5	13
Unemployed or not in labor force	12	12	5	—	—	5	—
Not high school graduate	28	28	10	—	—	—	—
Employed	21	21	5	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	5	5	5	—	—	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989							
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	4 258	4 258	1 100	289	212	267	361
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	3 122	3 122	754	210	144	180	291
50 to 52 weeks	1 981	1 981	447	123	107	111	231
DISABILITY							
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	5 219	5 219	1 272	323	293	308	521
With a mobility or self-care limitation	254	254	128	5	22	—	—
With a mobility limitation	91	91	23	5	22	—	—
In labor force	41	41	5	—	10	—	—
With a self-care limitation	196	196	105	5	—	—	—
With a work disability	283	283	131	11	28	3	14
In labor force	141	141	62	—	16	—	14
Prevented from working	104	104	50	11	6	3	—
No work disability	4 936	4 936	1 141	312	265	305	507
In labor force	3 469	3 469	783	230	203	244	355
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	393	393	81	13	7	33	7
With a mobility or self-care limitation	98	98	19	6	—	10	—
With a mobility limitation	87	87	19	—	—	10	—
With a self-care limitation	46	46	6	6	—	5	—

Table 27. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Kitsop County						
	Bremerton, WA MSA	Total	Bremerton city	Tract 912.02	Tract 915	Tract 916	Tract 917
OCCUPATION							
Employed persons 16 years and over	3 250	3 250	734	215	176	222	326
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	243	243	21	5	35	15	15
Professional specialty occupations	443	443	99	34	5	30	70
Technicians and related support occupations	135	135	49	15	18	8	15
Sales occupations	412	412	136	14	21	17	45
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	436	436	79	46	39	37	33
Private household occupations	15	15	—	—	—	4	—
Protective service occupations	26	26	3	—	—	9	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	807	807	192	50	43	73	89
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	27	27	6	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	415	415	70	38	—	24	27
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	191	191	56	13	15	5	16
Transportation and material moving occupations	24	24	13	—	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	76	76	10	—	—	—	16
INCOME IN 1989							
Households	1 947	1 947	543	116	75	123	181
Less than \$5,000	122	122	70	6	5	13	11
\$5,000 to \$9,999	78	78	32	—	5	—	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	134	134	61	—	4	6	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	424	424	163	27	18	10	43
\$25,000 to \$34,999	331	331	87	17	7	13	27
\$35,000 to \$49,999	368	368	34	48	11	47	29
\$50,000 to \$74,999	312	312	84	12	15	26	27
\$75,000 to \$99,999	132	132	7	6	10	8	32
\$100,000 or more	46	46	5	—	—	—	12
Median (dollars)	31 056	31 056	20 250	38 056	29 464	42 639	36 827
Mean (dollars)	37 965	37 965	27 952	36 992	38 492	38 809	53 938
Families	1 535	1 535	423	83	59	103	157
Median income (dollars)	35 313	35 313	20 404	41 875	45 250	45 417	46 328
Per capita income (dollars)	9 679	9 679	7 953	10 005	9 129	9 257	13 886
INCOME TYPE IN 1989							
Households	1 947	1 947	543	116	75	123	181
With earnings	1 738	1 738	469	110	75	105	170
Mean earnings (dollars)	35 890	35 890	26 606	36 106	32 716	40 481	47 663
With Social Security income	286	286	78	18	5	—	31
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	5 839	5 839	5 920	4 069	6 200	—	3 419
With public assistance income	214	214	130	5	5	24	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 288	3 288	3 103	2 256	500	3 998	—
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE							
Families (dollars)	40 785	40 785	28 494	38 995	42 584	40 613	59 160
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 080	39 080	17 719	38 763	42 584	42 099	73 067
Married-couple families (dollars)	45 289	45 289	32 757	38 316	51 299	44 814	62 508
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	44 272	44 272	20 603	38 647	51 299	45 524	80 959
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	19 912	19 912	15 796	46 687	14 571	13 905	22 069
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 234	16 234	6 596	46 731	14 571	17 502	22 069
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989							
All Income Levels in 1989							
Families	1 535	1 535	423	83	59	103	157
Householder worked in 1989	1 348	1 348	350	83	54	90	142
With related children under 18 years	994	994	251	73	59	93	97
With related children under 5 years	412	412	189	15	4	25	—
Married-couple families	1 232	1 232	324	58	45	89	144
Householder worked in 1989	1 125	1 125	291	58	40	79	129
With related children under 18 years	791	791	191	53	45	79	84
With related children under 5 years	340	340	154	9	4	17	—
Female householder, no husband present	231	231	84	19	14	14	13
Householder worked in 1989	167	167	52	19	14	14	13
With related children under 18 years	173	173	57	14	14	14	13
With related children under 5 years	69	69	32	6	—	8	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	660	660	232	53	16	20	24
Nonfamily householder	412	412	120	33	16	20	24
65 years and over	83	83	35	—	—	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	8 246	8 246	2 014	462	407	497	738
Persons under 18 years	2 799	2 799	631	152	146	177	254
Related children under 18 years	2 779	2 779	629	152	146	177	254
Related children 5 to 17 years	2 103	2 103	350	130	140	136	237
Persons 65 years and over	393	393	81	13	7	33	7
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level							
Families	153	153	100	—	10	13	—
Percent below poverty level	10.0	10.0	23.6	—	16.9	12.6	—
Householder worked in 1989	72	72	54	—	10	—	—
With related children under 18 years	130	130	81	—	10	13	—
With related children under 5 years	76	76	61	—	—	3	—
Married-couple families	72	72	45	—	5	10	—
Householder worked in 1989	39	39	26	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	63	63	40	—	—	10	—
With related children under 5 years	48	48	40	—	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	70	70	44	—	5	3	—
Householder worked in 1989	30	30	25	—	5	—	—
With related children under 18 years	64	64	38	—	5	3	—
With related children under 5 years	25	25	18	—	—	3	—
Unrelated individuals	156	156	81	19	—	—	11
Nonfamily householder	73	73	44	11	—	—	11
65 years and over	23	23	13	—	—	—	—
Persons	786	786	427	28	77	45	11
Percent below poverty level	9.5	9.5	21.2	6.1	18.9	9.1	1.5
Persons under 18 years	337	337	165	9	31	14	—
Related children under 18 years	317	317	163	9	31	14	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	227	227	94	9	31	9	—
Persons 65 years and over	48	48	31	—	—	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:							
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	516	516	265	9	57	45	11
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 050	1 050	584	28	77	51	11

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bremerton, WA MSA	Kitsap County	
		Total	Bremerton city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	5 950	5 950	1 835
Native	5 304	5 304	1 673
Foreign born	646	646	162
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	29	29	-
Persons 5 years and over	5 163	5 163	1 544
Speak a language other than English	1 643	1 643	552
Do not speak English "very well"	348	348	100
In linguistically isolated households	61	61	-
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	2 037	2 037	498
Preprimary school	203	203	69
Public school	125	125	46
Elementary or high school	1 355	1 355	283
Public school	1 327	1 327	266
College	479	479	146
Public college	416	416	119
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	2 562	2 562	711
Less than 9th grade	127	127	23
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	344	344	113
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	666	666	199
Some college, no degree	986	986	306
Associate degree	193	193	41
Bachelor's degree	162	162	13
Graduate or professional degree	84	84	16
Percent high school graduate or higher	81.6	81.6	80.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	9.6	9.6	4.1
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 504	1 504	1 385
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	5 163	5 163	1 544
Same house	1 566	1 566	205
Different house in United States	3 288	3 288	1 257
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	349	349	184
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	646	646	112
Different MSA/PMSA	1 920	1 920	780
Not in an MSA/PMSA	373	373	181
Abroad	309	309	82
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	2 597	2 597	856
Car, truck, or van	1 849	1 849	451
Drove alone	1 443	1 443	350
Carpooled	406	406	101
Public transportation	185	185	65
Other means	277	277	118
Worked at home	286	286	222
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	22.8	22.8	22.7
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	2 280	2 280	759
Central city	1 082	1 082	554
Outside central city	1 198	1 198	205
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	317	317	97
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	3 733	3 733	1 173
In labor force	2 905	2 905	968
Employed	1 995	1 995	483
Unemployed	242	242	102
Percent of civilian labor force	10.8	10.8	17.4
Females 16 years and over	1 877	1 877	436
Employed	1 042	1 042	213
Unemployed	141	141	44
With own children under 6 years	528	528	161
In labor force	222	222	64
With own children 6 to 17 years only	468	468	75
In labor force	354	354	66
Persons 16 to 19 years	408	408	113
Not enrolled in school	133	133	63
Unemployed or not in labor force	26	26	11
Not high school graduate	17	17	-
Employed	10	10	-
Unemployed	-	-	-
Not in labor force	7	7	-
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	3 032	3 032	975
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 274	2 274	812
50 to 52 weeks	1 524	1 524	539
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 959	2 959	771
With a mobility or self-care limitation	139	139	22
With a mobility limitation	36	36	10
In labor force	14	14	-
With a self-care limitation	109	109	12
With a work disability	227	227	67
In labor force	124	124	32
Prevented from working	79	79	35
No work disability	2 732	2 732	704
In labor force	2 105	2 105	553
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	100	100	13
With a mobility or self-care limitation	11	11	-
With a mobility limitation	5	5	-
With a self-care limitation	11	11	-

Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bremerton, WA MSA	Kitsop County	
		Total	Bremerton city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 995	1 995	483
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	204	204	53
Professional specialty occupations	214	214	27
Technicians and related support occupations	97	97	20
Sales occupations	211	211	54
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	230	230	67
Private household occupations	15	15	—
Protective service occupations	72	72	7
Service occupations, except protective and household	459	459	111
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	19	19	7
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	282	282	83
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	86	86	10
Transportation and material moving occupations	32	32	22
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	74	74	22
INCOME IN 1989			
Households	1 473	1 473	489
Less than \$5,000	131	131	30
\$5,000 to \$9,999	104	104	60
\$10,000 to \$14,999	81	81	38
\$15,000 to \$24,999	321	321	121
\$25,000 to \$34,999	369	369	165
\$35,000 to \$49,999	223	223	39
\$50,000 to \$74,999	141	141	30
\$75,000 to \$99,999	78	78	6
\$100,000 or more	25	25	—
Median (dollars)	27 804	27 804	24 489
Mean (dollars)	31 708	31 708	24 590
Families	1 179	1 179	366
Median income (dollars)	28 028	28 028	25 000
Per capita income (dollars)	8 867	8 867	8 370
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households	1 473	1 473	489
With earnings	1 309	1 309	452
Mean earnings (dollars)	31 854	31 854	24 241
With Social Security income	83	83	5
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	5 951	5 951	7 200
With public assistance income	123	123	57
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 840	3 840	3 000
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars)	32 069	32 069	25 337
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 407	29 407	24 878
Married-couple families (dollars)	37 597	37 597	27 574
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 792	36 792	27 362
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	9 812	9 812	8 743
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	8 810	8 810	8 259
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels in 1989			
Families	1 179	1 179	366
Householder worked in 1989	1 012	1 012	348
With related children under 18 years	862	862	299
With related children under 5 years	481	481	191
Married-couple families	896	896	312
Householder worked in 1989	825	825	305
With related children under 18 years	632	632	245
With related children under 5 years	396	396	163
Female householder, no husband present	214	214	42
Householder worked in 1989	139	139	31
With related children under 18 years	198	198	42
With related children under 5 years	66	66	22
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	538	538	189
Nonfamily householder	294	294	123
65 years and over	37	37	7
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	5 564	5 564	1 587
Persons under 18 years	2 334	2 334	673
Related children under 18 years	2 332	2 332	671
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 552	1 552	380
Persons 65 years and over	100	100	13
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families	194	194	64
Percent below poverty level	16.5	16.5	17.5
Householder worked in 1989	85	85	53
With related children under 18 years	189	189	64
With related children under 5 years	108	108	53
Married-couple families	60	60	31
Householder worked in 1989	39	39	31
With related children under 18 years	55	55	31
With related children under 5 years	43	43	31
Female householder, no husband present	114	114	33
Householder worked in 1989	39	39	22
With related children under 18 years	114	114	33
With related children under 5 years	52	52	22
Unrelated individuals	135	135	53
Nonfamily householder	46	46	30
65 years and over	5	5	—
Persons	799	799	281
Percent below poverty level	14.4	14.4	17.7
Persons under 18 years	400	400	149
Related children under 18 years	398	398	147
Related children 5 to 17 years	248	248	48
Persons 65 years and over	5	5	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	416	416	111
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 045	1 045	369

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bremerton, WA MSA	Kitsap County	
		Total	Bremerton city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	167 859	167 859	31 243
Native	164 531	164 531	30 661
Foreign born	3 328	3 328	582
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	300	300	127
Persons 5 years and over	154 596	154 596	28 583
Speak a language other than English	5 146	5 146	1 033
Do not speak English "very well"	1 470	1 470	313
In linguistically isolated households	450	450	182
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	40 833	40 833	5 965
Preprimary school	3 864	3 864	503
Public school	2 207	2 207	334
Elementary or high school	28 843	28 843	3 799
Public school	27 422	27 422	3 570
College	8 126	8 126	1 663
Public college	6 656	6 656	1 421
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	106 237	106 237	18 863
Less than 9th grade	3 517	3 517	1 164
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	10 110	10 110	2 153
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	31 667	31 667	6 423
Some college, no degree	30 616	30 616	5 157
Associate degree	8 612	8 612	1 469
Bachelor's degree	15 099	15 099	1 894
Graduate or professional degree	6 616	6 616	603
Percent high school graduate or higher	87.2	87.2	82.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	20.4	20.4	13.2
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 376	1 376	1 267
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	154 596	154 596	28 583
Some house	69 432	69 432	10 546
Different house in United States	83 398	83 398	17 525
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	10 376	10 376	4 300
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	27 793	27 793	2 384
Different MSA/PMSA	34 610	34 610	7 567
Not in on MSA/PMSA	10 619	10 619	3 274
Abroad	1 766	1 766	512
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	78 674	78 674	14 515
Car, truck, or van	62 235	62 235	9 512
Drove alone	50 451	50 451	7 472
Carpooled	11 784	11 784	2 040
Public transportation	6 447	6 447	861
Other means	5 274	5 274	2 105
Worked at home	4 718	4 718	2 037
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	25.4	25.4	19.9
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	66 042	66 042	13 517
Central city	26 394	26 394	9 500
Outside central city	39 648	39 648	4 017
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	12 632	12 632	998
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	126 881	126 881	24 912
In labor force	84 193	84 193	15 769
Employed	71 570	71 570	11 031
Unemployed	4 393	4 393	1 061
Percent of civilian labor force	5.8	5.8	8.8
Females 16 years and over	62 124	62 124	11 821
Employed	31 198	31 198	4 861
Unemployed	2 342	2 342	575
With own children under 6 years	11 515	11 515	2 205
In labor force	6 138	6 138	1 006
With own children 6 to 17 years only	11 220	11 220	1 375
In labor force	8 460	8 460	1 023
Persons 16 to 19 years	8 674	8 674	1 686
Not enrolled in school	2 414	2 414	896
Unemployed or not in labor force	757	757	240
Not high school graduate	859	859	286
Employed	312	312	83
Unemployed	179	179	44
Not in labor force	294	294	100
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	90 280	90 280	16 757
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	70 316	70 316	13 280
50 to 52 weeks	50 743	50 743	9 174
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	98 726	98 726	16 205
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 799	2 799	745
With a mobility limitation	1 743	1 743	501
In labor force	455	455	134
With a self-care limitation	1 769	1 769	445
With a work disability	9 948	9 948	2 261
In labor force	4 938	4 938	887
Prevented from working	3 929	3 929	1 192
No work disability	88 778	88 778	13 944
In labor force	69 593	69 593	10 970
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	18 320	18 320	4 450
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 151	3 151	886
With a mobility limitation	2 622	2 622	745
With a self-care limitation	1 591	1 591	467

Table 31. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bremerton, WA MSA	Kitsap County	
		Total	Bremerton city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over	71 570	71 570	11 031
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	8 356	8 356	976
Professional specialty occupations	11 683	11 683	1 357
Technicians and related support occupations	4 051	4 051	620
Sales occupations	7 700	7 700	1 204
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	10 390	10 390	1 719
Private household occupations	248	248	20
Protective service occupations	1 255	1 255	135
Service occupations, except protective and household	7 539	7 539	1 645
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 103	1 103	96
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	11 532	11 532	1 948
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2 668	2 668	530
Transportation and material moving occupations	2 635	2 635	369
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2 410	2 410	412
INCOME IN 1989			
Households	63 815	63 815	12 891
Less than \$5,000	2 420	2 420	901
\$5,000 to \$9,999	4 331	4 331	1 468
\$10,000 to \$14,999	4 365	4 365	1 388
\$15,000 to \$24,999	11 547	11 547	3 136
\$25,000 to \$34,999	11 887	11 887	2 460
\$35,000 to \$49,999	13 773	13 773	2 158
\$50,000 to \$74,999	10 722	10 722	1 136
\$75,000 to \$99,999	2 997	2 997	144
\$100,000 or more	1 773	1 773	100
Median (dollars)	32 514	32 514	23 292
Mean (dollars)	38 604	38 604	27 086
Families	46 379	46 379	7 633
Median income (dollars)	37 045	37 045	27 687
Per capita income (dollars)	14 977	14 977	12 214
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households	63 815	63 815	12 891
With earnings	51 266	51 266	9 287
Mean earnings (dollars)	37 456	37 456	26 943
With Social Security income	14 103	14 103	3 309
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 972	6 972	6 070
With public assistance income	3 871	3 871	1 308
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 419	4 419	4 091
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars)	43 342	43 342	31 167
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 856	40 856	26 057
Married-couple families (dollars)	46 734	46 734	34 480
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	45 840	45 840	30 936
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	19 955	19 955	14 747
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	15 830	15 830	9 674
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels in 1989			
Families	45 379	45 356	7 486
Householder worked in 1989	36 749	36 734	5 527
With related children under 18 years	24 130	24 121	3 710
With related children under 5 years	10 748	10 721	2 128
Married-couple families	38 786	38 763	5 899
Householder worked in 1989	31 950	31 928	4 537
With related children under 18 years	19 357	19 348	2 626
With related children under 5 years	8 915	8 888	1 510
Female householder, no husband present	4 994	4 994	1 304
Householder worked in 1989	3 391	3 391	770
With related children under 18 years	3 703	3 703	972
With related children under 5 years	1 453	1 453	550
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	22 693	22 712	6 504
Nonfamily householder	16 838	16 857	4 961
65 years and over	5 681	5 672	1 693
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	160 897	160 893	27 951
Persons under 18 years	44 267	44 267	6 593
Related children under 18 years	44 021	44 021	6 550
Related children 5 to 17 years	31 026	31 026	4 003
Persons 65 years and over	17 738	17 719	4 196
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families	3 146	3 148	1 127
Percent below poverty level	6.8	6.8	14.8
Householder worked in 1989	1 716	1 716	608
With related children under 18 years	2 575	2 575	968
With related children under 5 years	1 517	1 517	672
Married-couple families	1 232	1 234	401
Householder worked in 1989	806	806	279
With related children under 18 years	794	794	283
With related children under 5 years	559	559	208
Female householder, no husband present	1 810	1 810	701
Householder worked in 1989	849	849	319
With related children under 18 years	1 719	1 719	675
With related children under 5 years	936	936	461
Unrelated individuals	4 230	4 236	1 406
Nonfamily householder	2 371	2 377	886
65 years and over	1 000	1 000	296
Persons	13 792	13 800	4 705
Percent below poverty level	8.6	8.6	16.8
Persons under 18 years	5 054	5 054	1 692
Related children under 18 years	4 852	4 852	1 672
Related children 5 to 17 years	3 012	3 012	917
Persons 65 years and over	1 363	1 363	384
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	5 353	5 359	1 689
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	18 752	18 780	6 183

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bremerton, WA MSA	Kitsop County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Kitsop County						
		Total	Bremerton city	Tract 801.01	Tract 801.02	Tract 802	Tract 803	Tract 804	Tract 806	Tract 807
All housing units	74 038	74 038	15 725	961	1 639	1 453	1 944	1 722	2 267	1 455
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	2 344	2 344	101	9	7	6	49	19	—	—
1985 to 1988	8 863	8 863	370	269	95	62	49	29	—	67
1980 to 1984	10 406	10 406	980	175	88	28	221	66	215	92
1970 to 1979	20 226	20 226	2 525	194	419	417	329	290	103	212
1960 to 1969	8 346	8 346	1 833	179	315	366	296	248	146	241
1950 to 1959	5 937	5 937	2 242	71	201	287	195	270	485	279
1940 to 1949	8 662	8 662	4 250	29	459	268	683	462	757	290
1939 or earlier	9 254	9 254	3 424	35	55	19	122	338	561	274
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	1 321	1 321	606	86	8	6	63	19	96	17
1 bedroom	9 498	9 498	3 805	214	269	227	578	349	385	154
2 bedrooms	21 132	21 132	5 522	284	663	513	695	491	853	578
3 bedrooms	30 342	30 342	4 187	327	526	498	526	637	623	508
4 bedrooms	9 488	9 488	1 290	41	150	149	58	207	235	146
5 or more bedrooms	2 257	2 257	315	9	23	60	24	19	75	52
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	703	703	240	68	49	—	8	21	48	56
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	847	847	332	43	54	28	9	14	79	26
Vacant condominium housing units	149	149	33	—	—	—	—	—	5	20
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	73 692	73 692	15 612	961	1 639	1 453	1 931	1 722	2 234	1 449
Source of water, public system or private company	58 047	58 047	15 710	948	1 639	1 453	1 944	1 711	2 267	1 436
Sewage disposal, public sewer	35 715	35 715	14 761	757	1 557	934	1 918	1 212	2 239	453
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	406	406	71	—	—	—	10	—	7	6
Owner-occupied housing units	233	233	14	—	—	—	—	—	7	6
Renter-occupied housing units	91	91	43	—	7	—	6	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	69 267	69 267	14 764	888	1 556	1 415	1 858	1 629	2 118	1 372
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	10 332	10 332	4 160	27	264	489	474	289	415	259
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	898	898	150	—	29	8	14	22	8	6
Electricity	36 243	36 243	6 423	710	901	532	1 110	761	739	547
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	10 420	10 420	3 504	92	248	317	247	484	852	439
All other fuels	11 302	11 302	506	59	114	69	13	73	97	121
No fuel used	72	72	21	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	4 293	4 293	2 147	138	119	148	292	139	197	52
1	21 454	21 454	6 629	312	761	514	942	635	901	471
2	27 191	27 191	4 221	300	412	512	476	610	688	545
3 or more	16 329	16 329	1 767	138	264	241	148	245	332	304
Vehicles per household	1.9	1.9	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	44 518	44 518	5 779	410	786	713	418	1 007	1 108	931
1989 to March 1990	5 630	5 630	576	48	65	115	50	141	64	119
1985 to 1988	12 060	12 060	887	61	105	121	42	181	157	170
1980 to 1984	7 906	7 906	642	80	98	63	57	73	145	99
1970 to 1979	11 000	11 000	1 318	128	232	200	64	194	251	213
1969 or earlier	7 922	7 922	2 356	93	286	214	205	418	491	330
Renter-occupied housing units	24 749	24 749	8 985	478	770	702	1 440	622	1 010	441
1989 to March 1990	13 638	13 638	5 078	265	444	371	914	256	567	165
1985 to 1988	8 440	8 440	2 782	195	248	218	308	274	383	205
1980 to 1984	1 541	1 541	578	18	39	44	126	19	45	46
1970 to 1979	793	793	398	—	34	48	70	51	10	18
1969 or earlier	337	337	149	—	5	21	22	22	5	7
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	2 129	2 129	962	44	30	44	93	24	111	15
Householder 65 years and over	13 208	13 208	3 591	269	355	376	543	558	513	393
Owner-occupied housing units	10 298	10 298	2 382	148	251	222	211	378	448	369
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	40	40	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	154	154	38	15	—	4	25	7	—	—
No vehicle available	1 961	1 961	820	105	40	79	191	84	90	33
Complete plumbing facilities	68 943	68 943	14 707	888	1 549	1 415	1 852	1 629	2 111	1 366
1.00 or less persons per room	66 576	66 576	13 944	859	1 450	1 354	1 815	1 589	1 988	1 342
1.01 or more persons per room	2 367	2 367	763	29	99	61	37	40	123	24
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	324	324	57	—	7	—	6	—	7	6
1.00 or less persons per room	306	306	57	—	7	—	6	—	7	6
1.01 or more persons per room	18	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	44 534	44 534	35 008	39 481	36 482	43 305	32 590	39 964	32 871	44 428
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	25 338	25 338	19 990	22 836	21 819	19 238	20 224	22 116	21 288	31 501
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	6 656	6 656	2 543	111	177	210	213	107	346	67
Owner-occupied housing units	2 068	2 068	373	33	25	33	8	47	117	12
Renter-occupied housing units	4 588	4 588	2 170	78	152	177	205	60	229	55

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Kitsap County—Con.					Bremerton city, Kitsap County				
	Tract 809.98	Tract 810	Tract 814	Tract 920	Tract 921	Tract 801.01 (pt.)	Tract 801.02 (pt.)	Tract 802 (pt.)	Tract 803 (pt.)	Tract 804 (pt.)
All housing units.....	1 638	2 109	44	1 337	1 426	396	1 469	925	1 922	1 347
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990.....	46	9	—	38	53	—	7	—	49	13
1985 to 1988.....	109	91	—	204	97	52	95	62	49	23
1980 to 1984.....	148	208	—	369	200	42	72	18	221	40
1970 to 1979.....	382	295	—	385	332	131	329	295	329	238
1960 to 1969.....	237	101	—	161	182	76	284	249	296	146
1950 to 1959.....	245	186	4	18	149	71	201	127	195	211
1940 to 1949.....	256	788	4	74	260	18	444	155	669	414
1939 or earlier.....	215	431	36	88	153	6	37	19	114	262
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom.....	87	38	—	38	22	8	8	6	63	19
1 bedroom.....	211	566	—	63	130	67	246	195	578	312
2 bedrooms.....	658	986	—	322	436	136	619	385	673	426
3 bedrooms.....	545	382	16	656	672	175	480	236	526	429
4 bedrooms.....	88	137	15	232	150	10	106	66	58	148
5 or more bedrooms.....	49	—	13	26	16	—	10	37	24	13
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	17	19	—	9	—	12	49	—	8	21
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	29	110	—	—	—	6	54	28	9	14
Vacant condominium housing units.....	6	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	1 608	2 109	44	1 320	1 421	396	1 469	925	1 909	1 347
Source of water, public system or private company.....	1 530	2 102	44	405	937	396	1 469	925	1 922	1 347
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	744	1 873	44	15	134	381	1 445	868	1 904	1 186
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	26	11	—	7	—	10	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	26	11	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	6	—
Occupied housing units.....	1 540	1 977	44	1 162	1 343	389	1 392	915	1 836	1 284
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas.....	128	751	23	10	209	18	256	415	466	203
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	20	51	—	35	42	—	29	8	14	16
Electricity.....	874	804	2	577	593	308	791	345	1 110	593
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	341	288	4	97	182	35	241	97	233	421
All other fuels.....	170	83	11	443	317	28	75	50	13	51
No fuel used.....	7	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None.....	102	453	—	10	65	17	107	130	292	117
1.....	568	867	2	189	293	138	716	388	928	556
2.....	555	543	30	452	571	173	357	269	468	455
3 or more.....	315	114	12	511	414	61	212	128	148	156
Vehicles per household.....	1.8	1.2	2.2	2.6	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	926	637	—	1 015	1 054	160	657	338	396	739
1989 to March 1990.....	103	52	—	112	122	16	59	27	50	110
1985 to 1988.....	199	109	—	300	261	39	92	52	42	125
1980 to 1984.....	128	111	—	293	214	18	78	16	57	41
1970 to 1979.....	169	159	—	221	221	48	177	117	64	151
1969 or earlier.....	327	206	—	89	236	39	251	126	183	312
Renter-occupied housing units.....	614	1 340	44	147	289	229	735	577	1 440	545
1989 to March 1990.....	339	775	38	32	160	141	416	298	914	210
1985 to 1988.....	224	440	6	72	114	74	248	171	308	258
1980 to 1984.....	43	72	—	43	15	14	32	39	126	19
1970 to 1979.....	8	36	—	—	—	—	34	48	70	51
1969 or earlier.....	—	17	—	—	—	—	5	21	22	7
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit.....	98	217	—	—	43	26	30	35	93	12
Householder 65 years and over.....	328	487	—	108	291	62	336	262	521	487
Owner-occupied housing units.....	307	281	—	108	285	62	239	121	189	317
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	7
No vehicle available.....	28	156	—	—	5	—	28	71	191	68
Complete plumbing facilities.....	1 540	1 977	44	1 136	1 332	389	1 385	915	1 830	1 284
1.00 or less persons per room.....	1 429	1 824	44	1 109	1 260	360	1 327	861	1 793	1 251
1.01 or more persons per room.....	111	153	—	27	72	29	58	54	37	33
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	26	11	—	7	—	6	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	—	—	26	11	—	7	—	6	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	38 089	29 775	—	45 825	37 891	36 969	32 975	45 575	31 871	39 498
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	22 285	14 020	61 747	27 054	16 126	21 037	21 597	17 550	20 224	20 444
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	198	730	—	78	178	58	170	200	213	74
Owner-occupied housing units.....	58	58	—	53	63	10	25	29	8	21
Renter-occupied housing units.....	140	672	—	25	115	48	145	171	205	53

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bremerton city, Kitsop County—Con.									
	Troct 805	Troct 806 (pt.)	Troct 807 (pt.)	Troct 808.98	Troct 809.98 (pt.)	Troct 810 (pt.)	Troct 811	Troct 812	Troct 813	Troct 814 (pt.)
All housing units -----	1 191	2 260	769	670	601	811	1 613	1 288	404	44
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990 -----	—	—	—	17	6	9	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988 -----	15	—	8	—	40	21	—	5	—	—
1980 to 1984 -----	55	215	53	53	40	28	107	36	—	—
1970 to 1979 -----	—	103	138	385	230	118	177	52	—	—
1960 to 1969 -----	32	146	147	193	47	16	152	20	21	—
1950 to 1959 -----	189	485	129	22	93	93	216	191	15	4
1940 to 1949 -----	241	750	112	—	60	379	467	379	151	4
1939 or earlier -----	659	561	182	—	85	147	494	605	217	36
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom -----	103	96	17	—	87	20	80	10	89	—
1 bedroom -----	385	385	66	19	100	457	478	274	235	—
2 bedrooms -----	449	846	316	211	231	230	522	413	58	—
3 bedrooms -----	182	623	260	301	141	79	361	362	16	16
4 bedrooms -----	48	235	99	139	7	25	140	188	6	15
5 or more bedrooms -----	24	75	11	—	35	—	32	41	—	13
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units -----	38	48	56	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units -----	35	79	26	40	—	—	41	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units -----	8	5	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities -----	1 167	2 227	769	670	571	811	1 613	1 283	396	44
Source of water, public system or private company -----	1 191	2 260	761	670	594	811	1 613	1 288	404	44
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	1 178	2 239	393	663	424	774	1 570	1 288	404	44
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	7	—	6	—	—	7	—	34	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	—	7	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	24	—
Occupied housing units -----	1 056	2 111	729	664	549	793	1 471	1 163	353	44
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas -----	250	408	107	541	48	546	331	419	122	23
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	6	8	—	—	11	33	19	6	—	—
Electricity -----	489	739	293	123	345	188	650	259	180	2
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	287	852	293	—	98	26	423	473	21	4
All other fuels -----	24	97	36	—	47	—	38	6	30	11
No fuel used -----	—	7	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	4
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None -----	226	197	27	—	54	376	259	206	139	—
1 -----	510	901	229	374	239	283	721	481	163	2
2 -----	228	688	306	250	157	117	329	328	51	30
3 or more -----	92	325	167	40	99	17	162	148	—	1
Vehicles per household -----	1.2	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.6	.7	1.3	1.4	.8	—
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units -----	326	1 101	446	—	298	49	660	586	23	—
1989 to March 1990 -----	50	64	53	—	48	9	49	36	5	—
1985 to 1988 -----	51	150	64	—	46	7	113	101	5	—
1980 to 1984 -----	38	145	55	—	44	—	69	74	7	—
1970 to 1979 -----	65	251	107	—	31	—	140	161	6	—
1969 or earlier -----	122	491	167	—	129	33	289	214	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	730	1 010	283	664	251	744	811	577	330	44
1989 to March 1990 -----	444	567	82	360	171	366	528	314	221	38
1985 to 1988 -----	162	383	140	287	45	278	169	187	59	6
1980 to 1984 -----	58	45	36	17	27	55	51	47	12	—
1970 to 1979 -----	41	10	18	—	8	36	57	17	8	—
1969 or earlier -----	25	5	7	—	—	9	6	12	30	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit -----	155	111	—	5	62	124	89	99	121	—
Householder 65 years and over -----	205	513	218	—	126	193	389	259	20	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	149	448	199	—	105	26	302	225	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available -----	75	90	21	—	14	119	91	49	3	—
Complete plumbing facilities -----	1 056	2 104	729	658	549	793	1 464	1 163	329	44
1.00 or less persons per room -----	1 013	1 981	721	562	484	713	1 401	1 128	290	44
1.01 or more persons per room -----	43	123	8	96	65	80	63	35	39	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	7	—	6	—	—	7	—	24	—
1.00 or less persons per room -----	—	7	—	6	—	—	7	—	24	—
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	34 539	32 794	47 511	—	32 921	31 872	31 975	26 215	48 959	—
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	18 118	21 288	35 949	24 312	19 723	9 102	18 844	20 604	17 021	61 747
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	223	346	21	87	63	502	251	221	106	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	13	117	—	—	26	—	41	83	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	210	229	21	87	37	502	210	138	106	—

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bremerton city, Kitsap County—Con.			Remainder of Kitsap County						
	Tract 814.99	Tract 920 (pt.)	Tract 921 (pt.)	Tract 801.01 (pt.)	Tract 801.02 (pt.)	Tract 802 (pt.)	Tract 803 (pt.)	Tract 804 (pt.)	Tract 806 (pt.)	Tract 807 (pt.)
All housing units	—	—	15	565	170	528	22	375	7	686
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—	9	—	6	—	6	—	—
1985 to 1988	—	—	—	217	—	—	—	6	—	59
1980 to 1984	—	—	—	133	16	10	—	26	—	39
1970 to 1979	—	—	—	63	90	122	—	52	—	74
1960 to 1969	—	—	8	103	31	117	—	102	—	94
1950 to 1959	—	—	—	—	—	160	—	59	—	150
1940 to 1949	—	—	7	11	15	113	14	48	7	178
1939 or earlier	—	—	—	29	18	—	8	76	—	92
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	—	—	—	78	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 bedroom	—	—	8	147	23	32	—	37	—	88
2 bedrooms	—	—	7	148	44	128	22	65	7	262
3 bedrooms	—	—	—	152	46	262	—	208	—	248
4 bedrooms	—	—	—	31	44	83	—	59	—	47
5 or more bedrooms	—	—	—	9	13	23	—	6	—	41
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	56	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	37	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	—	—	15	565	170	528	22	375	7	680
Source of water, public system or private company	—	—	15	552	170	528	22	364	7	675
Sewage disposal, public sewer	—	—	—	376	112	66	14	26	—	60
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	—	—	15	499	164	500	22	345	7	643
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	—	—	7	9	8	74	8	86	7	152
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
Electricity	—	—	8	402	110	187	—	168	—	254
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	—	57	7	220	14	63	—	146
All other fuels	—	—	—	31	39	19	—	22	—	85
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	—	—	—	121	12	18	—	22	—	25
1	—	—	—	174	45	126	14	79	—	242
2	—	—	15	127	55	243	8	155	—	239
3 or more	—	—	—	77	52	113	—	89	7	137
Vehicles per household	—	—	2.0	1.4	2.1	2.1	1.4	2.0	3.0	1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	250	129	375	22	268	7	485
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—	32	6	88	—	31	—	66
1985 to 1988	—	—	—	22	13	69	—	56	7	106
1980 to 1984	—	—	—	62	20	47	—	32	—	44
1970 to 1979	—	—	—	80	55	83	—	43	—	106
1969 or earlier	—	—	—	54	35	88	22	106	—	163
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	15	249	35	125	—	77	—	158
1989 to March 1990	—	—	8	124	28	73	—	46	—	83
1985 to 1988	—	—	7	121	—	47	—	16	—	65
1980 to 1984	—	—	—	4	7	5	—	—	—	10
1970 to 1979	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1969 or earlier	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	18	—	9	—	12	—	15
Householder 65 years and over	—	—	—	207	19	114	22	71	—	175
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	86	12	101	22	61	—	170
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	15	—	4	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	—	—	—	105	12	8	—	16	—	12
Complete plumbing facilities	—	—	15	499	164	500	22	345	7	637
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	15	499	123	493	22	338	7	621
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	41	7	—	7	—	16
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	—	—	—	41 088	54 347	41 258	45 546	41 251	45 000	41 594
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	—	—	17 067	24 491	26 475	27 029	—	33 949	—	23 533
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	—	—	8	53	7	10	—	33	—	46
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	23	—	4	—	26	—	12
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	8	30	7	6	—	7	—	34

Table 32. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Kitsap County—Con.								
	Tract 809.98 (pt.)	Tract 810 (pt.)	Tract 814 (pt.)	Tract 901.01	Tract 901.02	Tract 902	Tract 903	Tract 903.99	Tract 904
All housing units	1 037	1 298	—	1 561	1 458	2 045	800	—	1 248
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	40	—	—	52	43	48	—	—	10
1985 to 1988	69	70	—	110	205	201	11	—	243
1980 to 1984	108	180	—	312	208	379	273	—	164
1970 to 1979	152	177	—	508	387	780	467	—	539
1960 to 1969	190	85	—	233	179	202	22	—	115
1950 to 1959	152	93	—	170	147	116	—	—	29
1940 to 1949	196	409	—	62	73	125	12	—	84
1939 or earlier	130	284	—	114	216	194	15	—	64
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	—	18	—	29	19	18	—	—	15
1 bedroom	111	109	—	182	134	104	6	—	60
2 bedrooms	427	756	—	626	483	370	423	—	227
3 bedrooms	404	303	—	611	630	1 112	266	—	557
4 bedrooms	81	112	—	94	136	354	105	—	363
5 or more bedrooms	14	—	—	19	56	87	—	—	26
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	17	19	—	—	21	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	29	110	—	—	36	—	22	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	6	20	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	1 037	1 298	—	1 525	1 458	2 038	800	—	1 240
Source of water, public system or private company	936	1 291	—	1 045	557	723	762	—	525
Sewage disposal, public sewer	320	1 099	—	133	445	79	782	—	115
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	23	—	10	—	—	8
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	8
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	991	1 184	—	1 174	1 303	1 935	796	—	1 223
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	80	205	—	—	—	—	—	—	167
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	9	18	—	9	30	18	—	—	60
Electricity	529	616	—	607	682	967	796	—	555
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	243	262	—	68	144	231	—	—	130
All other fuels	123	83	—	490	447	719	—	—	311
No fuel used	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	48	77	—	40	77	42	—	—	8
1	329	584	—	288	259	346	364	—	272
2	398	426	—	549	548	837	350	—	610
3 or more	216	97	—	297	419	710	82	—	333
Vehicles per household	1.9	1.5	—	2.0	2.1	2.3	1.6	—	2.1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	628	588	—	934	918	1 602	—	—	972
1989 to March 1990	55	43	—	112	129	137	—	—	90
1985 to 1988	153	102	—	226	249	419	—	—	297
1980 to 1984	84	111	—	253	173	369	—	—	152
1970 to 1979	138	159	—	248	218	509	—	—	328
1969 or earlier	198	173	—	95	149	168	—	—	105
Renter-occupied housing units	363	596	—	240	385	333	796	—	251
1989 to March 1990	168	409	—	130	160	163	387	—	142
1985 to 1988	179	162	—	90	168	130	363	—	95
1980 to 1984	16	17	—	10	41	15	46	—	10
1970 to 1979	—	—	—	10	16	9	—	—	—
1969 or earlier	—	8	—	—	—	16	—	—	4
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	36	93	—	87	17	22	—	—	13
Householder 65 years and over	202	294	—	265	322	370	—	—	143
Owner-occupied housing units	202	255	—	263	264	323	—	—	129
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	11	12	—	—	—	13
No vehicle available	14	37	—	15	50	35	—	—	8
Complete plumbing facilities	991	1 184	—	1 164	1 303	1 935	796	—	1 215
1.00 or less persons per room	945	1 111	—	1 136	1 256	1 914	776	—	1 195
1.01 or more persons per room	46	73	—	28	47	21	20	—	20
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	8
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	8
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	40 542	29 600	—	44 766	39 134	50 606	—	—	50 564
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	24 057	20 159	—	28 227	28 206	34 897	27 435	—	29 758
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	135	228	—	89	91	72	67	—	49
Owner-occupied housing units	32	58	—	46	43	39	—	—	26
Renter-occupied housing units	103	170	—	43	48	33	67	—	23

Table 32. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Kitsop County—Con.								
	Tract 905	Tract 906.01	Tract 906.02	Tract 907	Tract 908	Tract 909	Tract 910	Tract 911	Tract 912.01
All housing units	2 446	1 879	869	1 544	1 143	2 035	1 894	1 409	1 138
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	141	71	31	59	55	96	55	18	128
1985 to 1988	336	185	145	113	142	222	225	212	295
1980 to 1984	442	316	195	186	194	420	197	141	345
1970 to 1979	699	660	170	406	324	510	422	394	152
1960 to 1969	232	141	72	252	121	291	186	125	51
1950 to 1959	112	132	84	145	88	136	145	84	80
1940 to 1949	192	130	51	56	71	77	125	198	6
1939 or earlier	292	244	121	327	148	283	539	237	81
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	34	26	25	10	18	9	33	29	20
1 bedroom	439	232	132	79	86	418	162	98	288
2 bedrooms	783	600	282	270	174	765	372	432	281
3 bedrooms	892	717	346	784	551	602	837	639	332
4 bedrooms	271	269	64	296	236	165	375	187	159
5 or more bedrooms	27	35	20	105	78	76	115	24	58
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	16	6	—	—	—	193	12	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	90	—	—	—	—	103	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	7	—	—	—	—	42	5	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	2 446	1 864	846	1 544	1 137	2 017	1 869	1 400	1 138
Source of water, public system or private company	2 118	1 202	721	1 049	412	1 730	902	667	1 100
Sewage disposal, public sewer	2 034	686	35	32	23	1 575	141	183	774
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	9	33	5	11	28	26	16	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	6	—	11	17	26	16	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	3	—	5	—	11	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	2 325	1 732	710	1 421	1 068	1 900	1 745	1 321	1 083
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	—	—	—	3	—	7	6	21	202
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	33	40	21	8	10	11	48	4	—
Electricity	1 644	1 002	336	717	624	1 364	958	690	728
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	417	135	56	357	201	350	422	236	70
All other fuels	231	555	297	336	233	168	311	350	83
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	217	35	7	30	10	173	15	35	85
1	908	431	188	306	223	931	501	304	363
2	858	722	333	696	505	578	804	580	450
3 or more	342	544	182	389	330	218	425	402	185
Vehicles per household	1.6	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	1.5	2.0	2.2	1.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	1 188	1 366	573	1 182	935	1 093	1 452	980	428
1989 to March 1990	213	188	59	121	142	132	252	97	19
1985 to 1988	250	425	232	342	281	371	382	268	147
1980 to 1984	202	256	127	206	187	197	272	183	122
1970 to 1979	295	315	106	303	211	195	354	241	42
1969 or earlier	228	182	49	210	114	198	192	191	98
Renter-occupied housing units	1 137	366	137	239	133	807	293	341	655
1989 to March 1990	547	181	72	107	76	417	117	147	394
1985 to 1988	412	144	59	101	28	268	127	167	210
1980 to 1984	124	21	2	14	11	68	27	7	40
1970 to 1979	54	11	4	11	6	37	8	8	11
1969 or earlier	—	9	—	6	12	17	14	12	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	101	48	10	—	—	26	—	49	9
Householder 65 years and over	668	344	118	221	187	611	325	232	219
Owner-occupied housing units	435	299	116	195	160	372	303	218	122
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	5	11	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	8	2	—	—	—	11	—	—	—
No vehicle available	155	18	3	11	3	126	10	18	57
Complete plumbing facilities	2 325	1 729	704	1 416	1 057	1 872	1 719	1 305	1 083
1.00 or less persons per room	2 278	1 674	695	1 399	1 040	1 831	1 675	1 269	1 049
1.01 or more persons per room	47	55	9	17	17	41	44	36	34
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	3	6	5	11	28	26	16	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	4	3	5	23	26	16	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	3	2	2	6	5	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	40 869	40 008	42 684	60 840	66 579	51 866	70 501	40 842	52 066
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	19 911	31 157	25 907	42 524	37 443	37 795	40 287	32 810	28 610
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	278	103	30	82	52	160	80	63	56
Owner-occupied housing units	61	64	11	55	25	51	59	47	7
Renter-occupied housing units	217	39	19	27	27	109	21	16	49

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Kitsop County—Con.								
	Tract 912.02	Tract 913	Tract 914	Tract 915	Tract 916	Tract 917	Tract 918	Tract 919	Tract 920 (pt.)
All housing units	2 287	2 250	1 170	1 198	1 824	2 200	1 045	995	1 337
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	521	164	22	50	71	38	—	71	38
1985 to 1988	1 011	619	207	145	795	148	56	163	204
1980 to 1984	247	423	137	392	336	280	140	63	369
1970 to 1979	221	585	149	438	573	1 365	383	360	385
1960 to 1969	134	221	193	55	38	249	158	112	161
1950 to 1959	53	77	130	72	11	—	62	83	18
1940 to 1949	61	57	199	39	—	54	135	74	74
1939 or earlier	39	104	133	7	—	66	111	69	88
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	27	20	15	6	8	9	—	—	38
1 bedroom	325	93	119	12	206	87	90	18	63
2 bedrooms	785	393	233	150	305	404	260	206	322
3 bedrooms	831	1 251	508	668	967	1 188	504	521	656
4 bedrooms	297	388	246	288	271	455	169	144	232
5 or more bedrooms	22	105	49	74	67	57	22	106	26
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	22	—	—	—	—	31	—	—	9
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	7	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	3	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	2 287	2 250	1 170	1 198	1 824	2 200	1 045	995	1 320
Source of water, public system or private company	2 065	860	1 068	1 163	1 796	2 138	1 012	978	405
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 682	156	365	709	1 551	1 168	113	361	15
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	30	3	—	—	—	—	—	26
Owner-occupied housing units	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
Renter-occupied housing units	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	2 093	2 117	1 122	1 159	1 757	2 127	999	940	1 162
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	545	219	269	579	590	367	143	221	10
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	15	35	11	—	15	—	30	6	35
Electricity	1 223	1 030	498	394	955	1 410	500	438	577
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	130	218	195	100	39	130	221	175	97
All other fuels	180	615	142	86	158	220	105	93	443
No fuel used	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	7	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	50	33	24	14	53	66	41	10	10
1	657	285	270	239	511	526	265	261	189
2	1 027	1 080	497	593	764	949	435	382	452
3 or more	359	719	331	313	429	586	258	287	511
Vehicles per household	1.9	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	953	1 835	877	942	1 104	1 563	784	754	1 015
1989 to March 1990	248	335	53	158	215	202	57	65	112
1985 to 1988	317	707	288	292	487	328	181	261	300
1980 to 1984	93	319	83	248	143	348	136	70	293
1970 to 1979	214	298	186	197	253	587	259	256	221
1969 or earlier	81	176	267	47	6	98	151	102	89
Renter-occupied housing units	1 140	282	245	217	653	564	215	186	147
1989 to March 1990	842	156	149	136	452	349	138	80	—
1985 to 1988	280	91	80	63	182	194	60	92	—
1980 to 1984	14	5	11	15	12	21	4	6	—
1970 to 1979	4	20	5	3	7	—	—	—	—
1969 or earlier	—	10	—	—	—	—	13	8	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	19	14	19	7	22	16	—	—	—
Householder 65 years and over	210	339	267	136	116	211	171	184	108
Owner-occupied housing units	160	309	256	120	75	206	171	170	108
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	12	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	11	29	11	7	19	25	30	4	—
Complete plumbing facilities	2 093	2 087	1 122	1 159	1 757	2 127	999	940	1 136
1.00 or less persons per room	2 025	2 024	1 111	1 117	1 715	2 063	963	925	1 109
1.01 or more persons per room	68	63	11	42	42	64	36	15	27
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
1.00 or less persons per room	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	47 413	50 250	45 992	50 131	42 200	54 989	42 413	44 548	45 825
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	34 827	32 723	24 949	29 202	35 233	27 347	32 184	32 879	27 054
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	110	121	69	78	81	112	53	52	78
Owner-occupied housing units	20	74	26	35	35	35	31	21	53
Renter-occupied housing units	90	47	43	43	46	77	22	31	25

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Kitsap County—Con.								
	Troct 921 (pt.)	Troct 922	Troct 923	Troct 924	Troct 925	Troct 926	Troct 927	Troct 928	Troct 929
All housing units	1 411	1 722	1 734	2 278	1 584	1 666	2 036	2 770	2 649
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	53	—	—	16	23	56	79	116	57
1985 to 1988	97	59	53	419	92	181	414	341	423
1980 to 1984	200	134	180	264	150	400	344	533	550
1970 to 1979	332	489	961	1 006	353	392	458	1 107	996
1960 to 1969	174	191	247	482	214	158	213	312	257
1950 to 1959	149	144	83	37	140	156	111	129	158
1940 to 1949	253	352	111	16	278	142	145	97	72
1939 or earlier	153	353	99	38	334	181	272	135	136
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	22	19	34	11	54	4	17	15	35
1 bedroom	122	359	113	384	195	55	114	183	188
2 bedrooms	429	669	409	499	478	469	479	657	516
3 bedrooms	672	543	847	979	582	886	978	1 492	1 583
4 bedrooms	150	95	276	328	218	167	384	337	222
5 or more bedrooms	16	37	55	77	57	85	64	86	105
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	17	8	—	21	8	—	7	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	19	10	22	20	—	—	—	—
Vocont condominium housing units	—	5	—	7	—	5	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	1 406	1 722	1 734	2 278	1 564	1 662	2 020	2 761	2 640
Source of water, public system or private company	922	1 675	1 634	2 183	1 326	1 528	1 060	1 388	1 078
Sewage disposal, public sewer	134	1 283	879	1 993	565	691	35	85	59
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	11	13	—	—	16	10	16	26	9
Owner-occupied housing units	11	9	—	—	11	10	16	26	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Occupied housing units	1 328	1 626	1 696	2 211	1 496	1 597	1 916	2 635	2 431
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	202	397	528	651	225	3	17	171	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	42	12	—	—	15	27	21	87	66
Electricity	585	866	823	1 217	752	977	963	1 399	1 277
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	182	210	137	180	220	274	260	238	81
All other fuels	317	141	208	163	284	316	655	730	1 007
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	65	201	130	95	86	81	11	41	38
1	293	693	507	810	454	400	398	422	368
2	556	460	633	804	537	719	881	1 199	931
3 or more	414	272	426	502	419	397	626	973	1 094
Vehicles per household	2.1	1.6	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	1 054	801	1 076	1 172	1 043	1 360	1 634	2 261	2 136
1989 to March 1990	122	88	122	153	145	219	189	349	210
1985 to 1988	261	133	269	311	226	386	558	696	755
1980 to 1984	214	100	158	249	207	303	227	435	539
1970 to 1979	221	212	395	344	251	282	375	598	504
1969 or earlier	236	268	132	115	214	170	285	183	128
Renter-occupied housing units	274	825	620	1 039	453	237	282	374	295
1989 to March 1990	152	430	331	623	228	114	98	187	92
1985 to 1988	107	233	211	331	177	90	145	128	170
1980 to 1984	15	101	65	51	14	19	22	25	25
1970 to 1979	—	37	13	34	19	14	12	34	8
1969 or earlier	—	24	—	—	15	—	5	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	43	107	55	71	81	35	39	52	22
Householder 65 years and over	291	393	261	376	311	230	358	333	193
Owner-occupied housing units	285	259	191	193	266	203	341	316	179
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	5	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	—	7	—	14	—	—
No vehicle available	5	98	48	54	26	25	8	8	20
Complete plumbing facilities	1 317	1 617	1 696	2 211	1 485	1 587	1 900	2 609	2 422
1.00 or less persons per room	1 245	1 576	1 626	2 126	1 430	1 561	1 851	2 491	2 328
1.01 or more persons per room	72	41	70	85	55	26	49	118	94
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	11	9	—	—	11	10	16	26	9
1.00 or less persons per room	11	9	—	—	11	10	16	26	9
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	37 891	35 455	38 346	42 238	40 728	39 732	46 581	41 068	40 035
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	16 074	18 785	22 611	24 671	27 470	37 879	29 233	30 105	31 099
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	170	272	210	273	120	97	110	171	152
Owner-occupied housing units	63	70	37	69	45	79	69	128	116
Renter-occupied housing units	107	202	173	204	75	18	41	43	36

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Kitsop County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Kitsop County						
	Bremerton, WA MSA	Total	Bremerton city	Troct B01.01	Troct B01.02	Troct 802	Troct 803	Troct 804	Troct 806	Troct 807
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	34 405	34 405	5 135	320	703	684	346	921	1 011	780
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage -----	25 046	25 046	2 803	192	450	472	178	475	543	470
Less than \$300 -----	566	566	218	—	17	20	—	13	76	18
\$300 to \$399 -----	1 658	1 658	391	17	90	65	7	61	79	52
\$400 to \$499 -----	2 199	2 199	462	14	104	51	24	67	84	43
\$500 to \$599 -----	2 701	2 701	422	22	58	68	—	26	119	33
\$600 to \$799 -----	7 187	7 187	855	75	122	112	102	170	121	153
\$800 to \$999 -----	5 616	5 616	247	64	24	115	26	86	33	93
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	3 835	3 835	182	—	35	41	19	35	24	67
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	822	822	18	—	—	—	—	17	7	6
\$2,000 or more -----	462	462	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Median (dollars) -----	751	751	577	750	526	679	709	654	518	708
Not mortgaged -----	9 359	9 359	2 332	128	253	212	168	446	468	310
Less than \$100 -----	385	385	108	—	—	13	—	15	31	7
\$100 to \$199 -----	3 986	3 986	1 196	40	172	127	90	207	221	91
\$200 to \$299 -----	3 429	3 429	718	77	72	49	56	170	147	127
\$300 to \$399 -----	1 084	1 084	253	11	4	17	11	45	51	80
\$400 to \$499 -----	305	305	40	—	5	—	—	9	8	5
\$500 or more -----	170	170	17	—	—	6	—	—	10	—
Median (dollars) -----	207	207	191	222	184	185	188	200	194	236
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000 -----	5 362	5 362	1 379	74	180	109	129	145	350	122
Less than 20 percent -----	1 633	1 633	519	38	57	48	66	64	128	32
20 to 24 percent -----	551	551	174	6	38	13	14	36	22	27
25 to 29 percent -----	370	370	138	—	11	6	7	—	45	14
30 to 34 percent -----	393	393	109	7	21	21	15	7	26	7
35 percent or more -----	2 245	2 245	426	23	53	21	27	38	129	42
Not computed -----	170	170	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	30.5	30.5	24.7	19.3	24.3	22.5	19.7	21.2	27.8	25.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	8 545	8 545	1 540	84	185	206	84	254	282	244
Less than 20 percent -----	3 901	3 901	984	53	122	113	21	167	181	173
20 to 24 percent -----	1 042	1 042	221	9	16	12	11	31	67	11
25 to 29 percent -----	1 160	1 160	137	—	15	29	31	14	13	36
30 to 34 percent -----	999	999	75	12	19	11	8	15	15	—
35 percent or more -----	1 443	1 443	123	10	13	41	13	27	6	24
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	21.8	21.8	14.6	13.6	15.9	17.1	26.6	14.4	16.9	13.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	8 766	8 766	1 185	66	197	144	54	267	212	193
Less than 20 percent -----	4 480	4 480	856	53	155	69	33	170	173	106
20 to 24 percent -----	2 252	2 252	202	10	21	28	13	64	30	25
25 to 29 percent -----	1 225	1 225	73	3	11	32	8	16	9	35
30 to 34 percent -----	521	521	33	—	10	11	—	17	—	15
35 percent or more -----	288	288	21	—	—	4	—	—	—	12
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	19.7	19.7	15.2	16.0	15.3	20.5	15.0	15.2	14.7	18.7
\$50,000 or more -----	11 732	11 732	1 031	96	141	225	79	255	167	221
Less than 20 percent -----	8 849	8 849	934	88	129	206	79	211	140	170
20 to 24 percent -----	1 704	1 704	74	8	7	19	—	27	20	40
25 to 29 percent -----	710	710	5	—	5	—	—	12	—	5
30 to 34 percent -----	314	314	18	—	—	—	—	5	7	6
35 percent or more -----	155	155	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	14.9	14.9	10.1	16.6	10.0	10.1	11.3	10.0	10.2	13.1
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	24 464	24 464	8 940	478	765	702	1 440	622	997	441
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100 -----	531	531	365	8	6	60	9	17	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	1 189	1 189	631	53	5	15	76	62	52	11
\$200 to \$299 -----	2 180	2 180	1 400	—	44	95	351	58	87	25
\$300 to \$399 -----	4 461	4 461	2 138	68	191	95	398	162	240	96
\$400 to \$499 -----	5 983	5 983	2 456	114	334	311	361	187	345	143
\$500 to \$599 -----	4 205	4 205	874	110	135	54	116	56	160	54
\$600 to \$749 -----	2 805	2 805	541	34	37	42	31	58	84	79
\$750 to \$999 -----	1 236	1 236	122	22	4	19	31	12	16	14
\$1,000 or more -----	421	421	43	69	—	—	43	—	—	7
No cash rent -----	1 453	1 453	370	—	9	11	24	10	13	12
Median (dollars) -----	450	450	390	486	435	425	374	403	419	465
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000 -----	5 068	5 068	2 311	111	162	186	299	132	265	38
Less than 20 percent -----	226	226	189	8	—	51	21	17	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	309	309	175	7	—	9	6	20	9	—
25 to 29 percent -----	346	346	147	12	5	—	26	20	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	207	207	109	18	—	—	26	5	—	—
35 percent or more -----	3 445	3 445	1 504	66	157	126	205	64	241	32
Not computed -----	535	535	187	—	—	—	15	6	15	6
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	40.8	50.0+	48.0
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	5 884	5 884	2 698	130	231	196	481	157	282	74
Less than 20 percent -----	474	474	334	9	8	39	57	—	5	—
20 to 24 percent -----	585	585	354	7	14	8	74	26	64	10
25 to 29 percent -----	1 101	1 101	572	20	63	21	90	21	81	17
30 to 34 percent -----	1 056	1 056	462	26	51	58	81	47	29	20
35 percent or more -----	2 296	2 296	857	68	91	66	170	53	103	27
Not computed -----	372	372	119	—	4	4	9	10	—	—
Median -----	32.8	32.8	30.3	35.5	32.8	32.4	30.9	32.8	29.4	32.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	7 978	7 978	2 731	153	246	285	478	248	257	167
Less than 20 percent -----	2 823	2 823	1 465	18	114	159	292	101	136	87
20 to 24 percent -----	2 133	2 133	652	62	84	47	91	79	91	44
25 to 29 percent -----	1 253	1 253	255	20	29	39	36	49	13	9
30 to 34 percent -----	720	720	142	19	7	17	17	19	17	16
35 percent or more -----	473	473	88	34	7	16	35	—	—	4
Not computed -----	576	576	129	—	5	7	7	—	—	7
Median -----	22.1	22.1	19.1	24.7	20.4	19.3	17.4	21.5	19.6	19.6
\$35,000 or more -----	5 534	5 534	1 200	84	126	35	182	85	193	162
Less than 20 percent -----	4 098	4 098	995	79	119	29	161	75	144	136
20 to 24 percent -----	910	910	121	—	7	3	14	10	42	14
25 to 29 percent -----	132	132	13	—	—	3	7	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	94	94	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	7
35 percent or more -----	18	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Not computed -----	282	282	71	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Median -----	15.3	15.3	13.9	15.3	13.8	14.2	12.1	13.8	14.9	14.9

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Kitsap County—Con.					Bremerton city, Kitsap County				
	Tract 809.98	Tract 810	Tract 814	Tract 920	Tract 921	Tract 801.01 (pt.)	Tract 801.02 (pt.)	Tract 802 (pt.)	Tract 803 (pt.)	Tract 804 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	642	520	—	590	589	148	574	322	324	701
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	367	279	—	455	311	92	339	224	170	350
Less than \$300	7	25	—	—	17	—	17	13	—	13
\$300 to \$399	43	8	—	33	29	5	65	49	7	43
\$400 to \$499	50	63	—	29	54	9	83	20	24	53
\$500 to \$599	78	62	—	49	43	9	48	31	—	26
\$600 to \$799	117	62	—	152	99	41	93	54	94	133
\$800 to \$999	11	22	—	121	14	28	5	33	26	49
\$1,000 to \$1,499	44	37	—	59	36	—	28	24	19	28
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	12	19	—	—	—	—	5
\$2,000 or more	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	608	541	—	759	620	743	513	592	717	643
Not mortgaged	275	241	—	135	278	56	235	98	154	351
Less than \$100	7	8	—	26	23	—	—	9	11	9
\$100 to \$199	116	168	—	46	114	4	159	57	76	168
\$200 to \$299	89	40	—	55	118	52	67	20	56	120
\$300 to \$399	63	25	—	8	12	—	4	12	11	45
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	9
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	215	164	—	194	202	240	184	183	192	199
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	156	162	—	60	145	16	180	55	129	113
Less than 20 percent	40	70	—	18	41	—	57	20	66	58
20 to 24 percent	24	7	—	12	11	6	38	6	14	30
25 to 29 percent	7	9	—	—	19	—	11	6	7	—
30 to 34 percent	14	18	—	—	23	—	21	7	15	7
35 percent or more	57	58	—	30	51	10	53	16	27	18
Not computed	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	30.0	27.2	—	30.0	30.3	50.0+	24.3	26.3	19.7	19.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	222	211	—	122	128	55	160	66	68	198
Less than 20 percent	149	144	—	35	66	34	111	45	13	116
20 to 24 percent	24	19	—	31	23	9	10	—	11	26
25 to 29 percent	40	—	—	15	20	—	7	16	23	14
30 to 34 percent	—	20	—	33	4	12	19	—	8	15
35 percent or more	9	28	—	8	15	—	13	5	13	27
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	14.9	13.9	—	24.2	19.0	13.7	14.3	12.9	27.2	14.9
\$35,000 to \$49,999	103	92	—	185	154	35	147	83	54	228
Less than 20 percent	72	59	—	72	106	30	110	46	33	148
20 to 24 percent	16	15	—	65	37	5	21	15	13	47
25 to 29 percent	—	9	—	28	4	—	11	11	8	16
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	15	—	—	5	11	—	17
35 percent or more	15	9	—	5	7	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	14.3	16.4	—	21.6	12.8	16.1	15.4	18.8	15.0	14.4
\$50,000 or more	161	55	—	223	162	42	87	118	73	162
Less than 20 percent	142	46	—	183	125	42	82	112	73	137
20 to 24 percent	5	9	—	33	14	—	—	6	—	20
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	7	15	—	5	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	5	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	5
35 percent or more	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	11.0	—	14.7	10.0	16.6	10.0	10.0	11.9	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	614	1 319	44	126	289	229	730	577	1 440	545
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	13	253	—	—	9	—	6	60	9	17
\$100 to \$199	42	287	—	—	—	23	5	15	76	62
\$200 to \$299	125	113	—	—	22	—	44	75	351	47
\$300 to \$399	107	161	—	12	109	64	191	72	398	147
\$400 to \$499	134	159	—	43	38	69	319	283	361	174
\$500 to \$599	94	301	—	24	81	41	119	42	116	45
\$600 to \$749	57	18	15	47	17	22	37	17	31	47
\$750 to \$999	17	11	6	—	13	10	—	6	31	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	—
No cash rent	25	16	23	—	—	—	9	7	24	6
Median (dollars)	408	299	635	517	405	422	431	421	374	398
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	132	689	—	18	105	54	155	159	299	119
Less than 20 percent	8	92	—	—	—	—	—	51	21	17
20 to 24 percent	—	122	—	—	—	4	—	9	6	20
25 to 29 percent	18	87	—	—	—	—	5	—	26	20
30 to 34 percent	8	52	—	—	—	12	—	—	26	5
35 percent or more	89	297	—	18	105	38	150	99	205	51
Not computed	9	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	6
Median	50.0+	32.3	—	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	29.9
\$10,000 to \$19,999	195	234	—	60	80	81	223	181	481	146
Less than 20 percent	6	99	—	—	—	—	8	39	57	—
20 to 24 percent	52	—	—	—	7	7	14	8	74	26
25 to 29 percent	32	28	—	—	29	20	63	21	90	21
30 to 34 percent	27	33	—	—	30	21	43	58	81	40
35 percent or more	73	74	—	60	14	33	91	55	170	53
Not computed	5	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	9	6
Median	30.9	28.2	—	45.8	30.7	33.2	32.8	31.9	30.9	32.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	182	310	2	17	85	54	239	221	478	216
Less than 20 percent	89	76	—	—	46	18	114	125	292	90
20 to 24 percent	51	137	—	17	39	17	84	33	91	69
25 to 29 percent	2	66	—	—	—	—	29	33	36	49
30 to 34 percent	19	13	—	—	—	19	7	17	17	8
35 percent or more	15	18	—	—	—	—	—	6	35	—
Not computed	6	—	2	—	—	—	5	7	7	—
Median	19.9	22.9	—	22.5	19.6	22.6	20.2	19.2	17.4	21.3
\$35,000 or more	105	86	42	31	19	40	113	16	182	64
Less than 20 percent	90	86	21	15	6	40	106	16	161	59
20 to 24 percent	10	—	—	16	13	—	7	—	14	5
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	5	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.5	16.2	15.2	20.2	21.3	15.0	13.4	15.6	12.1	13.7

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bremerton city, Kitsop County—Con.									
	Tract 805	Tract 806 (pt.)	Tract 807 (pt.)	Tract 808.98	Tract 809.98 (pt.)	Tract 810 (pt.)	Tract 811	Tract 812	Tract 813	Tract 814 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	254	1 004	379	—	182	49	629	558	11	—
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	111	536	203	—	97	24	334	323	—	—
Less than \$300	6	76	11	—	7	8	29	38	—	—
\$300 to \$399	6	79	33	—	24	—	57	23	—	—
\$400 to \$499	32	84	19	—	13	—	60	65	—	—
\$500 to \$599	11	119	14	—	20	7	58	79	—	—
\$600 to \$799	48	114	49	—	13	—	112	104	—	—
\$800 to \$999	8	33	28	—	5	—	18	14	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	24	43	—	7	9	—	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	601	516	683	—	561	529	534	565	—	—
Not mortgaged	143	468	176	—	85	25	295	235	11	—
Less than \$100	19	31	—	—	—	—	13	16	—	—
\$100 to \$199	98	221	43	—	38	18	181	122	11	—
\$200 to \$299	26	147	66	—	14	7	83	60	—	—
\$300 to \$399	—	51	62	—	33	—	12	23	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	8	5	—	—	—	6	7	—	—
\$500 or more	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Median (dollars)	131	194	269	—	232	169	176	186	146	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	71	350	34	—	40	25	156	210	—	—
Less than 20 percent	51	128	5	—	—	18	65	51	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	22	13	—	6	7	14	18	—	—
25 to 29 percent	7	45	8	—	7	—	24	23	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	26	—	—	7	—	—	26	—	—
35 percent or more	13	129	8	—	13	—	47	92	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	7	—	6	—	—	—
Median	14.5	27.8	24.6	—	32.5	16.9	23.6	32.5	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	102	282	156	—	41	8	256	148	—	—
Less than 20 percent	74	181	121	—	34	8	170	77	—	—
20 to 24 percent	13	67	5	—	—	—	45	35	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	13	17	—	7	—	29	11	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	15	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
35 percent or more	15	6	13	—	—	—	6	25	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	16.9	12.7	—	13.4	12.5	13.9	19.1	—	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	43	205	81	—	54	—	105	145	5	—
Less than 20 percent	36	166	59	—	39	—	92	92	5	—
20 to 24 percent	7	30	6	—	—	—	5	53	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	9	10	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	6	—	15	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.5	14.2	12.0	—	12.6	—	16.3	17.2	10.0	—
\$50,000 or more	38	167	108	—	47	16	112	55	6	—
Less than 20 percent	38	140	88	—	42	7	112	55	6	—
20 to 24 percent	—	20	14	—	5	9	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.9	10.2	15.0	—	10.0	20.6	10.0	11.7	10.0	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	730	997	283	664	251	723	805	577	330	—
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	6	—	—	6	8	238	7	—	8	—
\$100 to \$199	43	52	7	7	—	267	12	22	40	—
\$200 to \$299	215	87	12	—	90	93	120	120	146	—
\$300 to \$399	190	240	47	120	22	77	310	155	97	—
\$400 to \$499	170	345	99	249	42	16	172	127	23	—
\$500 to \$599	44	160	42	33	40	32	107	53	—	15
\$600 to \$749	49	84	62	10	26	—	60	81	—	6
\$750 to \$999	6	16	7	9	13	—	3	15	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	7	13	7	230	10	—	14	4	16	23
Median (dollars)	342	419	481	421	402	125	387	395	269	635
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	200	265	13	22	61	485	207	122	142	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	8	92	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	9	—	—	—	112	7	—	8	—
25 to 29 percent	11	—	—	—	—	77	—	—	8	—
30 to 34 percent	6	—	—	—	8	52	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	157	241	7	—	45	129	169	98	107	—
Not computed	26	15	6	22	—	23	31	24	19	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	45.0	—	50.0+	26.8	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999	224	282	37	257	112	161	263	172	78	—
Less than 20 percent	33	5	—	13	—	99	25	38	17	—
20 to 24 percent	44	64	—	11	45	—	30	20	11	—
25 to 29 percent	29	81	—	62	18	19	81	56	11	—
30 to 34 percent	33	29	14	34	—	22	51	9	27	—
35 percent or more	78	103	23	49	44	21	76	49	12	—
Not computed	7	—	—	88	5	—	—	—	—	—
Median	30.4	29.4	36.9	29.9	27.4	16.7	29.7	27.5	30.0	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	224	257	107	285	43	66	266	214	52	2
Less than 20 percent	132	136	66	115	21	38	131	134	46	—
20 to 24 percent	53	91	22	66	7	8	82	29	—	—
25 to 29 percent	32	13	4	16	2	7	23	11	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	17	8	—	—	13	23	13	—	—
35 percent or more	7	—	—	—	13	—	—	27	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	18.7	19.6	18.7	19.2	20.4	17.2	19.9	18.6	12.6	—
\$35,000 or more	82	193	126	100	35	11	69	69	58	42
Less than 20 percent	70	144	115	43	30	11	69	52	58	21
20 to 24 percent	12	42	11	19	—	—	—	11	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	7	—	38	5	—	—	—	—	21
Median	12.8	14.9	14.4	16.0	15.0	17.5	16.2	14.5	10.6	15.2

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bremerton city, Kitsap County—Con.			Remainder of Kitsap County						
	Tract 814.99	Tract 920 (pt.)	Tract 921 (pt.)	Tract 801.01 (pt.)	Tract 801.02 (pt.)	Tract 802 (pt.)	Tract 803 (pt.)	Tract 804 (pt.)	Tract 806 (pt.)	Tract 807 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	172	129	362	22	220	7	401
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	—	—	—	100	111	248	8	125	7	267
With a mortgage	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	7
Less than \$300	—	—	—	12	25	16	—	18	—	19
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	5	21	31	—	14	—	24
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	13	10	37	—	—	—	19
\$500 to \$599	—	—	—	34	29	58	8	37	7	104
\$600 to \$799	—	—	—	36	19	82	—	37	—	65
\$800 to \$999	—	—	—	—	7	17	—	7	—	24
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	—	—	—	756	547	706	625	694	625	721
Not mortgaged	—	—	—	72	18	114	14	95	—	134
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	6	—	7
\$100 to \$199	—	—	—	36	13	70	14	39	—	48
\$200 to \$299	—	—	—	25	5	29	—	50	—	61
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	11	—	5	—	—	—	18
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	—	—	—	200	185	186	144	205	—	213
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less than \$20,000	—	—	—	58	—	54	—	32	—	88
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	38	—	28	—	6	—	27
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	6	—	14
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	7	—	14	—	—	—	7
35 percent or more	—	—	—	13	—	5	—	20	—	34
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—	14.7	—	19.2	—	45.7	—	27.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	—	—	—	29	25	140	16	56	—	88
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	19	11	68	8	51	—	52
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	6	12	—	5	—	6
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	8	13	8	—	—	19
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	10	—	36	—	—	—	11
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—	13.4	21.3	20.8	17.5	13.4	—	15.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	—	—	31	50	61	—	39	—	112
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	23	45	23	—	22	7	47
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	5	—	13	—	17	—	19
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	3	—	21	—	—	—	25
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	15
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	6
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—	15.8	15.0	22.9	—	18.4	17.5	22.4
\$50,000 or more	—	—	—	54	54	107	6	93	—	113
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	46	47	94	6	74	—	82
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	8	7	13	—	7	—	26
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	5
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—	16.6	10.8	15.1	10.0	15.3	—	11.7
Specified renter-occupied housing units	—	—	15	249	35	125	—	77	—	158
GROSS RENT	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less than \$100	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	4
\$100 to \$199	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	13
\$200 to \$299	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	11	—	49
\$300 to \$399	—	—	8	4	—	23	—	15	—	44
\$400 to \$499	—	—	7	45	15	28	—	13	—	12
\$500 to \$599	—	—	—	69	16	12	—	11	—	17
\$600 to \$749	—	—	—	12	—	25	—	11	—	7
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	12	4	13	—	12	—	7
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	69	—	—	—	—	—	5
No cash rent	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	—
Median (dollars)	—	—	373	535	514	460	—	491	—	426
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less than \$10,000	—	—	8	57	7	27	—	13	—	25
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	25
35 percent or more	—	—	8	28	7	27	—	13	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	50.0+	34.6	50.0+	50.0+	—	50.0+	—	49.6
\$10,000 to \$19,999	—	—	—	49	8	15	—	11	—	37
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	10
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	7	—	6
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	5	8	11	—	—	—	4
35 percent or more	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	4	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	27.5
Median	—	—	—	38.8	32.5	50.0+	—	32.5	—	60
\$20,000 to \$34,999	—	—	7	99	7	64	—	32	—	21
Less than 20 percent	—	—	7	—	—	34	—	11	—	22
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	45	—	14	—	10	—	5
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	20	—	6	—	—	—	8
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	34	7	10	—	—	—	4
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.0
Median	—	—	17.5	26.1	37.5	19.6	—	22.5	—	36
\$35,000 or more	—	—	—	44	13	19	—	21	—	21
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	39	13	13	—	16	—	3
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	5	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—	15.5	17.5	12.8	—	14.2	—	17.7

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Kitsap County—Con.								
	Tract 809.98 (pt.)	Tract 810 (pt.)	Tract 814 (pt.)	Tract 901.01	Tract 901.02	Tract 902	Tract 903	Tract 903.99	Tract 904
Specified owner-occupied housing units	460	471	—	666	641	1 223	—	—	746
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	270	255	—	369	450	940	—	—	604
Less than \$300	—	17	—	19	—	9	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	19	8	—	47	—	39	—	—	14
\$400 to \$499	37	63	—	10	26	47	—	—	34
\$500 to \$599	58	55	—	49	20	97	—	—	48
\$600 to \$799	104	62	—	115	122	297	—	—	183
\$800 to \$999	6	22	—	46	146	247	—	—	149
\$1,000 to \$1,499	37	28	—	67	125	115	—	—	166
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	16	11	61	—	—	10
\$2,000 or more	9	—	—	—	—	28	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	632	543	—	684	858	790	—	—	822
Not mortgaged	190	216	—	297	191	283	—	—	142
Less than \$100	7	8	—	16	6	15	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	78	150	—	140	97	82	—	—	40
\$200 to \$299	75	33	—	81	62	119	—	—	97
\$300 to \$399	30	25	—	55	18	31	—	—	5
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	5	8	31	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	212	163	—	197	188	239	—	—	218
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000	116	137	—	98	123	118	—	—	85
Less than 20 percent	40	52	—	35	46	30	—	—	25
20 to 24 percent	18	—	—	11	6	17	—	—	6
25 to 29 percent	—	9	—	—	7	5	—	—	8
30 to 34 percent	7	18	—	13	—	5	—	—	9
35 percent or more	44	58	—	39	56	56	—	—	37
Not computed	7	—	—	—	8	5	—	—	—
Median	24.0	32.1	—	31.2	28.9	34.5	—	—	31.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	181	203	—	201	154	319	—	—	163
Less than 20 percent	115	136	—	108	44	105	—	—	65
20 to 24 percent	24	19	—	26	22	43	—	—	30
25 to 29 percent	33	—	—	25	17	50	—	—	12
30 to 34 percent	—	20	—	27	22	69	—	—	22
35 percent or more	9	28	—	15	49	52	—	—	34
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.9	14.1	—	18.4	28.2	26.1	—	—	22.7
\$35,000 to \$49,999	49	92	—	154	126	257	—	—	167
Less than 20 percent	33	59	—	120	78	117	—	—	61
20 to 24 percent	16	15	—	18	26	57	—	—	54
25 to 29 percent	—	9	—	6	19	46	—	—	21
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	3	19	—	—	27
35 percent or more	—	9	—	10	—	18	—	—	4
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.0	16.4	—	10.0	17.4	21.0	—	—	22.1
\$50,000 or more	114	39	—	213	238	529	—	—	331
Less than 20 percent	100	39	—	183	165	423	—	—	212
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	17	48	68	—	—	54
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	25	29	—	—	53
30 to 34 percent	5	—	—	13	—	5	—	—	12
35 percent or more	9	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	10.0	—	11.8	18.0	13.5	—	—	16.7
Specified renter-occupied housing units	363	596	—	236	385	288	779	—	218
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100	5	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	42	20	—	10	11	—	—	—	7
\$200 to \$299	35	20	—	20	30	26	—	—	10
\$300 to \$399	85	84	—	47	114	53	69	—	16
\$400 to \$499	92	143	—	61	60	21	147	—	46
\$500 to \$599	54	269	—	36	102	64	22	—	23
\$600 to \$749	31	18	—	24	45	79	9	—	56
\$750 to \$999	4	11	—	17	—	19	8	—	39
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
No cash rent	15	16	—	21	23	26	524	—	13
Median (dollars)	410	503	—	439	435	536	449	—	602
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000	71	204	—	37	29	35	35	—	6
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	18	10	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	44	168	—	27	15	—	—	—	—
Not computed	9	16	—	5	—	26	35	—	6
Median	50.0+	50.0+	—	48.2	50.0+	50.0+	—	—	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999	63	73	—	50	112	44	157	—	26
Less than 20 percent	6	—	—	6	—	9	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	7	—	—	—	27	—	14	—	—
25 to 29 percent	14	9	—	15	26	—	22	—	—
30 to 34 percent	27	11	—	17	10	10	5	—	—
35 percent or more	29	53	—	12	34	25	—	—	23
Not computed	—	—	—	—	15	—	116	—	3
Median	32.7	38.8	—	31.2	29.1	50.0+	26.5	—	45.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	139	244	—	68	122	75	427	—	124
Less than 20 percent	68	38	—	29	38	28	53	—	15
20 to 24 percent	44	129	—	11	29	—	70	—	28
25 to 29 percent	—	59	—	9	40	37	16	—	20
30 to 34 percent	19	—	—	12	6	5	—	—	28
35 percent or more	2	18	—	—	5	—	—	—	29
Not computed	6	—	—	7	4	5	288	—	4
Median	19.8	23.3	—	20.7	23.6	25.9	21.2	—	29.2
\$35,000 or more	70	75	—	81	122	134	160	—	62
Less than 20 percent	60	75	—	61	118	100	67	—	49
20 to 24 percent	10	—	—	11	—	23	—	—	13
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	9	4	11	93	—	—
Median	12.8	15.8	—	14.8	14.6	14.8	12.8	—	13.3

Table 33. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Kitsop County—Con.								
	Tract 905	Tract 906.01	Tract 906.02	Tract 907	Tract 908	Tract 909	Tract 910	Tract 911	Tract 912.01
Specified owner-occupied housing units	838	939	437	1 019	802	686	1 175	722	397
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	564	693	347	738	612	482	897	541	290
Less than \$300	—	25	10	2	5	6	—	8	—
\$300 to \$399	40	59	7	50	11	15	30	32	7
\$400 to \$499	44	59	38	33	41	29	33	28	—
\$500 to \$599	50	81	37	35	35	39	69	49	28
\$600 to \$799	184	199	157	132	83	102	168	168	36
\$800 to \$999	158	122	53	148	114	98	117	130	76
\$1,000 to \$1,499	76	96	27	180	196	119	272	72	129
\$1,500 to \$1,999	12	36	15	75	84	41	114	43	14
\$2,000 or more	—	16	3	83	43	33	94	11	—
Median (dollars)	769	748	697	965	1 037	891	1 042	776	995
Not mortgaged	274	246	90	281	190	204	278	181	107
Less than \$100	—	7	2	3	16	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	96	124	38	42	40	17	49	60	54
\$200 to \$299	164	65	40	132	58	93	85	83	46
\$300 to \$399	11	39	6	52	34	58	53	32	7
\$400 to \$499	3	11	4	34	29	5	48	6	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	18	13	31	43	—	—
Median (dollars)	218	195	211	278	262	290	319	229	199
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000	133	150	55	103	74	110	139	102	52
Less than 20 percent	56	37	25	7	26	—	20	25	26
20 to 24 percent	16	21	2	12	9	7	25	10	4
25 to 29 percent	14	11	—	13	6	—	11	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	12	—	3	—	5	—	5	—
35 percent or more	47	65	28	59	33	92	69	62	22
Not computed	—	4	—	9	—	6	14	—	—
Median	23.3	31.7	40.6	37.2	26.7	50.0+	37.5	44.2	20.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	161	226	139	164	147	134	183	199	87
Less than 20 percent	94	97	36	76	52	92	59	98	43
20 to 24 percent	17	38	20	17	7	—	17	21	5
25 to 29 percent	13	32	44	25	19	—	53	18	12
30 to 34 percent	17	27	26	15	7	20	—	30	—
35 percent or more	20	32	13	31	62	22	54	32	27
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	14.5	22.1	26.5	21.8	28.8	15.0	26.5	20.4	20.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	281	260	100	215	144	117	246	229	103
Less than 20 percent	129	158	68	85	56	58	104	91	35
20 to 24 percent	125	38	25	75	10	41	36	72	22
25 to 29 percent	18	41	5	33	54	12	48	27	24
30 to 34 percent	9	21	—	17	12	6	29	15	5
35 percent or more	—	2	2	5	12	—	29	24	17
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	20.5	17.0	17.5	21.5	25.6	20.1	22.6	21.6	23.8
\$50,000 or more	263	303	143	537	437	325	607	192	155
Less than 20 percent	203	204	100	361	278	194	380	124	82
20 to 24 percent	54	57	27	83	55	51	79	31	58
25 to 29 percent	6	9	16	46	35	55	50	23	15
30 to 34 percent	—	22	—	27	44	11	45	14	—
35 percent or more	—	11	—	20	25	14	53	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.8	16.0	15.5	16.0	16.7	17.8	15.9	17.7	19.3
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 137	360	137	234	133	807	282	341	655
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
\$100 to \$199	127	26	—	2	3	50	—	—	17
\$200 to \$299	113	18	6	4	6	70	26	8	51
\$300 to \$399	203	63	25	16	8	95	53	82	65
\$400 to \$499	300	83	33	28	13	175	15	64	174
\$500 to \$599	228	74	29	40	16	109	48	58	160
\$600 to \$749	65	48	12	29	28	161	42	53	97
\$750 to \$999	45	9	15	46	24	72	26	41	40
\$1,000 or more	5	15	2	36	19	46	48	9	12
No cash rent	37	24	15	33	16	29	24	26	22
Median (dollars)	430	463	485	624	707	499	574	504	494
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000	335	39	14	21	28	180	32	24	81
Less than 20 percent	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	8	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	52	2	—	—	—	11	—	—	12
30 to 34 percent	16	12	—	—	—	16	—	—	—
35 percent or more	221	20	12	13	23	123	5	16	63
Not computed	16	5	2	8	5	19	27	8	6
Median	48.0	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	282	83	34	47	12	142	55	84	134
Less than 20 percent	21	6	3	—	3	10	—	8	—
20 to 24 percent	5	3	7	—	—	—	23	13	5
25 to 29 percent	70	14	—	4	—	39	12	8	26
30 to 34 percent	61	29	4	—	—	12	—	9	24
35 percent or more	115	28	15	23	4	81	7	37	72
Not computed	10	3	5	20	5	—	13	9	7
Median	33.3	32.9	40.4	41.0	50.0+	37.2	24.6	34.7	37.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999	367	131	67	56	55	237	77	110	268
Less than 20 percent	100	35	26	4	11	47	22	28	75
20 to 24 percent	114	43	14	6	6	91	31	39	74
25 to 29 percent	105	16	15	6	—	57	24	24	41
30 to 34 percent	43	16	5	13	14	5	—	10	50
35 percent or more	5	13	7	24	24	19	—	—	18
Not computed	—	8	—	3	—	18	—	9	10
Median	23.7	23.1	22.7	34.0	33.8	23.4	22.7	22.9	23.6
\$35,000 or more	153	107	22	110	38	248	118	123	172
Less than 20 percent	100	91	—	59	19	140	81	95	139
20 to 24 percent	16	—	3	24	8	78	26	28	21
25 to 29 percent	10	3	—	13	—	10	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	5	—	—	—	20	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	7	—	—	11	—	—
Not computed	27	8	8	7	11	—	—	—	5
Median	16.1	10.8	16.7	18.7	17.2	18.5	17.1	13.8	13.3

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Kitsap County—Con.								
	Tract 912.02	Tract 913	Tract 914	Tract 915	Tract 916	Tract 917	Tract 918	Tract 919	Tract 920 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	796	1 348	783	787	857	1 255	628	573	590
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	660	1 097	522	712	815	1 115	453	397	455
Less than \$300	7	7	5	13	—	—	21	6	—
\$300 to \$399	24	44	36	37	26	36	32	11	33
\$400 to \$499	25	16	33	29	69	57	22	66	29
\$500 to \$599	33	85	34	46	63	164	38	36	49
\$600 to \$799	143	299	119	176	185	311	132	100	152
\$800 to \$999	259	313	104	232	355	325	125	87	121
\$1,000 to \$1,499	163	271	150	148	117	171	67	73	59
\$1,500 to \$1,999	6	25	11	27	—	24	10	18	12
\$2,000 or more	—	37	30	4	—	27	6	—	—
Median (dollars)	860	869	862	858	832	792	764	779	759
Not mortgaged	136	251	261	75	42	140	175	176	135
Less than \$100	5	—	19	7	—	—	—	—	26
\$100 to \$199	29	65	55	23	—	99	100	74	46
\$200 to \$299	81	92	138	25	30	33	57	74	55
\$300 to \$399	21	63	43	13	12	8	18	22	8
\$400 to \$499	—	24	6	7	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Median (dollars)	232	239	238	220	268	183	187	213	194
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000	61	89	86	84	68	97	95	85	60
Less than 20 percent	—	16	41	20	5	21	24	42	18
20 to 24 percent	5	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	12
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	15	—	—	14	6	—
30 to 34 percent	5	7	—	6	—	—	6	6	—
35 percent or more	45	66	26	37	53	51	51	25	30
Not computed	6	—	6	6	10	6	—	6	—
Median	48.8	50.0+	19.7	33.3	50.0	39.6	39.4	19.4	30.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	200	374	246	135	167	253	127	143	122
Less than 20 percent	57	93	136	32	33	42	67	68	35
20 to 24 percent	7	25	15	10	21	8	6	22	31
25 to 29 percent	23	99	31	19	20	17	18	30	15
30 to 34 percent	32	55	20	26	47	70	20	13	33
35 percent or more	81	102	44	48	46	116	16	10	8
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	32.0	28.5	18.6	31.3	31.0	34.2	16.5	20.8	24.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999	256	348	170	203	309	368	204	137	185
Less than 20 percent	78	146	113	52	94	177	111	38	72
20 to 24 percent	56	64	32	73	86	95	39	65	65
25 to 29 percent	80	78	5	44	97	59	41	29	28
30 to 34 percent	18	45	7	34	27	29	6	5	15
35 percent or more	24	15	13	—	5	8	7	—	5
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	24.5	22.2	17.5	23.4	23.5	20.4	19.1	22.3	21.6
\$50,000 or more	279	537	281	365	313	537	202	208	223
Less than 20 percent	161	350	164	246	230	455	179	145	183
20 to 24 percent	92	122	38	91	66	46	13	24	33
25 to 29 percent	26	49	54	23	17	27	10	39	7
30 to 34 percent	—	16	17	5	—	9	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.7	17.1	18.4	17.3	16.9	13.6	15.2	14.7	14.7
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 140	266	245	217	641	564	215	178	126
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—	8	14	5	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	—	22	16	22	22	9	7	11	—
\$300 to \$399	30	13	41	8	39	89	38	14	12
\$400 to \$499	245	58	57	8	195	155	23	21	43
\$500 to \$599	500	52	51	35	154	92	78	37	24
\$600 to \$749	253	49	28	52	180	110	32	38	47
\$750 to \$999	90	18	37	73	39	83	21	44	—
\$1,000 or more	5	22	7	5	7	26	7	6	—
No cash rent	4	32	—	—	—	—	9	7	—
Median (dollars)	564	570	501	658	534	520	559	606	517
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000	120	42	51	36	52	73	25	46	18
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	8	—	5	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	87	30	31	19	47	73	25	41	18
Not computed	20	12	12	17	—	—	—	5	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	156	29	37	36	120	142	20	10	60
Less than 20 percent	—	6	—	14	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	39	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	23	—	—	8	25	—	6	—	—
30 to 34 percent	24	—	10	—	25	32	4	—	—
35 percent or more	109	13	27	14	70	71	10	10	60
Not computed	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	40.3	43.9	38.9	27.5	37.8	35.0	35.0	37.5	45.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999	372	100	107	57	187	168	88	64	17
Less than 20 percent	20	43	34	4	28	25	33	13	—
20 to 24 percent	173	17	36	7	34	43	13	16	17
25 to 29 percent	95	18	11	13	56	32	24	10	—
30 to 34 percent	68	7	14	17	53	31	9	9	—
35 percent or more	16	5	12	16	16	37	—	12	—
Not computed	—	10	—	—	—	—	9	4	—
Median	24.8	20.6	22.7	31.3	27.8	27.5	22.5	25.5	22.5
\$35,000 or more	492	95	50	88	282	181	82	58	31
Less than 20 percent	372	63	36	40	206	108	55	32	15
20 to 24 percent	113	15	7	48	76	33	20	23	16
25 to 29 percent	7	17	7	—	—	18	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	22	7	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Median	17.0	17.5	15.4	20.4	16.5	16.2	17.9	17.7	20.2

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Kitsap County—Con.								
	Tract 921 (pt.)	Tract 922	Tract 923	Tract 924	Tract 925	Tract 926	Tract 927	Tract 928	Tract 929
Specified owner-occupied housing units	589	686	917	1 068	801	1 157	1 268	1 382	1 250
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	311	447	712	940	600	943	954	1 108	1 084
Less than \$300	17	15	22	23	14	25	18	12	28
\$300 to \$399	29	42	62	97	54	67	35	50	91
\$400 to \$499	54	102	104	62	28	132	53	106	126
\$500 to \$599	43	94	84	101	83	157	64	84	192
\$600 to \$799	99	113	304	407	205	286	293	380	239
\$800 to \$999	14	48	100	231	130	141	281	348	284
\$1,000 to \$1,499	36	25	36	12	72	100	160	118	115
\$1,500 to \$1,999	19	4	—	7	14	31	43	—	9
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	4	7	10	—
Median (dollars)	620	567	659	701	698	660	807	769	692
Not mortgaged	278	239	205	128	201	214	314	274	166
Less than \$100	23	14	13	8	19	6	9	8	23
\$100 to \$199	114	116	108	90	118	100	144	112	70
\$200 to \$299	118	105	65	22	50	84	109	105	65
\$300 to \$399	12	4	14	8	7	6	25	49	8
\$400 to \$499	—	—	5	—	7	18	14	—	—
\$500 or more	11	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—
Median (dollars)	202	193	191	172	179	201	202	212	191
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000	145	161	173	135	119	191	146	141	220
Less than 20 percent	41	40	36	59	44	23	39	46	50
20 to 24 percent	11	30	24	6	13	22	20	—	11
25 to 29 percent	19	14	15	—	11	29	6	—	13
30 to 34 percent	23	30	—	8	—	19	—	19	50
35 percent or more	51	47	98	54	51	80	62	67	86
Not computed	—	—	—	8	—	18	19	9	10
Median	30.3	28.8	36.1	23.8	26.1	33.3	28.8	41.4	33.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999	128	183	252	218	225	349	256	312	300
Less than 20 percent	66	101	102	67	104	128	147	134	76
20 to 24 percent	23	33	32	42	28	69	18	49	47
25 to 29 percent	20	37	36	33	10	75	34	58	47
30 to 34 percent	4	12	45	49	36	44	26	33	46
35 percent or more	15	—	37	27	47	33	31	38	84
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	19.0	18.4	23.8	25.0	21.5	23.4	17.4	22.2	27.9
\$35,000 to \$49,999	154	208	221	348	226	301	348	449	306
Less than 20 percent	106	148	141	151	91	151	122	210	204
20 to 24 percent	37	29	63	146	86	74	143	153	60
25 to 29 percent	4	15	17	44	27	49	43	50	30
30 to 34 percent	—	16	—	—	15	17	35	29	7
35 percent or more	7	—	—	7	7	10	5	7	5
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.8	15.4	18.2	20.8	21.3	20.0	21.8	20.5	16.1
\$50,000 or more	162	134	271	367	231	316	518	480	424
Less than 20 percent	125	119	249	342	196	236	386	412	340
20 to 24 percent	14	7	17	25	61	61	101	44	68
25 to 29 percent	15	4	5	—	7	12	7	24	—
30 to 34 percent	8	—	—	—	—	3	24	—	16
35 percent or more	—	4	—	—	3	4	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	12.5	12.7	13.7	13.2	13.8	16.2	15.0	15.2
Specified renter-occupied housing units	274	825	613	1 039	444	237	282	344	279
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100	9	24	22	30	—	—	—	—	9
\$100 to \$199	—	21	51	84	19	—	7	—	—
\$200 to \$299	22	61	30	23	22	6	7	6	7
\$300 to \$399	101	151	140	177	121	59	50	45	26
\$400 to \$499	31	284	94	310	139	39	67	90	68
\$500 to \$599	81	143	115	212	65	43	38	93	66
\$600 to \$749	17	59	94	153	58	58	77	34	63
\$750 to \$999	13	54	47	50	—	15	—	38	28
\$1,000 or more	—	5	—	—	—	—	12	—	—
No cash rent	—	23	20	—	20	17	24	38	12
Median (dollars)	406	448	445	473	438	513	495	509	539
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000	97	255	148	265	78	19	41	53	38
Less than 20 percent	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	36	7	37	—	—	—	—	9
25 to 29 percent	—	—	9	55	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	10	21	—	—	3	—	—	—
35 percent or more	97	209	89	147	54	9	32	53	21
Not computed	—	—	15	26	24	7	9	—	8
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	80	250	133	272	75	54	48	68	58
Less than 20 percent	—	12	8	—	19	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	7	9	31	—	14	3	—	—	14
25 to 29 percent	29	25	31	58	—	12	6	30	—
30 to 34 percent	30	49	13	110	11	5	19	8	9
35 percent or more	14	132	47	104	31	34	20	30	35
Not computed	—	23	3	—	—	—	3	—	—
Median	30.7	39.9	29.2	33.5	32.0	36.7	34.3	32.5	36.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999	78	220	227	223	170	83	101	99	57
Less than 20 percent	39	100	66	82	89	21	31	22	25
20 to 24 percent	39	69	46	54	28	14	27	18	10
25 to 29 percent	—	22	47	72	45	19	6	20	8
30 to 34 percent	—	25	32	—	—	19	28	11	10
35 percent or more	—	4	26	15	—	7	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	10	—	8	3	9	28	4
Median	20.0	20.7	24.6	22.7	19.5	26.3	22.8	23.8	20.7
\$35,000 or more	19	100	105	279	121	81	92	124	126
Less than 20 percent	6	96	69	206	121	67	77	89	78
20 to 24 percent	13	4	33	64	—	7	—	15	30
25 to 29 percent	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	10	18
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	9	—	—	12	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	7	3	10	—
Median	21.3	13.7	18.0	16.0	13.3	13.2	15.5	16.0	17.1

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bremerton, WA MSA	Kitsap County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Kitsap County					Bremerton city, Kitsap County	
		Total	Bremerton city	Tract 801.02	Tract 802	Tract 803	Tract 806	Tract 810	Tract 801.02 (pt.)	Tract 802 (pt.)
Occupied housing units	64 483	64 483	13 132	1 349	1 231	1 622	1 942	1 701	1 230	759
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	1 862	1 862	85	7	6	43	-	9	7	-
1985 to 1988	7 713	7 713	288	80	35	43	-	71	80	35
1980 to 1984	9 153	9 153	828	78	28	195	176	175	62	18
1970 to 1979	17 846	17 846	2 106	311	321	290	88	210	258	221
1960 to 1969	7 421	7 421	1 574	263	339	243	106	86	246	222
1950 to 1959	5 106	5 106	1 868	187	246	177	409	146	187	120
1940 to 1949	7 414	7 414	3 534	376	237	545	656	678	361	124
1939 or earlier	7 968	7 968	2 849	47	19	86	507	326	29	19
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	930	930	490	-	6	50	72	22	-	6
1 bedroom	7 688	7 688	3 184	197	207	507	344	469	189	175
2 bedrooms	17 962	17 962	4 513	527	363	586	696	782	507	250
3 bedrooms	27 124	27 124	3 536	463	453	403	538	304	423	232
4 bedrooms	8 675	8 675	1 160	145	149	52	217	124	101	66
5 or more bedrooms	2 104	2 104	249	17	53	24	75	-	10	30
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	64 261	64 261	13 057	1 349	1 231	1 613	1 923	1 701	1 230	759
Source of water, public system or private company	50 310	50 310	13 117	1 349	1 231	1 622	1 942	1 694	1 230	759
Sewage disposal, public sewer	30 377	30 377	12 247	1 277	757	1 596	1 914	1 496	1 206	702
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	272	272	48	7	-	6	7	-	7	-
Owner-occupied housing units	201	201	14	-	-	-	7	-	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units	71	71	34	7	-	6	-	-	7	-
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	9 185	9 185	3 514	213	384	368	379	612	205	310
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	847	847	121	29	8	14	8	28	29	8
Electricity	33 639	33 639	5 691	761	457	1 007	624	724	696	298
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	10 040	10 040	3 317	239	313	220	827	254	232	93
All other fuels	10 704	10 704	468	107	69	13	97	83	68	50
No fuel used	68	68	21	-	-	-	7	-	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	3 736	3 736	1 785	84	129	254	160	344	72	111
1	19 610	19 610	5 888	685	408	816	825	751	640	289
2	25 703	25 703	3 843	358	481	411	644	492	318	244
3 or more	15 434	15 434	1 616	222	213	141	313	114	200	115
Vehicles per household	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.6	1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	42 254	42 254	5 448	693	666	390	1 085	578	609	312
1989 to March 1990	5 355	5 355	520	65	109	50	64	52	59	21
1985 to 1988	11 422	11 422	806	85	114	35	157	101	72	45
1980 to 1984	7 412	7 412	593	73	51	57	136	111	68	10
1970 to 1979	10 326	10 326	1 232	192	178	57	244	108	167	110
1969 or earlier	7 739	7 739	2 297	278	214	191	484	206	243	126
Renter-occupied housing units	22 229	22 229	7 684	656	565	1 232	857	1 123	621	447
1989 to March 1990	12 119	12 119	4 277	373	290	763	453	664	345	217
1985 to 1988	7 691	7 691	2 387	217	162	270	344	351	217	122
1980 to 1984	1 354	1 354	498	31	44	121	45	55	24	39
1970 to 1979	759	759	387	30	48	70	10	36	30	48
1969 or earlier	306	306	135	5	21	8	5	17	5	21
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	1 805	1 805	823	7	31	81	111	174	7	22
Householder 65 years and over	12 849	12 849	3 461	338	364	498	506	467	319	250
Owner-occupied housing units	10 069	10 069	2 339	246	222	197	441	270	234	121
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	29	29	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No telephone in unit	139	139	38	-	4	25	-	-	-	-
No vehicle available	1 883	1 883	774	40	67	172	90	147	28	59
Complete plumbing facilities	64 211	64 211	13 084	1 342	1 231	1 616	1 935	1 701	1 223	759
1.00 or less persons per room	62 385	62 385	12 527	1 314	1 183	1 586	1 845	1 614	1 207	718
1.01 or more persons per room	1 826	1 826	557	28	48	30	90	87	16	41
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	272	272	48	7	-	6	7	-	7	-
1.00 or less persons per room	254	254	48	7	-	6	7	-	7	-
1.01 or more persons per room	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	44 690	44 690	34 804	35 474	41 695	32 839	33 006	30 527	33 404	42 905
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	25 899	25 899	20 247	23 283	18 727	20 427	20 927	14 763	23 103	16 566
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	5 714	5 714	2 100	131	173	168	309	559	124	163
Owner-occupied housing units	1 860	1 860	337	12	27	8	117	34	12	23
Renter-occupied housing units	3 854	3 854	1 763	119	146	160	192	525	112	140

Table 34. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990**—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bremerton city, Kitsap County—Con.						Remainder of Kitsap County		
	Tract 803 (pt.)	Tract 806 (pt.)	Tract 808.98	Tract 810 (pt.)	Tract 811	Tract 814.99	Tract 901.01	Tract 903	Tract 906.01
Occupied housing units -----	1 600	1 935	556	642	1 297	—	1 049	699	1 574
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990 -----	43	—	7	9	—	—	29	—	57
1985 to 1988 -----	43	—	—	8	—	—	101	11	161
1980 to 1984 -----	195	176	49	28	64	—	200	240	238
1970 to 1979 -----	290	88	310	97	152	—	342	415	545
1960 to 1969 -----	243	106	168	16	135	—	156	6	120
1950 to 1959 -----	177	409	22	53	173	—	96	—	114
1940 to 1949 -----	531	649	—	312	374	—	33	12	115
1939 or earlier -----	78	507	—	119	399	—	92	15	224
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom -----	50	72	—	12	61	—	—	—	19
1 bedroom -----	507	344	19	383	398	—	87	—	157
2 bedrooms -----	564	689	175	169	427	—	413	364	502
3 bedrooms -----	403	538	236	53	299	—	474	230	615
4 bedrooms -----	52	217	126	25	98	—	61	105	250
5 or more bedrooms -----	24	75	—	—	14	—	14	—	31
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities -----	1 591	1 916	556	642	1 297	—	1 039	699	1 573
Source of water, public system or private company -----	1 600	1 935	556	642	1 297	—	649	661	994
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	1 582	1 914	556	616	1 262	—	74	687	548
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	6	7	6	—	7	—	10	—	3
Owner-occupied housing units -----	—	7	—	—	7	—	10	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	3
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas -----	360	372	458	441	312	—	—	—	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	14	8	—	10	19	—	9	—	40
Electricity -----	1 007	624	98	165	532	—	578	699	899
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	206	827	—	26	386	—	67	—	135
All other fuels -----	13	97	—	—	38	—	395	—	500
No fuel used -----	—	7	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None -----	254	160	—	282	204	—	22	—	18
1 -----	802	825	300	226	647	—	245	326	370
2 -----	403	644	216	117	302	—	508	305	680
3 or more -----	141	306	40	17	144	—	274	68	506
Vehicles per household -----	1.3	1.6	1.6	.8	1.3	—	2.1	1.6	2.2
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units -----	368	1 078	—	49	617	—	864	—	1 263
1989 to March 1990 -----	50	64	—	9	31	—	102	—	181
1985 to 1988 -----	35	150	—	7	113	—	213	—	406
1980 to 1984 -----	57	136	—	—	61	—	231	—	213
1970 to 1979 -----	57	244	—	—	128	—	234	—	290
1969 or earlier -----	169	484	—	33	284	—	84	—	173
Renter-occupied housing units -----	1 232	857	556	593	680	—	185	699	311
1989 to March 1990 -----	763	453	301	313	438	—	110	333	152
1985 to 1988 -----	270	344	238	189	146	—	68	327	123
1980 to 1984 -----	121	45	17	46	34	—	7	39	16
1970 to 1979 -----	70	10	—	36	56	—	—	—	11
1969 or earlier -----	8	5	—	9	6	—	—	—	9
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit -----	81	111	—	96	89	—	37	—	28
Householder 65 years and over -----	476	506	—	184	378	—	259	—	317
Owner-occupied housing units -----	175	441	—	26	297	—	257	—	280
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	25	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	2
No vehicle available -----	172	90	—	110	91	—	15	—	8
Complete plumbing facilities -----	1 594	1 928	550	642	1 290	—	1 039	699	1 571
1.00 or less persons per room -----	1 564	1 838	473	600	1 236	—	1 027	699	1 529
1.01 or more persons per room -----	30	90	77	42	54	—	12	—	42
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	6	7	6	—	7	—	10	—	3
1.00 or less persons per room -----	6	7	6	—	7	—	10	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	32 079	32 928	—	31 872	32 126	—	45 690	—	40 774
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	20 427	20 927	24 448	8 811	19 293	—	31 566	28 219	32 831
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	168	309	76	397	197	—	52	51	69
Owner-occupied housing units -----	8	117	—	—	30	—	38	—	47
Renter-occupied housing units -----	160	192	76	397	167	—	14	51	22

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Kitsop County—Con.								
	Tract 912.02	Tract 913	Tract 915	Tract 916	Tract 917	Tract 923	Tract 924	Tract 928	Tract 929
Occupied housing units	1 892	2 010	1 041	1 568	1 926	1 564	2 093	2 551	2 306
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	372	143	50	58	29	—	16	106	49
1985 to 1988	814	544	110	676	94	47	351	336	364
1980 to 1984	215	403	333	292	260	164	244	448	498
1970 to 1979	221	513	387	493	1 194	869	932	1 048	837
1960 to 1969	125	211	55	38	243	214	459	276	244
1950 to 1959	53	65	72	11	—	76	37	129	133
1940 to 1949	53	47	27	—	46	97	16	89	66
1939 or earlier	39	84	7	—	60	97	38	119	115
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	15	15	6	8	9	25	11	15	9
1 bedroom	219	62	12	160	57	99	357	150	135
2 bedrooms	681	316	123	264	341	361	455	582	453
3 bedrooms	734	1 143	574	831	1 076	783	905	1 405	1 416
4 bedrooms	221	375	261	243	386	241	288	313	197
5 or more bedrooms	22	99	65	62	57	55	77	86	96
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	1 892	2 010	1 041	1 568	1 926	1 564	2 093	2 551	2 297
Source of water, public system or private company	1 680	756	1 006	1 540	1 864	1 470	1 998	1 268	976
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 315	132	592	1 311	991	784	1 816	64	50
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	17	9
Owner-occupied housing units	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	17	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	480	202	508	527	334	493	601	161	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	15	35	—	15	—	—	—	79	66
Electricity	1 102	990	353	829	1 259	753	1 161	1 356	1 169
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	115	210	94	39	130	137	174	238	81
All other fuels	180	573	86	158	203	181	157	707	990
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	38	29	14	49	37	113	95	41	38
1	561	261	195	429	455	436	776	396	362
2	934	1 046	565	715	901	608	774	1 158	859
3 or more	359	674	267	375	533	407	448	956	1 047
Vehicles per household	1.9	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.8	2.3	2.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	882	1 749	835	976	1 450	1 006	1 097	2 196	2 054
1989 to March 1990	215	332	147	202	193	118	138	342	202
1985 to 1988	279	667	250	435	312	248	306	664	731
1980 to 1984	93	296	201	132	318	148	235	425	507
1970 to 1979	214	278	190	201	529	360	303	590	486
1969 or earlier	81	176	47	6	98	132	115	175	128
Renter-occupied housing units	1 010	261	206	592	476	558	996	355	252
1989 to March 1990	741	150	136	411	270	298	586	187	83
1985 to 1988	251	81	60	162	185	189	325	109	148
1980 to 1984	14	—	7	12	21	58	51	25	13
1970 to 1979	4	20	3	7	—	13	34	34	8
1969 or earlier	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	12	8	7	22	16	32	71	43	22
Householder 65 years and over	210	331	136	109	211	254	376	315	185
Owner-occupied housing units	160	301	120	68	206	184	193	298	171
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	12	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	11	29	7	19	25	48	54	8	20
Complete plumbing facilities	1 892	1 980	1 041	1 568	1 926	1 564	2 093	2 534	2 297
1.00 or less persons per room	1 863	1 926	1 020	1 533	1 878	1 505	2 022	2 416	2 216
1.01 or more persons per room	29	54	21	35	48	59	71	118	81
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	17	9
1.00 or less persons per room	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	17	9
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	48 413	50 176	51 430	42 442	54 760	38 138	41 853	41 349	39 805
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	35 271	33 000	30 085	35 383	28 665	23 560	24 906	29 931	29 942
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	89	116	56	71	86	186	267	162	146
Owner-occupied housing units	20	74	24	25	29	37	63	119	110
Renter-occupied housing units	69	42	32	46	57	149	204	43	36

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bremerton, WA MSA	Kitsap County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Kitsap County					Bremerton city, Kitsap County	
		Total	Bremerton city	Tract 801.02	Tract 802	Tract 803	Tract 806	Tract 810	Tract 801.02 (pt.)	Tract 802 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	32 507	32 507	4 818	610	637	318	988	461	526	296
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	23 482	23 482	2 562	357	425	171	527	220	291	198
Less than \$300	519	519	212	17	20	—	76	25	17	13
\$300 to \$399	1 605	1 605	387	80	65	7	79	8	61	49
\$400 to \$499	2 027	2 027	420	99	51	24	77	45	78	20
\$500 to \$599	2 521	2 521	367	31	55	—	119	62	31	18
\$600 to \$799	6 738	6 738	756	85	106	102	112	43	71	48
\$800 to \$999	5 237	5 237	226	10	94	19	33	9	5	33
\$1,000 to \$1,499	3 605	3 605	168	35	34	19	24	28	28	17
\$1,500 to \$1,999	779	779	18	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	451	451	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	752	752	570	460	672	703	517	530	448	547
Not mortgaged	9 025	9 025	2 256	253	212	147	461	241	235	98
Less than \$100	346	346	101	—	13	11	31	8	—	9
\$100 to \$199	3 854	3 854	1 162	172	127	83	214	168	159	57
\$200 to \$299	3 318	3 318	697	72	49	42	147	40	67	20
\$300 to \$399	1 032	1 032	239	4	17	11	51	25	4	12
\$400 to \$499	305	305	40	5	—	—	8	—	5	—
\$500 or more	170	170	17	—	6	—	10	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	208	208	191	184	185	184	195	164	184	183
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	5 010	5 010	1 316	162	109	115	343	138	162	55
Less than 20 percent	1 576	1 576	512	57	48	66	121	70	57	20
20 to 24 percent	527	527	160	38	13	—	22	7	38	6
25 to 29 percent	358	358	138	11	6	7	45	9	11	6
30 to 34 percent	353	353	109	21	21	15	26	18	21	7
35 percent or more	2 060	2 060	384	35	21	27	129	34	35	16
Not computed	136	136	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	29.7	29.7	24.4	23.2	22.5	18.4	28.2	19.8	23.2	26.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999	8 054	8 054	1 430	169	194	77	275	191	144	60
Less than 20 percent	3 767	3 767	946	118	113	21	181	133	107	45
20 to 24 percent	991	991	203	11	12	11	60	19	5	—
25 to 29 percent	1 090	1 090	124	15	23	31	13	—	7	10
30 to 34 percent	914	914	49	12	11	8	15	20	12	—
35 percent or more	1 292	1 292	108	13	35	6	6	19	13	5
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	21.3	21.3	14.1	14.8	15.3	26.0	16.6	13.2	13.4	12.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999	8 263	8 263	1 116	167	138	54	203	77	138	77
Less than 20 percent	4 203	4 203	825	130	63	33	173	44	106	40
20 to 24 percent	2 166	2 166	172	16	28	13	21	15	16	15
25 to 29 percent	1 174	1 174	65	11	32	8	9	9	11	11
30 to 34 percent	454	454	33	10	11	—	—	—	5	11
35 percent or more	266	266	21	—	4	—	—	9	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	19.8	19.8	15.0	14.6	21.1	15.0	14.1	17.2	15.4	19.4
\$50,000 or more	11 180	11 180	956	112	196	72	167	55	82	104
Less than 20 percent	8 427	8 427	866	100	177	72	140	46	77	98
20 to 24 percent	1 615	1 615	67	7	19	—	20	9	—	6
25 to 29 percent	682	682	5	5	—	—	—	—	5	—
30 to 34 percent	309	309	18	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
35 percent or more	147	147	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	14.9	14.9	10.4	10.0	10.0	12.0	10.2	11.0	10.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	21 978	21 978	7 663	651	565	1 232	857	1 107	616	447
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	444	444	323	6	55	9	—	201	6	55
\$100 to \$199	1 040	1 040	526	5	15	64	52	227	5	15
\$200 to \$299	1 950	1 950	1 209	36	95	249	87	86	36	75
\$300 to \$399	3 921	3 921	1 864	155	58	364	199	153	155	42
\$400 to \$499	5 336	5 336	2 039	284	230	324	293	150	269	202
\$500 to \$599	3 802	3 802	757	130	40	116	129	245	114	28
\$600 to \$749	2 581	2 581	465	22	42	8	68	18	22	17
\$750 to \$999	1 178	1 178	98	4	19	31	16	11	—	6
\$1,000 or more	402	402	43	—	—	43	—	—	—	—
Na cash rent	1 324	1 324	339	9	11	24	13	16	9	7
Median (dollars)	452	452	387	433	422	382	418	319	428	415
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	4 378	4 378	1 939	110	170	267	228	558	103	143
Less than 20 percent	207	207	172	—	46	21	—	80	—	46
20 to 24 percent	280	280	152	—	9	6	9	103	—	9
25 to 29 percent	301	301	125	5	—	21	—	70	5	—
30 to 34 percent	165	165	83	—	—	13	—	44	—	—
35 percent or more	2 981	2 981	1 257	105	115	191	204	231	98	88
Not computed	444	444	150	—	—	15	15	30	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	31.3	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	5 227	5 227	2 325	186	171	406	225	181	178	156
Less than 20 percent	404	404	278	—	39	47	5	67	—	39
20 to 24 percent	514	514	319	6	8	65	53	—	6	8
25 to 29 percent	985	985	505	59	21	72	81	28	59	21
30 to 34 percent	932	932	387	45	40	69	29	33	37	40
35 percent or more	2 075	2 075	735	72	59	144	57	53	72	48
Not computed	317	317	101	4	4	9	—	—	4	—
Median	33.0	33.0	30.1	32.9	31.9	31.1	28.4	29.2	33.0	31.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999	7 222	7 222	2 302	229	189	391	236	285	222	132
Less than 20 percent	2 491	2 491	1 240	106	99	211	126	67	106	72
20 to 24 percent	1 966	1 966	566	84	26	85	80	134	84	12
25 to 29 percent	1 129	1 129	199	20	24	36	13	66	20	18
30 to 34 percent	655	655	106	7	17	17	17	—	7	17
35 percent or more	439	439	71	7	16	35	—	18	—	6
Not computed	542	542	120	5	7	7	—	—	5	7
Median	22.2	22.2	19.1	20.4	19.5	19.0	19.5	22.8	20.1	19.2
\$35,000 or more	5 151	5 151	1 097	126	35	168	168	83	113	16
Less than 20 percent	3 833	3 833	912	119	29	161	119	83	106	16
20 to 24 percent	828	828	101	7	3	—	42	—	7	—
25 to 29 percent	113	113	13	—	3	7	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	94	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	18	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	265	265	71	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Median	15.3	15.3	13.7	13.8	14.2	11.5	16.1	16.1	13.4	15.6

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bremerton city, Kitsop County—Con.						Remainder of Kitsop County		
	Tract 803 (pt.)	Tract 806 (pt.)	Tract 808.98	Tract 810 (pt.)	Tract 811	Tract 814.99	Tract 901.01	Tract 903	Tract 906.01
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	296	981	—	49	586	—	632	—	875
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage -----	163	520	—	24	296	—	355	—	643
Less than \$300 -----	—	76	—	8	29	—	16	—	8
\$300 to \$399 -----	7	79	—	—	57	—	42	—	52
\$400 to \$499 -----	24	77	—	—	53	—	7	—	50
\$500 to \$599 -----	—	119	—	7	52	—	49	—	77
\$600 to \$799 -----	94	105	—	—	95	—	115	—	192
\$800 to \$999 -----	19	33	—	—	10	—	46	—	118
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	19	24	—	9	—	—	67	—	94
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	—	7	—	—	—	—	13	—	36
\$2,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
Median (dollars) -----	710	515	—	529	518	—	688	—	760
Not mortgaged -----	133	461	—	25	290	—	277	—	232
Less than \$100 -----	11	31	—	—	13	—	—	—	3
\$100 to \$199 -----	69	214	—	18	176	—	136	—	117
\$200 to \$299 -----	42	147	—	7	83	—	81	—	62
\$300 to \$399 -----	11	51	—	—	12	—	55	—	39
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	8	—	—	6	—	5	—	11
\$500 or more -----	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	188	195	—	169	176	—	203	—	197
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000 -----	115	343	—	25	145	—	92	—	129
Less than 20 percent -----	66	121	—	18	65	—	33	—	33
20 to 24 percent -----	—	22	—	7	14	—	11	—	19
25 to 29 percent -----	7	45	—	—	24	—	—	—	11
30 to 34 percent -----	15	26	—	—	—	—	13	—	8
35 percent or more -----	27	129	—	—	36	—	35	—	58
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Median -----	18.4	28.2	—	16.9	21.6	—	30.8	—	30.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	61	275	—	8	237	—	192	—	203
Less than 20 percent -----	13	181	—	8	163	—	99	—	87
20 to 24 percent -----	11	60	—	—	39	—	26	—	32
25 to 29 percent -----	23	13	—	—	29	—	25	—	32
30 to 34 percent -----	8	15	—	—	—	—	27	—	22
35 percent or more -----	6	6	—	—	6	—	15	—	30
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	26.4	16.6	—	12.5	12.8	—	19.3	—	22.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	54	196	—	—	97	—	148	—	250
Less than 20 percent -----	33	166	—	—	92	—	114	—	152
20 to 24 percent -----	13	21	—	—	5	—	18	—	38
25 to 29 percent -----	8	9	—	—	—	—	6	—	37
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	2
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	15.0	13.6	—	—	15.9	—	10.4	—	17.0
\$50,000 or more -----	66	167	—	16	107	—	200	—	293
Less than 20 percent -----	66	140	—	7	107	—	173	—	196
20 to 24 percent -----	—	20	—	9	—	—	14	—	57
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
30 to 34 percent -----	—	7	—	—	—	—	13	—	22
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	12.5	10.2	—	20.6	10.0	—	12.1	—	16.3
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	1 232	857	556	577	680	—	181	682	305
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100 -----	9	—	6	201	7	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	64	52	7	207	5	—	2	—	15
\$200 to \$299 -----	249	87	—	66	111	—	—	—	10
\$300 to \$399 -----	364	199	99	77	263	—	43	48	55
\$400 to \$499 -----	324	293	187	7	139	—	44	138	81
\$500 to \$599 -----	116	129	33	19	81	—	33	22	61
\$600 to \$749 -----	8	68	10	—	60	—	24	9	46
\$750 to \$999 -----	31	16	9	—	—	—	17	8	9
\$1,000 or more -----	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
No cash rent -----	24	13	205	—	14	—	18	457	13
Median (dollars) -----	382	418	420	125	381	—	470	456	467
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000 -----	267	228	18	393	166	—	19	27	20
Less than 20 percent -----	21	—	—	80	7	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	6	9	—	93	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	21	—	—	60	—	—	2	—	4
30 to 34 percent -----	13	—	—	44	—	—	—	—	11
35 percent or more -----	191	204	—	102	137	—	12	—	5
Not computed -----	15	15	18	14	22	—	5	27	5
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+	—	26.4	50.0+	—	47.1	—	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	406	225	221	129	236	—	30	109	74
Less than 20 percent -----	47	5	13	67	25	—	—	—	6
20 to 24 percent -----	65	53	11	—	30	—	—	6	—
25 to 29 percent -----	72	81	57	19	56	—	11	13	14
30 to 34 percent -----	69	29	22	22	49	—	13	5	29
35 percent or more -----	144	57	42	21	76	—	6	—	22
Not computed -----	9	—	76	—	—	—	—	85	3
Median -----	31.1	28.4	29.3	19.6	30.7	—	31.5	27.3	32.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	391	236	227	44	212	—	55	407	112
Less than 20 percent -----	211	126	86	29	123	—	26	53	26
20 to 24 percent -----	85	80	52	8	70	—	4	64	43
25 to 29 percent -----	36	13	10	7	12	—	9	16	14
30 to 34 percent -----	17	17	—	—	—	—	12	—	16
35 percent or more -----	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Not computed -----	7	—	79	—	7	—	4	274	—
Median -----	19.0	19.5	19.3	16.1	18.6	—	19.9	21.1	23.5
\$35,000 or more -----	168	168	90	11	66	—	77	139	99
Less than 20 percent -----	161	119	33	11	66	—	57	60	86
20 to 24 percent -----	—	42	19	—	—	—	11	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
35 percent or more -----	—	7	38	—	—	—	9	79	5
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	11.5	16.1	16.1	17.5	16.1	—	15.2	12.9	10.5

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Kitsap County—Con.								
	Tract 912.02	Tract 913	Tract 915	Tract 916	Tract 917	Tract 923	Tract 924	Tract 928	Tract 929
Specified owner-occupied housing units	733	1 266	694	745	1 142	858	998	1 325	1 206
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	597	1 026	625	710	1 019	666	870	1 059	1 040
Less than \$300	7	7	13	—	—	22	23	12	28
\$300 to \$399	24	44	37	26	36	62	92	50	85
\$400 to \$499	25	16	22	53	57	104	62	98	126
\$500 to \$599	33	69	36	55	146	80	101	84	180
\$600 to \$799	126	285	139	149	280	274	366	363	234
\$800 to \$999	239	282	222	317	302	100	207	341	276
\$1,000 to \$1,499	143	271	125	110	154	24	12	101	102
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	15	27	—	17	—	7	—	9
\$2,000 or more	—	37	4	—	27	—	—	10	—
Median (dollars)	854	874	863	840	793	655	693	769	692
Not mortgaged	136	240	69	35	123	192	128	266	166
Less than \$100	5	—	7	—	—	13	8	8	23
\$100 to \$199	29	57	17	—	82	102	90	104	70
\$200 to \$299	81	89	25	23	33	58	22	105	65
\$300 to \$399	21	63	13	12	8	14	8	49	8
\$400 to \$499	—	24	7	—	—	5	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	232	241	228	261	184	190	172	215	191
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000	54	78	57	47	91	167	123	116	214
Less than 20 percent	—	16	14	5	21	30	59	38	50
20 to 24 percent	5	—	—	—	19	24	6	—	11
25 to 29 percent	—	—	15	—	—	15	—	—	13
30 to 34 percent	5	7	—	—	—	—	8	11	50
35 percent or more	38	55	22	37	51	98	42	67	80
Not computed	6	—	6	5	—	—	8	—	10
Median	45.8	50.0+	28.8	50.0+	39.6	36.3	19.8	50.0+	32.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999	177	344	113	159	219	235	213	297	282
Less than 20 percent	57	93	32	33	33	102	67	134	76
20 to 24 percent	7	22	10	21	8	26	37	41	42
25 to 29 percent	23	86	19	20	17	36	33	58	34
30 to 34 percent	28	55	10	47	62	41	49	33	46
35 percent or more	62	88	42	38	99	30	27	31	84
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	30.3	28.3	28.8	30.6	34.2	23.0	25.4	21.8	28.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999	229	336	189	263	352	199	315	449	306
Less than 20 percent	73	138	52	71	168	119	133	210	204
20 to 24 percent	51	64	64	86	88	63	131	153	60
25 to 29 percent	75	74	44	90	59	17	44	50	30
30 to 34 percent	14	45	29	11	29	—	—	29	7
35 percent or more	16	15	—	5	8	—	7	7	5
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	24.1	22.3	23.3	23.5	20.5	18.6	20.9	20.5	16.1
\$50,000 or more	273	508	335	276	480	257	347	463	404
Less than 20 percent	161	321	234	206	407	235	322	395	333
20 to 24 percent	86	122	73	60	46	17	25	44	55
25 to 29 percent	26	49	23	10	18	5	—	24	—
30 to 34 percent	—	16	5	—	9	—	—	—	16
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.3	17.4	17.1	17.0	13.8	12.4	13.8	14.7	15.1
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 010	251	206	580	476	551	996	325	236
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100	7	—	—	—	—	14	30	—	9
\$100 to \$199	—	—	14	5	—	42	84	—	—
\$200 to \$299	—	22	14	22	9	30	23	6	7
\$300 to \$399	21	13	8	18	53	111	164	45	14
\$400 to \$499	229	58	8	172	112	78	289	90	55
\$500 to \$599	456	46	35	137	92	115	203	84	66
\$600 to \$749	204	40	49	180	101	94	153	34	54
\$750 to \$999	84	18	73	39	83	47	50	28	19
\$1,000 or more	5	22	5	7	26	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	4	32	—	—	—	20	—	38	12
Median (dollars)	561	568	667	546	544	488	477	502	545
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000	105	42	33	52	53	116	250	53	38
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	7	—	—	—	—	7	37	—	9
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	5	—	—	55	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—
35 percent or more	78	30	16	47	53	74	132	53	21
Not computed	20	12	17	—	—	7	26	—	8
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	39.5	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	129	25	28	99	98	126	272	68	58
Less than 20 percent	—	6	6	—	—	8	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	18	31	—	—	14
25 to 29 percent	14	—	8	13	—	24	58	30	—
30 to 34 percent	24	—	16	17	17	13	110	8	9
35 percent or more	91	9	14	70	63	47	104	30	35
Not computed	—	10	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Median	41.4	41.7	35.0	40.7	41.2	29.7	33.5	32.5	36.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999	336	89	57	178	168	204	195	90	45
Less than 20 percent	14	37	4	19	25	50	69	22	13
20 to 24 percent	155	17	7	34	43	46	48	18	10
25 to 29 percent	95	18	13	56	32	40	63	11	8
30 to 34 percent	56	7	17	53	31	32	—	11	10
35 percent or more	16	—	16	16	37	26	15	—	—
Not computed	—	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
Median	25.0	20.7	31.3	28.2	27.5	25.1	23.0	22.5	23.8
\$35,000 or more	440	95	88	251	157	105	279	114	95
Less than 20 percent	339	63	40	175	93	69	206	89	65
20 to 24 percent	94	15	48	76	24	33	64	15	21
25 to 29 percent	7	17	—	—	18	3	—	—	9
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	22	—	9	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
Median	16.8	17.5	20.4	17.4	16.8	18.0	16.0	15.4	16.6

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bremerton, WA MSA	Kitsop County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Kitsop County	Bremerton city, Kitsop County
		Total	Bremerton city	Tract 810	Tract 814.99
Occupied housing units	1 382	1 382	756	139	-
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT					
1989 to March 1990	27	27	5	-	-
1985 to 1988	192	192	52	-	-
1980 to 1984	152	152	48	25	-
1970 to 1979	411	411	189	35	-
1960 to 1969	124	124	53	8	-
1950 to 1959	119	119	97	8	-
1940 to 1949	228	228	222	32	-
1939 or earlier	129	129	90	31	-
BEDROOMS					
No bedroom	27	27	17	16	-
1 bedroom	236	236	159	41	-
2 bedrooms	559	559	338	71	-
3 bedrooms	452	452	168	11	-
4 bedrooms	62	62	43	-	-
5 or more bedrooms	46	46	31	-	-
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS					
Complete kitchen facilities	1 382	1 382	756	139	-
Source of water, public system or private company	1 338	1 338	756	139	-
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 156	1 156	733	139	-
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	9	9	9	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units	-	-	-	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units	9	9	9	-	-
HOUSE HEATING FUEL					
Utility gas	338	338	238	53	-
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	15	15	15	9	-
Electricity	815	815	384	53	-
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	155	155	101	24	-
All other fuels	59	59	18	-	-
No fuel used	-	-	-	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE					
None	265	265	205	55	-
1	637	637	345	52	-
2	388	388	183	32	-
3 or more	92	92	23	-	-
Vehicles per household	1.2	1.2	1.0	.8	-
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT					
Owner-occupied housing units	386	386	114	43	-
1989 to March 1990	38	38	18	-	-
1985 to 1988	142	142	18	8	-
1980 to 1984	61	61	13	-	-
1970 to 1979	120	120	40	35	-
1969 or earlier	25	25	25	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units	996	996	642	96	-
1989 to March 1990	653	653	418	70	-
1985 to 1988	261	261	173	9	-
1980 to 1984	64	64	33	17	-
1970 to 1979	4	4	4	-	-
1969 or earlier	14	14	14	-	-
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS					
No telephone in unit	98	98	73	23	-
Householder 65 years and over	105	105	81	20	-
Owner-occupied housing units	48	48	26	11	-
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	-	-	-	-	-
No telephone in unit	-	-	-	-	-
No vehicle available	34	34	34	9	-
Complete plumbing facilities	1 373	1 373	747	139	-
1.00 or less persons per room	1 270	1 270	702	115	-
1.01 or more persons per room	103	103	45	24	-
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	9	9	9	-	-
1.00 or less persons per room	9	9	9	-	-
1.01 or more persons per room	-	-	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:					
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	33 326	33 326	31 178	17 530	-
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	19 517	19 517	18 696	6 518	-
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	334	334	188	95	-
Owner-occupied housing units	46	46	5	24	-
Renter-occupied housing units	288	288	183	71	-

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bremerton, WA MSA	Kitsap County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Kitsap County	Bremerton city, Kitsap County
		Total	Bremerton city	Tract 810	Tract B14.99
Specified owner-occupied housing units	356	356	100	43	-
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS					
With a mortgage	296	296	61	43	-
Less than \$300	13	13	6	-	-
\$300 to \$399	15	15	-	-	-
\$400 to \$499	39	39	7	11	-
\$500 to \$599	18	18	11	-	-
\$600 to \$799	78	78	22	19	-
\$800 to \$999	122	122	15	13	-
\$1,000 to \$1,499	11	11	-	-	-
\$1,500 to \$1,999	-	-	-	-	-
\$2,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	763	763	646	628	-
Not mortgaged	60	60	39	-	-
Less than \$100	-	-	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199	10	10	10	-	-
\$200 to \$299	36	36	21	-	-
\$300 to \$399	14	14	8	-	-
\$400 to \$499	-	-	-	-	-
\$500 or more	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	268	268	259	-	-
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$20,000	83	83	24	24	-
Less than 20 percent	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent	18	18	14	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	65	65	10	24	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-
Median	50.0+	50.0+	24.3	50.0+	-
\$20,000 to \$34,999	108	108	34	11	-
Less than 20 percent	31	31	6	-	-
20 to 24 percent	18	18	7	-	-
25 to 29 percent	24	24	7	-	-
30 to 34 percent	22	22	7	-	-
35 percent or more	13	13	7	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-
Median	26.0	26.0	27.9	17.5	-
\$35,000 to \$49,999	117	117	32	B	-
Less than 20 percent	62	62	19	B	-
20 to 24 percent	5	5	5	-	-
25 to 29 percent	20	20	8	-	-
30 to 34 percent	30	30	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-
Median	19.0	19.0	13.8	17.5	-
\$50,000 or more	48	48	10	-	-
Less than 20 percent	42	42	10	-	-
20 to 24 percent	6	6	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-
Median	16.3	16.3	10.0	-	-
Specified renter-occupied housing units	996	996	642	96	-
GROSS RENT					
Less than \$100	28	28	6	21	-
\$100 to \$199	66	66	66	34	-
\$200 to \$299	88	88	80	-	-
\$300 to \$399	177	177	103	8	-
\$400 to \$499	288	288	229	-	-
\$500 to \$599	161	161	81	33	-
\$600 to \$749	104	104	43	-	-
\$750 to \$999	30	30	14	-	-
\$1,000 or more	3	3	-	-	-
No cash rent	51	51	20	-	-
Median (dollars)	436	436	423	120	-
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$10,000	273	273	169	71	-
Less than 20 percent	8	8	6	6	-
20 to 24 percent	4	4	4	-	-
25 to 29 percent	27	27	22	17	-
30 to 34 percent	18	18	18	-	-
35 percent or more	183	183	97	39	-
Not computed	33	33	22	9	-
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0	-
\$10,000 to \$19,999	279	279	173	25	-
Less than 20 percent	21	21	13	8	-
20 to 24 percent	13	13	5	-	-
25 to 29 percent	52	52	43	-	-
30 to 34 percent	58	58	38	-	-
35 percent or more	92	92	62	17	-
Not computed	43	43	12	-	-
Median	32.8	32.8	32.6	42.6	-
\$20,000 to \$34,999	301	301	249	-	-
Less than 20 percent	128	128	108	-	-
20 to 24 percent	75	75	67	-	-
25 to 29 percent	48	48	30	-	-
30 to 34 percent	23	23	23	-	-
35 percent or more	23	23	17	-	-
Not computed	4	4	4	-	-
Median	21.4	21.4	21.1	-	-
\$35,000 or more	143	143	51	-	-
Less than 20 percent	87	87	31	-	-
20 to 24 percent	46	46	20	-	-
25 to 29 percent	10	10	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-
Median	18.3	18.3	18.5	-	-

Table 38. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bremerton, WA MSA	Kitsop County		
		Total	Bremerton city	Tract 901.01
Occupied housing units	1 028	1 028	185	112
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT				
1989 to March 1990	24	24	6	2
1985 to 1988	90	90	13	9
1980 to 1984	193	193	—	18
1970 to 1979	298	298	24	60
1960 to 1969	85	85	16	10
1950 to 1959	47	47	30	—
1940 to 1949	179	179	55	4
1939 or earlier	112	112	41	9
BEDROOMS				
No bedroom	24	24	—	—
1 bedroom	126	126	55	4
2 bedrooms	322	322	89	43
3 bedrooms	396	396	35	41
4 bedrooms	135	135	6	19
5 or more bedrooms	25	25	—	5
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS				
Complete kitchen facilities	1 006	1 006	185	108
Source of water, public system or private company	812	812	185	110
Sewage disposal, public sewer	501	501	185	38
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	28	28	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	28	28	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL				
Utility gas	128	128	77	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	4	4	—	—
Electricity	516	516	73	16
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	64	64	29	1
All other fuels	312	312	6	95
No fuel used	4	4	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE				
None	121	121	51	18
1	359	359	102	40
2	362	362	26	37
3 or more	186	186	6	17
Vehicles per household	1.7	1.7	1.0	1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT				
Owner-occupied housing units	525	525	18	64
1989 to March 1990	69	69	12	10
1985 to 1988	114	114	6	13
1980 to 1984	135	135	—	16
1970 to 1979	149	149	—	14
1969 or earlier	58	58	—	11
Renter-occupied housing units	503	503	167	48
1989 to March 1990	280	280	92	13
1985 to 1988	170	170	58	22
1980 to 1984	34	34	17	3
1970 to 1979	13	13	—	10
1969 or earlier	6	6	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS				
No telephone in unit	126	126	7	50
Householder 65 years and over	86	86	14	6
Owner-occupied housing units	72	72	—	6
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	4	4	—	4
No vehicle available	13	13	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	1 000	1 000	185	112
1.00 or less persons per room	967	967	179	100
1.01 or more persons per room	33	33	6	12
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	28	28	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	28	28	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:				
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	37 449	37 449	29 021	29 883
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	16 495	16 495	13 728	17 416
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	291	291	58	37
Owner-occupied housing units	86	86	6	8
Renter-occupied housing units	205	205	52	29

Table 39. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bremerton, WA MSA	Kitsop County		
		Total	Bremerton city	Troct 901.01
Specified owner-occupied housing units	356	356	18	31
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS				
With a mortgage	274	274	18	11
Less than \$300	20	20	—	3
\$300 to \$399	23	23	—	5
\$400 to \$499	31	31	6	3
\$500 to \$599	10	10	6	—
\$600 to \$799	107	107	6	—
\$800 to \$999	24	24	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	54	54	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	5	5	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	713	713	525	342
Not mortgaged	82	82	—	20
Less than \$100	26	26	—	16
\$100 to \$199	29	29	—	4
\$200 to \$299	27	27	—	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	150	150	—	100—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Less than \$20,000	79	79	6	6
Less than 20 percent	12	12	—	2
20 to 24 percent	2	2	—	—
25 to 29 percent	12	12	—	—
30 to 34 percent	8	8	—	—
35 percent or more	22	22	6	4
Not computed	23	23	—	—
Median	31.3	31.3	50.0+	43.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999	54	54	6	9
Less than 20 percent	15	15	—	9
20 to 24 percent	17	17	6	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	4	4	—	—
35 percent or more	18	18	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—
Median	23.5	23.5	22.5	10.0—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	112	112	6	6
Less than 20 percent	86	86	6	6
20 to 24 percent	18	18	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	3	3	—	—
35 percent or more	5	5	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—
Median	15.3	15.3	12.5	10.0—
\$50,000 or more	111	111	—	10
Less than 20 percent	80	80	—	10
20 to 24 percent	19	19	—	—
25 to 29 percent	7	7	—	—
30 to 34 percent	5	5	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—
Median	15.3	15.3	—	10.0—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	497	497	161	48
GROSS RENT				
Less than \$100	9	9	—	—
\$100 to \$199	62	62	30	8
\$200 to \$299	65	65	34	20
\$300 to \$399	120	120	52	4
\$400 to \$499	74	74	20	10
\$500 to \$599	84	84	13	3
\$600 to \$749	51	51	12	—
\$750 to \$999	12	12	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	20	20	—	3
Median (dollars)	388	388	339	280
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Less than \$10,000	213	213	68	18
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	14	14	—	3
30 to 34 percent	16	16	8	—
35 percent or more	167	167	60	15
Not computed	16	16	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0
\$10,000 to \$19,999	117	117	53	13
Less than 20 percent	12	12	6	6
20 to 24 percent	15	15	8	—
25 to 29 percent	33	33	18	4
30 to 34 percent	9	9	9	—
35 percent or more	42	42	12	3
Not computed	6	6	—	—
Median	29.3	29.3	28.5	25.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	103	103	34	13
Less than 20 percent	50	50	21	3
20 to 24 percent	12	12	—	7
25 to 29 percent	13	13	—	—
30 to 34 percent	17	17	13	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—
Not computed	11	11	—	3
Median	18.8	18.8	11.7	21.4
\$35,000 or more	64	64	6	4
Less than 20 percent	34	34	6	4
20 to 24 percent	18	18	—	—
25 to 29 percent	9	9	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—
Not computed	3	3	—	—
Median	18.8	18.8	12.5	10.0—

Table 40. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Kitsep County						
	Bremerton, WA MSA	Total	Bremerton city	Tract 912.02	Tract 915	Tract 916	Tract 917
Occupied housing units -----	1 836	1 836	507	117	89	92	114
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
1989 to March 1990 -----	66	66	-	46	-	8	-
1985 to 1988 -----	278	278	6	71	18	44	-
1980 to 1984 -----	191	191	27	-	45	3	10
1970 to 1979 -----	585	585	61	-	20	37	104
1960 to 1969 -----	155	155	65	-	-	-	-
1950 to 1959 -----	147	147	68	-	-	-	-
1940 to 1949 -----	245	245	177	-	6	-	-
1939 or earlier -----	169	169	103	-	-	-	-
BEDROOMS							
No bedroom -----	58	58	28	6	-	-	-
1 bedroom -----	325	325	111	14	-	20	18
2 bedrooms -----	495	495	193	32	21	16	-
3 bedrooms -----	647	647	142	21	54	39	47
4 bedrooms -----	274	274	18	44	5	17	49
5 or more bedrooms -----	37	37	15	-	9	-	-
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS							
Complete kitchen facilities -----	1 836	1 836	507	117	89	92	114
Source of water, public system or private company -----	1 606	1 606	507	117	89	92	114
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	1 214	1 214	507	117	68	92	91
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	11	11	-	-	-	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units -----	11	11	-	-	-	-	-
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							
Utility gas -----	577	577	262	54	61	34	24
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	27	27	9	-	-	-	-
Electricity -----	920	920	190	63	28	58	82
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	127	127	39	-	-	-	-
All other fuels -----	185	185	7	-	-	-	8
No fuel used -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
None -----	136	136	90	12	-	4	7
1 -----	609	609	213	44	36	34	39
2 -----	572	572	113	61	18	19	33
3 or more -----	519	519	91	-	35	35	35
Vehicles per household -----	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.4	2.2	2.0	1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 150	1 150	159	60	86	72	89
1989 to March 1990 -----	137	137	20	33	6	13	-
1985 to 1988 -----	314	314	37	27	31	24	7
1980 to 1984 -----	247	247	28	-	42	11	30
1970 to 1979 -----	363	363	46	-	7	24	52
1969 or earlier -----	89	89	28	-	-	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units -----	686	686	348	57	3	20	25
1989 to March 1990 -----	318	318	171	39	-	-	25
1985 to 1988 -----	274	274	150	18	3	20	-
1980 to 1984 -----	67	67	21	-	-	-	-
1970 to 1979 -----	16	16	6	-	-	-	-
1969 or earlier -----	11	11	-	-	-	-	-
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
No telephone in unit -----	67	67	33	7	-	-	-
Householder 65 years and over -----	151	151	35	-	-	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units -----	104	104	17	-	-	-	-
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	11	11	-	-	-	-	-
No telephone in unit -----	11	11	-	-	-	-	-
No vehicle available -----	23	23	12	-	-	-	-
Complete plumbing facilities -----	1 825	1 825	507	117	89	92	114
1.00 or less persons per room -----	1 490	1 490	398	98	74	85	98
1.01 or more persons per room -----	335	335	109	19	15	7	16
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	11	11	-	-	-	-	-
1.00 or less persons per room -----	11	11	-	-	-	-	-
1.01 or more persons per room -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:							
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	46 730	46 730	43 439	38 082	41 793	35 608	57 909
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	23 801	23 801	20 065	33 779	9 900	32 260	35 200
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	227	227	151	12	8	10	6
Owner-occupied housing units -----	46	46	19	-	5	10	6
Renter-occupied housing units -----	181	181	132	12	3	-	-

Table 41. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bremerton, WA MSA	Kitsop County					
		Total	Bremerton city	Tract 912.02	Tract 915	Tract 916	Tract 917
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 001	1 001	159	52	72	56	89
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS							
With a mortgage	820	820	128	52	66	56	72
Less than \$300	8	8					
\$300 to \$399	9	9	4				
\$400 to \$499	87	87	29		7		
\$500 to \$599	141	141	32		10	8	18
\$600 to \$799	203	203	50	17	26	24	7
\$800 to \$999	180	180	6	9		24	23
\$1,000 to \$1,499	146	146	7	20	23		17
\$1,500 to \$1,999	35	35		6			7
\$2,000 or more	11	11					
Median (dollars)	758	758	598	1 000	767	750	882
Not mortgaged	181	181	31		6		17
Less than \$100	13	13	7				
\$100 to \$199	88	88	24		6		17
\$200 to \$299	48	48					
\$300 to \$399	32	32					
\$400 to \$499							
\$500 or more							
Median (dollars)	191	191	135		175		175
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$20,000	158	158	27		21	14	6
Less than 20 percent	45	45	7		6		
20 to 24 percent	4	4					
25 to 29 percent							
30 to 34 percent	24	24			6		
35 percent or more	74	74	20		9	9	
Not computed	11	11				5	6
Median	35.4	35.4	44.3		33.8	50.0+	
\$20,000 to \$34,999	272	272	57	19	17	8	34
Less than 20 percent	83	83	32				9
20 to 24 percent	13	13	5				
25 to 29 percent	25	25	6				
30 to 34 percent	46	46	6		11		8
35 percent or more	105	105	8	19	6	8	17
Not computed							
Median	31.6	31.6	19.1	50.0+	33.9	37.5	37.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	231	231	23	27	9	22	7
Less than 20 percent	113	113	6	5		7	
20 to 24 percent	48	48	17	5	9		7
25 to 29 percent	24	24		5		7	
30 to 34 percent	29	29		4		8	
35 percent or more	17	17		8			
Not computed							
Median	20.3	20.3	21.6	28.5	22.5	27.9	22.5
\$50,000 or more	340	340	52	6	25	12	42
Less than 20 percent	257	257	52		7	12	33
20 to 24 percent	54	54		6	18		
25 to 29 percent	21	21					9
30 to 34 percent							
35 percent or more	8	8					
Not computed							
Median	12.8	12.8	10.0	22.5	21.5	13.8	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	676	676	348	57	3	20	25
GROSS RENT							
Less than \$100	50	50	36	6			
\$100 to \$199	13	13	9				
\$200 to \$299	52	52	52				
\$300 to \$399	193	193	96			9	25
\$400 to \$499	172	172	127	5		11	
\$500 to \$599	104	104	15	32			
\$600 to \$749	26	26		8	3		
\$750 to \$999	13	13	7	6			
\$1,000 or more	16	16					
No cash rent	37	37	6				
Median (dollars)	407	407	383	572	625	452	346
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$10,000	156	156	107	6	3		
Less than 20 percent	11	11	11				
20 to 24 percent	25	25	19	6			
25 to 29 percent	4	4					
30 to 34 percent							
35 percent or more	82	82	62		3		
Not computed	34	34	15				
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	22.5	50.0+		
\$10,000 to \$19,999	165	165	114	6			10
Less than 20 percent	37	37	37				
20 to 24 percent	25	25	15				10
25 to 29 percent	19	19	6				
30 to 34 percent	38	38	22				
35 percent or more	40	40	28	6			
Not computed	6	6	6				
Median	29.6	29.6	26.7	45.0			22.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	235	235	91	25		9	
Less than 20 percent	105	105	56	6		9	
20 to 24 percent	54	54	19	7			
25 to 29 percent	44	44	16				
30 to 34 percent	12	12		12			
35 percent or more	6	6					
Not computed	14	14					
Median	20.5	20.5	18.8	24.6		17.5	
\$35,000 or more	120	120	36	20		11	15
Less than 20 percent	96	96	36	12		11	15
20 to 24 percent	18	18		8			
25 to 29 percent							
30 to 34 percent							
35 percent or more							
Not computed	6	6					
Median	12.4	12.4	11.1	13.6		12.5	10.0

Table 42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bremerton, WA MSA	Kitsop County	
		Total	Bremerton city
Occupied housing units	1 443	1 443	491
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990	18	18	5
1985 to 1988	245	245	13
1980 to 1984	235	235	39
1970 to 1979	382	382	100
1960 to 1969	173	173	105
1950 to 1959	94	94	44
1940 to 1949	117	117	61
1939 or earlier	179	179	124
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom	37	37	37
1 bedroom	233	233	116
2 bedrooms	480	480	152
3 bedrooms	492	492	129
4 bedrooms	186	186	48
5 or more bedrooms	15	15	9
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities	1 443	1 443	491
Source of water, public system or private company	1 282	1 282	491
Sewage disposal, public sewer	980	980	473
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	-	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units	-	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units	-	-	-
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas	351	351	252
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	5	5	5
Electricity	858	858	170
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	116	116	51
All other fuels	113	113	13
No fuel used	-	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None	57	57	25
1	533	533	229
2	579	579	157
3 or more	274	274	80
Vehicles per household	1.8	1.8	1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units	573	573	83
1989 to March 1990	100	100	12
1985 to 1988	179	179	29
1980 to 1984	148	148	23
1970 to 1979	81	81	6
1969 or earlier	65	65	13
Renter-occupied housing units	870	870	408
1989 to March 1990	600	600	300
1985 to 1988	244	244	104
1980 to 1984	25	25	3
1970 to 1979	1	1	1
1969 or earlier	-	-	-
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit	104	104	51
Householder 65 years and over	63	63	7
Owner-occupied housing units	51	51	7
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	-	-	-
No telephone in unit	7	7	-
No vehicle available	8	8	-
Complete plumbing facilities	1 443	1 443	491
1.00 or less persons per room	1 304	1 304	419
1.01 or more persons per room	139	139	72
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	-	-	-
1.00 or less persons per room	-	-	-
1.01 or more persons per room	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	46 263	46 263	38 955
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	21 722	21 722	21 129
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	212	212	102
Owner-occupied housing units	26	26	6
Renter-occupied housing units	186	186	96

Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bremerton, WA MSA	Kitsap County	
		Total	Bremerton city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	510	510	76
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage	450	450	63
Less than \$300	6	6	—
\$300 to \$399	15	15	—
\$400 to \$499	37	37	15
\$500 to \$599	22	22	6
\$600 to \$799	140	140	29
\$800 to \$999	142	142	6
\$1,000 to \$1,499	77	77	7
\$1,500 to \$1,999	11	11	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	804	804	635
Not mortgaged	60	60	13
Less than \$100	6	6	—
\$100 to \$199	32	32	7
\$200 to \$299	16	16	—
\$300 to \$399	6	6	6
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	148	148	196
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000	68	68	6
Less than 20 percent	15	15	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	15	15	—
35 percent or more	38	38	6
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999	149	149	41
Less than 20 percent	32	32	22
20 to 24 percent	11	11	—
25 to 29 percent	32	32	—
30 to 34 percent	29	29	19
35 percent or more	45	45	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	29.9	29.9	19.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	114	114	16
Less than 20 percent	42	42	—
20 to 24 percent	49	49	16
25 to 29 percent	7	7	—
30 to 34 percent	5	5	—
35 percent or more	11	11	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	21.5	21.5	22.5
\$50,000 or more	179	179	13
Less than 20 percent	142	142	6
20 to 24 percent	20	20	7
25 to 29 percent	2	2	—
30 to 34 percent	15	15	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	15.3	15.3	20.4
Specified renter-occupied housing units	852	852	390
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100	6	6	6
\$100 to \$199	24	24	7
\$200 to \$299	86	86	77
\$300 to \$399	183	183	129
\$400 to \$499	258	258	110
\$500 to \$599	120	120	28
\$600 to \$749	105	105	25
\$750 to \$999	28	28	3
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—
No cash rent	42	42	5
Median (dollars)	439	439	389
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000	154	154	66
Less than 20 percent	6	6	6
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	28	28	20
35 percent or more	86	86	40
Not computed	34	34	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	268	268	136
Less than 20 percent	6	6	6
20 to 24 percent	40	40	29
25 to 29 percent	74	74	45
30 to 34 percent	53	53	22
35 percent or more	89	89	34
Not computed	6	6	—
Median	31.0	31.0	28.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999	311	311	154
Less than 20 percent	131	131	105
20 to 24 percent	90	90	34
25 to 29 percent	44	44	10
30 to 34 percent	33	33	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	13	13	5
Median	21.0	21.0	16.1
\$35,000 or more	119	119	34
Less than 20 percent	92	92	34
20 to 24 percent	12	12	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	15	15	—
Median	12.9	12.9	12.8

Table 44. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bremerton, WA MSA	Kitsop County	
		Total	Bremerton city
Occupied housing units	63 744	63 744	12 903
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990	1 857	1 857	85
1985 to 1988	7 585	7 585	275
1980 to 1984	9 029	9 029	814
1970 to 1979	17 647	17 647	2 042
1960 to 1969	7 322	7 322	1 536
1950 to 1959	5 060	5 060	1 846
1940 to 1949	7 376	7 376	3 526
1939 or earlier	7 868	7 868	2 779
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom	913	913	473
1 bedroom	7 574	7 574	3 115
2 bedrooms	17 732	17 732	4 460
3 bedrooms	26 851	26 851	3 459
4 bedrooms	8 576	8 576	1 147
5 or more bedrooms	2 098	2 098	249
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities	63 522	63 522	12 828
Source of water, public system or private company	49 665	49 665	12 888
Sewage disposal, public sewer	29 913	29 913	12 029
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	272	272	48
Owner-occupied housing units	201	201	14
Renter-occupied housing units	71	71	34
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas	9 008	9 008	3 379
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	847	847	121
Electricity	33 205	33 205	5 621
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	9 973	9 973	3 293
All other fuels	10 643	10 643	468
No fuel used	68	68	21
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None	3 718	3 718	1 780
1	19 369	19 369	5 779
2	25 347	25 347	3 760
3 or more	15 310	15 310	1 584
Vehicles per household	1.9	1.9	1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units	41 954	41 954	5 422
1989 to March 1990	5 292	5 292	514
1985 to 1988	11 337	11 337	806
1980 to 1984	7 337	7 337	586
1970 to 1979	10 303	10 303	1 226
1969 or earlier	7 685	7 685	2 290
Renter-occupied housing units	21 790	21 790	7 481
1989 to March 1990	11 846	11 846	4 148
1985 to 1988	7 539	7 539	2 313
1980 to 1984	1 340	1 340	498
1970 to 1979	759	759	387
1969 or earlier	306	306	135
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit	1 739	1 739	801
Householder 65 years and over	12 803	12 803	3 454
Owner-occupied housing units	10 023	10 023	2 332
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	29	29	7
No telephone in unit	132	132	38
No vehicle available	1 883	1 883	774
Complete plumbing facilities	63 472	63 472	12 855
1.00 or less persons per room	61 697	61 697	12 312
1.01 or more persons per room	1 775	1 775	543
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	272	272	48
1.00 or less persons per room	254	254	48
1.01 or more persons per room	18	18	—
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	44 643	44 643	34 796
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	26 001	26 001	20 205
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	5 606	5 606	2 065
Owner-occupied housing units	1 860	1 860	337
Renter-occupied housing units	3 746	3 746	1 728

Table 45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bremerton, WA MSA	Kitsap County	
		Total	Bremerton city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	32 247	32 247	4 799
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage	23 265	23 265	2 550
Less than \$300	519	519	212
\$300 to \$399	1 592	1 592	387
\$400 to \$499	2 021	2 021	414
\$500 to \$599	2 510	2 510	367
\$600 to \$799	6 682	6 682	756
\$800 to \$999	5 172	5 172	220
\$1,000 to \$1,499	3 547	3 547	168
\$1,500 to \$1,999	771	771	18
\$2,000 or more	451	451	8
Median (dollars)	751	751	570
Not mortgaged	8 982	8 982	2 249
Less than \$100	346	346	101
\$100 to \$199	3 827	3 827	1 155
\$200 to \$299	3 302	3 302	697
\$300 to \$399	1 032	1 032	239
\$400 to \$499	305	305	40
\$500 or more	170	170	17
Median (dollars)	208	208	191
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000	4 981	4 981	1 316
Less than 20 percent	1 561	1 561	512
20 to 24 percent	527	527	160
25 to 29 percent	358	358	138
30 to 34 percent	346	346	109
35 percent or more	2 053	2 053	384
Not computed	136	136	13
Median	29.7	29.7	24.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999	7 986	7 986	1 411
Less than 20 percent	3 749	3 749	933
20 to 24 percent	983	983	203
25 to 29 percent	1 079	1 079	124
30 to 34 percent	898	898	43
35 percent or more	1 277	1 277	108
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	21.2	21.2	14.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999	8 206	8 206	1 116
Less than 20 percent	4 183	4 183	825
20 to 24 percent	2 140	2 140	172
25 to 29 percent	1 174	1 174	65
30 to 34 percent	454	454	33
35 percent or more	255	255	21
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	19.7	19.7	15.0
\$50,000 or more	11 074	11 074	956
Less than 20 percent	8 348	8 348	866
20 to 24 percent	1 605	1 605	67
25 to 29 percent	680	680	5
30 to 34 percent	294	294	18
35 percent or more	147	147	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	14.9	14.9	10.4
Specified renter-occupied housing units	21 539	21 539	7 460
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100	444	444	323
\$100 to \$199	1 031	1 031	526
\$200 to \$299	1 898	1 898	1 166
\$300 to \$399	3 813	3 813	1 777
\$400 to \$499	5 229	5 229	1 990
\$500 to \$599	3 742	3 742	737
\$600 to \$749	2 516	2 516	461
\$750 to \$999	1 153	1 153	98
\$1,000 or more	402	402	43
No cash rent	1 311	1 311	339
Median (dollars)	453	453	388
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000	4 287	4 287	1 914
Less than 20 percent	207	207	172
20 to 24 percent	280	280	152
25 to 29 percent	301	301	125
30 to 34 percent	152	152	70
35 percent or more	2 929	2 929	1 245
Not computed	418	418	150
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	5 065	5 065	2 232
Less than 20 percent	404	404	278
20 to 24 percent	492	492	297
25 to 29 percent	923	923	460
30 to 34 percent	898	898	371
35 percent or more	2 037	2 037	725
Not computed	311	311	101
Median	33.1	33.1	30.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999	7 089	7 089	2 231
Less than 20 percent	2 446	2 446	1 195
20 to 24 percent	1 910	1 910	540
25 to 29 percent	1 111	1 111	199
30 to 34 percent	641	641	106
35 percent or more	439	439	71
Not computed	542	542	120
Median	22.2	22.2	19.1
\$35,000 or more	5 098	5 098	1 083
Less than 20 percent	3 799	3 799	898
20 to 24 percent	816	816	101
25 to 29 percent	113	113	13
30 to 34 percent	94	94	—
35 percent or more	18	18	—
Not computed	258	258	71
Median	15.3	15.3	13.8

Table 46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Bremerton, WA MSA -----	189 731	15.1	74 038	15.4	REMAINDER OF KITSAP COUNTY				
KITSAP COUNTY					Tract 801.01 (pt.) -----	980	16.5	574	16.7
Total -----	189 731	15.1	74 038	15.4	Tract 801.02 (pt.) -----	410	17.6	146	16.4
Bremerton city -----	38 142	14.1	15 693	14.3	Tract 802 (pt.) -----	1 221	16.5	511	16.4
TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNAs IN KITSAP COUNTY					Tract 803 (pt.) -----	60	10.0	24	12.5
Tract 801.01 -----	1 987	16.0	991	16.0	Tract 804 (pt.) -----	885	15.7	391	15.3
Tract 801.02 -----	3 653	15.5	1 594	16.1	Tract 806 (pt.) -----	28	10.7	9	11.1
Tract 802 -----	3 495	15.8	1 451	15.2	Tract 807 (pt.) -----	1 615	13.9	704	16.1
Tract 803 -----	4 382	14.0	1 931	14.2	Tract 809.98 (pt.) -----	2 338	13.9	1 009	14.7
Tract 804 -----	3 525	15.5	1 734	15.7	Tract 810 (pt.) -----	2 905	10.9	1 330	10.8
Tract 806 -----	4 894	10.7	2 269	11.0	Tract 814 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—
Tract 807 -----	3 113	14.5	1 441	15.8	Tract 901.01 -----	3 183	20.4	1 572	18.4
Tract 809.98 -----	3 533	14.4	1 622	14.9	Tract 901.02 -----	3 335	14.5	1 447	14.2
Tract 810 -----	4 533	11.4	2 109	10.9	Tract 902 -----	5 386	15.5	2 047	15.4
Tract 814 -----	312	24.0	44	27.3	Tract 903 -----	3 702	15.2	800	15.1
Tract 920 -----	3 454	15.2	1 337	15.3	Tract 903.99 -----	708	11.6	—	—
Tract 921 -----	3 513	16.0	1 433	15.6	Tract 904 -----	3 507	15.3	1 217	15.3
BREMERTON CITY, KITSAP COUNTY					Tract 905 -----	5 611	12.5	2 430	12.4
Tract 801.01 (pt.) -----	1 007	15.5	417	15.1	Tract 906.01 -----	4 516	30.5	1 909	31.5
Tract 801.02 (pt.) -----	3 243	15.2	1 448	16.0	Tract 906.02 -----	1 902	33.0	884	34.2
Tract 802 (pt.) -----	2 274	15.3	940	14.6	Tract 907 -----	4 026	26.8	1 544	28.2
Tract 803 (pt.) -----	4 322	14.1	1 907	14.2	Tract 908 -----	3 037	16.3	1 167	16.3
Tract 804 (pt.) -----	2 640	15.4	1 343	15.8	Tract 909 -----	4 037	15.1	2 011	15.4
Tract 805 -----	2 197	15.7	1 195	14.9	Tract 910 -----	4 746	15.7	1 894	15.0
Tract 806 (pt.) -----	4 866	10.7	2 260	11.0	Tract 911 -----	3 660	15.0	1 409	15.3
Tract 807 (pt.) -----	1 498	15.1	737	15.6	Tract 912.01 -----	2 839	13.8	1 188	14.8
Tract 808.98 -----	3 086	16.2	702	16.1	Tract 912.02 -----	5 272	12.8	2 253	13.5
Tract 809.98 (pt.) -----	1 195	15.2	613	15.3	Tract 913 -----	6 241	12.3	2 270	12.3
Tract 810 (pt.) -----	1 628	12.2	779	11.0	Tract 914 -----	2 905	15.2	1 149	16.1
Tract 811 -----	3 664	14.6	1 601	14.7	Tract 915 -----	3 779	17.0	1 205	16.2
Tract 812 -----	2 730	15.2	1 288	15.1	Tract 916 -----	5 323	16.2	1 824	15.9
Tract 813 -----	641	10.0	403	12.9	Tract 917 -----	6 523	11.7	2 200	11.8
Tract 814 (pt.) -----	312	24.0	44	27.3	Tract 918 -----	2 724	15.7	1 045	15.7
Tract 814.99 -----	2 802	10.0	—	—	Tract 919 -----	2 621	15.6	995	15.7
Tract 920 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	Tract 920 (pt.) -----	3 454	15.2	1 337	15.3
Tract 921 (pt.) -----	37	13.5	16	12.5	Tract 921 (pt.) -----	3 476	16.0	1 417	15.7
					Tract 922 -----	4 237	14.6	1 720	15.8
					Tract 923 -----	4 761	15.6	1 717	15.8
					Tract 924 -----	6 125	11.2	2 275	11.5
					Tract 925 -----	4 087	15.0	1 563	15.6
					Tract 926 -----	4 551	16.0	1 703	16.7
					Tract 927 -----	5 569	15.0	2 036	15.2
					Tract 928 -----	7 854	11.5	2 770	11.7
					Tract 929 -----	7 450	11.0	2 649	11.4

APPENDIX A.

Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

United States
 Region
 Division
 State
 County
 County subdivision
 Place (or part)
 Census tract/block numbering area
 (or part)
 Block group (or part)
 Block

Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census

tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State
County "A"
County "B"
County "C"

Place "X"
Place "Y"
Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels— although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.



APPENDIX B.

Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be “high school dropouts.” There is no restriction on when they “dropped out” of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, “Median school years completed” was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. “Percent high school graduate or higher” and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, “Percent high school graduate or higher” can be calculated and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether “completed the fourth year of college,” “completed the senior year of college,” and “college graduate” were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of “college graduates” from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as “Not in Labor Force.” In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work”—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of "actual hours" differs from that of "usual hours" described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons "at work" is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed "with a job, but not at work" is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see "Reference Week").

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. *All* persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Pre-designated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, “shelters for abused women” are included in the category “other noninstitutional group quarters.”

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or “T-Night” enumeration at YMCA’s, YWCA’s, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of “types of group quarters”:

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an “I,” for institutional, or an “N,” for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an “Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List.” (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America’s total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicated that they were of “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin. Persons of “Other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic” category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under “Household Type and Relationship.”)

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person’s mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word “descent” was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term “Mexican-Amer.” used in 1980 was shortened further to “Mexican-Am.” to reduce misreporting (of “American”) in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as “other Spanish/Hispanic” to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the “Mexican-Amer.” category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category “No, not Spanish/Hispanic” as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category “Central or South American” was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations “Mexican-American” and “Chicano” were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of "married-couple families" or "married-couple households" in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of "married persons with spouse present" in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as "spouse." For sample tabulations, the number of "married persons with spouse present" includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.
6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.
7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.
8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these subcategories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. **Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples**

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
Other Indo-European	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	Cambodian
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
	Vietnamese	
All other languages	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	
	Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as "separated."

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of "now married, spouse present" males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term "never married" which replaces the term "single" in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as "Born abroad, country not specified."

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as "Native." Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—

Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 ($\$12,674 \times 1.25$) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—

The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.
3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310									
Under 65 years.....	6,451	\$6,451								
65 years and over.....	5,947	5,947								
Two persons.....	8,076									
Householder under 65 years...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over.....	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons.....	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons.....	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons.....	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons.....	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons.....	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Eight persons.....	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine or more persons.....	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flat-head) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)," and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander ¹
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian ³
Laotian	Micronesian ³
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian ¹	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian ³
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified ²	

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school*, *high school graduate*, and *not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, "September 1980 or later" was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, “seasonal/recreational/occasional use” combined vacant units classified in 1980 as “seasonal or migratory” and “held for occasional use.” Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as “price asked” for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent’s estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for “specified units” exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category “Less than \$10,000” is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category “\$500,000 or more”

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (-).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C.

Accuracy of the Data

CONTENTS

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INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$ and $SE_{\hat{Y}}$ of estimates \hat{X} and \hat{Y} :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} + \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X}/\hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948 / 21,220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} SE(6.7) &= \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2} \\ &= 1.34 \text{ percentage points} \end{aligned}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$\begin{aligned} [6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)] \\ \text{or} \\ 4.50 \text{ to } 8.90 \end{aligned}$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$

$$\begin{aligned} SE(1.07) &= \left(\frac{9948}{9314} \right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}} \\ &= .029 \end{aligned}$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$\begin{aligned} [1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)] \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 \text{ to } 1.12 \end{aligned}$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White
	Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than \$20,000
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other ¹
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
11-20	Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
	Black Householder
21-40	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
41-60	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
61-80	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Householder of Other Race
81-100	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20

Renter

White Householder
Householder of Hispanic origin
Rent

101	Less than \$100
102	\$100 to \$199
103	\$200 to \$299
104	\$300 to \$399
105	\$400 to \$499
106	\$500 to \$599
107	\$600 to \$749
108	\$750 to \$999
109	\$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent

Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110

111-120
Black Householder
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

141-160
Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

161-180
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

181-200
Householder of Other Race
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Vacant Housing Units

1	Vacant for rent
2	Vacant for sale
3	Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional canvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90.....	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85.....	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80.....	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75.....	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70.....	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65.....	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Washington

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.4
Household type and relationship.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Children ever born.....	2.5	2.1	1.3	1.1
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Ancestry.....	1.9	1.6	0.9	0.7
Place of birth.....	1.8	1.5	0.9	0.7
Citizenship.....	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.6
Residence in 1985.....	2.0	1.7	1.0	0.8
Year of entry.....	1.5	1.2	0.8	0.6
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.6
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.6
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.1	2.1	1.2	0.8
Household type.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Family type.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Group quarters.....	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Employment status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Place of work.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Means of transportation to work.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.5
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.5
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.7
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
HOUSING				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.7
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
Sewage disposal.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
House heating fuel.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5

THE END OF THE ROAD

APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules	D-1
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ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.

APPENDIX E.

Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the

1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
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Example	2
Your answers are confidential	2
Instructions for the census questions	3–11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12

CENSUS '90



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

D-4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
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<input type="radio"/> 70 <input type="radio"/> 70 <input type="radio"/> 70	<input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 7	<input type="radio"/> 70 <input type="radio"/> 70 <input type="radio"/> 70	<input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 7
<input type="radio"/> 80 <input type="radio"/> 80 <input type="radio"/> 80	<input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 8	<input type="radio"/> 80 <input type="radio"/> 80 <input type="radio"/> 80	<input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 8
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Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.

2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.

If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.

4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the **Other API** circle [under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**], **only** print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in the boxes.

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.

6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.

7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "**Mexican-Am.**" refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.

b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year	3
By the week	4	2 times a year	6
Every other week	2	Once a year	12

b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

H10. Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank or cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, *not* the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

14a. Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).

b. If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No, lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

15. Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

17a. For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman** service as active duty; do **not** count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.

18. Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.

19. Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

20. Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

21a. Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

22a. Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. **DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.**

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

d. If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

e. If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.

23a. If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.

b. If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually left home to go to work. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon, fill the **a.m.** circle.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.
Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following - | Do not enter - |
| Metal furniture manufacturing | Furniture company |
| Retail grocery store | Grocery store |
| Petroleum refining | Oil company |
| Cattle ranch | Ranch |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following - | Do not enter - |
| Production clerk | Clerk |
| Carpenter's helper | Helper |
| Auto engine mechanic | Mechanic |
| Registered nurse | Nurse |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.
Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.
If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers before Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.
Do not include the following as income in any item:
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
 - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
 - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
 - Inheritances or insurance settlements
 - Any type of loan
 - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About – Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

CENSUS '90

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years--or until the year 2062--only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else--no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency--is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started--and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana -
(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle ☐ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

	PERSON 1	PERSON 2
Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.	Last name First name Middle initial	Last name First name Middle initial
2. How is this person related to PERSON 1? Fill ONE circle for each person. If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.	START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.	If a RELATIVE of Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother <input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild <input type="radio"/> Other relative If NOT RELATED to Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative
3. Sex Fill ONE circle for each person.	<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female	<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female
4. Race Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be. If Indian (Amer.) , print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API) , print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. If Other race , print race.	<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race)	<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race)
5. Age and year of birth a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box. b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.	a. Age 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 b. Year of birth 1 8 0 0 0 0 9 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9	a. Age 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 b. Year of birth 1 8 0 0 0 0 9 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9
6. Marital status Fill ONE circle for each person.	<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced
7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin? Fill ONE circle for each person. If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic , print one group.	<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) <input type="radio"/> Other	<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) <input type="radio"/> Other
FOR CENSUS USE →	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

PERSON 7	
Last name	
First name	Middle initial
If a RELATIVE of Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother <input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild <input type="radio"/> Other relative	
If NOT RELATED to Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative	
<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female	
<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race)	
a. Age	b. Year of birth
0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9	1 8 0 0 0 0 9 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9
<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	
<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)	
<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a—H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home? <input type="radio"/> Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s). <input type="radio"/> No		If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE — H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else? <input type="radio"/> Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s). <input type="radio"/> No		Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment — H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale? <input type="radio"/> Less than \$10,000 <input type="radio"/> \$70,000 to \$74,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 to \$14,999 <input type="radio"/> \$75,000 to \$79,999 <input type="radio"/> \$15,000 to \$19,999 <input type="radio"/> \$80,000 to \$89,999 <input type="radio"/> \$20,000 to \$24,999 <input type="radio"/> \$90,000 to \$99,999 <input type="radio"/> \$25,000 to \$29,999 <input type="radio"/> \$100,000 to \$124,999 <input type="radio"/> \$30,000 to \$34,999 <input type="radio"/> \$125,000 to \$149,999 <input type="radio"/> \$35,000 to \$39,999 <input type="radio"/> \$150,000 to \$174,999 <input type="radio"/> \$40,000 to \$44,999 <input type="radio"/> \$175,000 to \$199,999 <input type="radio"/> \$45,000 to \$49,999 <input type="radio"/> \$200,000 to \$249,999 <input type="radio"/> \$50,000 to \$54,999 <input type="radio"/> \$250,000 to \$299,999 <input type="radio"/> \$55,000 to \$59,999 <input type="radio"/> \$300,000 to \$399,999 <input type="radio"/> \$60,000 to \$64,999 <input type="radio"/> \$400,000 to \$499,999 <input type="radio"/> \$65,000 to \$69,999 <input type="radio"/> \$500,000 or more	
H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant. <input type="radio"/> A mobile home or trailer <input type="radio"/> A one-family house detached from any other house <input type="radio"/> A one-family house attached to one or more houses <input type="radio"/> A building with 2 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 3 or 4 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 5 to 9 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 10 to 19 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 20 to 49 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 50 or more apartments <input type="radio"/> Other		Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment — H7a. What is the monthly rent? <input type="radio"/> Less than \$80 <input type="radio"/> \$375 to \$399 <input type="radio"/> \$80 to \$99 <input type="radio"/> \$400 to \$424 <input type="radio"/> \$100 to \$124 <input type="radio"/> \$425 to \$449 <input type="radio"/> \$125 to \$149 <input type="radio"/> \$450 to \$474 <input type="radio"/> \$150 to \$174 <input type="radio"/> \$475 to \$499 <input type="radio"/> \$175 to \$199 <input type="radio"/> \$500 to \$524 <input type="radio"/> \$200 to \$224 <input type="radio"/> \$525 to \$549 <input type="radio"/> \$225 to \$249 <input type="radio"/> \$550 to \$599 <input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$274 <input type="radio"/> \$600 to \$649 <input type="radio"/> \$275 to \$299 <input type="radio"/> \$650 to \$699 <input type="radio"/> \$300 to \$324 <input type="radio"/> \$700 to \$749 <input type="radio"/> \$325 to \$349 <input type="radio"/> \$750 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$350 to \$374 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 or more	
H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment? Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms. <input type="radio"/> 1 room <input type="radio"/> 4 rooms <input type="radio"/> 7 rooms <input type="radio"/> 2 rooms <input type="radio"/> 5 rooms <input type="radio"/> 8 rooms <input type="radio"/> 3 rooms <input type="radio"/> 6 rooms <input type="radio"/> 9 or more rooms		b. Does the monthly rent include any meals? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
H4. Is this house or apartment — <input type="radio"/> Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan? <input type="radio"/> Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)? <input type="radio"/> Rented for cash rent? <input type="radio"/> Occupied without payment of cash rent?			
FOR CENSUS USE			
A. Total persons	B. Type of unit Occupied Vacant <input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Cont'n <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere	D. Months vacant <input type="radio"/> Less than 1 <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24 <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="radio"/> 24 or more	G. DO ID
<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	C1. Vacancy status <input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For seas/rec/occ <input type="radio"/> For sale only <input type="radio"/> For migrant workers <input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="radio"/> Other vacant C2. Is this unit boarded up? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	E. Complete after <input type="radio"/> LR <input type="radio"/> TC <input type="radio"/> QA JIC 1 <input type="radio"/> P/F <input type="radio"/> RE <input type="radio"/> I/T <input type="radio"/> MV <input type="radio"/> ED <input type="radio"/> EN <input type="radio"/> P0 <input type="radio"/> P3 <input type="radio"/> P6 JIC 2 <input type="radio"/> P1 <input type="radio"/> P4 <input type="radio"/> IA <input type="radio"/> P2 <input type="radio"/> P5 <input type="radio"/> SM F. Cov. <input type="radio"/> 1b <input type="radio"/> 1a <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> H1	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>

<p>H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier </p>	<p>H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Solar energy <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used </p>	<p>H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p>\$ _____ .00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used </p>
<p>H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms </p>	<p>H15. Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.? </p>	<p>b. Gas</p> <p>\$ _____ .00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used </p>
<p>H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means </p>	<p>c. Water</p> <p>\$ _____ .00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge </p>
<p>H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H17. About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Don't know </p>	<p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p>\$ _____ .00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used </p>
<p>H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p>	
<p>H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more </p>	<p>H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20 <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p>b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more </p>	

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt } Go to H23b
☐ Yes, contract to purchase
☐ No — Skip to H24a

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to H25

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —

H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —

H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. ➔

PERSON 1		Last name		First name		Middle initial	
8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born? <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 30px; margin-top: 5px;"></div> <small>(Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)</small>							
9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States? <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in the United States — <i>Skip to 11</i> <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas <input type="radio"/> Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents <input type="radio"/> Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization <input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen of the United States							
10. When did this person come to the United States to stay? <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <input type="radio"/> 1987 to 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 or 1986 <input type="radio"/> 1982 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1980 or 1981 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1979 </div> <div> <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> Before 1950 </div> </div>							
11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college? <small>Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree.</small> <input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private school, private college							
12. How much school has this person COMPLETED? <small>Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received.</small> <div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap;"> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="radio"/> No school completed <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten <input type="radio"/> 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade <input type="radio"/> 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade <input type="radio"/> 9th grade <input type="radio"/> 10th grade <input type="radio"/> 11th grade <input type="radio"/> 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="radio"/> HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED) <input type="radio"/> Some college but no degree <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Occupational program <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Academic program <input type="radio"/> Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS) <input type="radio"/> Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA) <input type="radio"/> Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD) <input type="radio"/> Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD) </div> </div>							
13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin? <small>(See instruction guide for further information.)</small> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 30px; margin-top: 5px;"></div> <small>(For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadorian, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)</small>							
14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? <input type="radio"/> Born after April 1, 1985 — <i>Go to questions for the next person</i> <input type="radio"/> Yes — <i>Skip to 15a</i> <input type="radio"/> No				14b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? (1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; margin-top: 5px;"></div> <small>(If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.)</small> (2) Name of county in the U.S. <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; margin-top: 5px;"></div> (3) Name of city or town in the U.S. <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; margin-top: 5px;"></div> (4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, lived outside the city/town limits			
15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 16</i>				15b. What is this language? <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; margin-top: 5px;"></div> <small>(For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese)</small> c. How well does this person speak English? <input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Not well <input type="radio"/> Well <input type="radio"/> Not at all			
16. When was this person born? <input type="radio"/> Born before April 1, 1975 — <i>Go to 17a</i> <input type="radio"/> Born April 1, 1975 or later — <i>Go to questions for the next person</i>							
17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide. <input type="radio"/> Yes, now on active duty <input type="radio"/> Yes, on active duty in past, but not now <input type="radio"/> Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — <i>Skip to 18</i> <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 18</i>							
17b. Was active-duty military service during — <small>Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.</small> <div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap;"> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="radio"/> September 1980 or later <input type="radio"/> May 1975 to August 1980 <input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975) <input type="radio"/> February 1955—July 1964 <input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955) <input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940—July 1947) <input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917—November 1918) <input type="radio"/> Any other time </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had? <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 50px; height: 20px; margin-right: 5px;"></div> Years </div> </div> </div>							
18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which — a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No b. Prevents this person from working at a job? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No							
19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty — a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No							
<small>If this person is a female —</small> 20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted. <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> None 123456789101112or more </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> </div>							
21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK? <input type="radio"/> Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.) <input type="radio"/> No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — <i>Skip to 25</i>							
b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked. <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; margin-right: 5px;"></div> Hours </div>							
22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK? <small>If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.</small> a. Address (Number and street) <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 30px; margin-top: 5px;"></div> <small>(If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.)</small> b. Name of city, town, or post office <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; margin-top: 5px;"></div> c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, outside the city/town limits d. County <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; margin-top: 5px;"></div> e. State <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; margin-top: 5px;"></div> f. ZIP Code <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; margin-top: 5px;"></div>							

23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.

- ☐ Car, truck, or van ☐ Motorcycle
☐ Bus or trolley bus ☐ Bicycle
☐ Streetcar or trolley car ☐ Walked
☐ Subway or elevated ☐ Worked at home
☐ Railroad ☐ Ferryboat ☐ Other method
☐ Taxicab ☐ Skip to 28

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Drove alone ☐ 5 people
☐ 2 people ☐ 6 people
☐ 3 people ☐ 7 to 9 people
☐ 4 people ☐ 10 or more people

24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?

- ☐ a.m.
☐ p.m.

b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?

Minutes — Skip to 28

25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Yes, on layoff
☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
☐ No

26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 27

b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?

- ☐ No, already has a job
☐ No, temporarily ill
☐ No, other reasons (in school, etc.)
☐ Yes, could have taken a job

27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?

- ☐ 1990 ☐ 1980 to 1984
☐ 1989 ☐ 1979 or earlier
☐ 1988 ☐ Never worked
☐ 1985 to 1987

28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

28. Industry or Employer

a. For whom did this person work?

If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle — ☐ and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

(Name of company, business, or other employer)

b. What kind of business or industry was this?

Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Manufacturing ☐ Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)
☐ Wholesale trade
☐ Retail trade

29. Occupation

a. What kind of work was this person doing?

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)

b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
☐ Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization
☐ Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)
☐ State GOVERNMENT employee
☐ Federal GOVERNMENT employee
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 32

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989?

Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?

Hours

32. INCOME IN 1989 —

Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989.

For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.

☐ Yes — \$.00
☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.

☐ Yes — \$.00
☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.

☐ Yes — \$.00
☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.

☐ Yes — \$.00
☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement

☐ Yes — \$.00
☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.

☐ Yes — \$.00
☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.

☐ Yes — \$.00
☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.

☐ Yes — \$.00
☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

33. What was this person's total income in 1989?

Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

☐ None OR \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

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APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

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The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations—

UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/LineTM files. TIGER/LineTM files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/LineTM files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide*. This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program*. A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics*. A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community*. A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers*. A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base*. A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You*. The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement*. A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.

- *Census Catalog and Guide*. A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People*: Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry*: Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction*: Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms*: Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments*: Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade*: Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations*: Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship
Sex
Race
Age
Marital status
Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure
Number of rooms in unit
Tenure—owned or rented
Value of home or monthly rent
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:

Education—enrollment and attainment
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.
Ancestry
Language spoken at home
Migration (residence in 1985)
Disability
Fertility
Veteran status

Economic characteristics:

Labor force
Occupation, industry, and class of worker
Place of work and journey to work
Work experience in 1989
Income in 1989
Year last worked

Housing

Year moved into residence
Number of bedrooms
Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Telephone in unit
Vehicles available
Heating fuel
Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Year structure built
Condominium status
Farm residence
Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.				
100-Percent Data—Con.				
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2	Social and Economic Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivi- sions of 1,000 or more inhabit- ants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geo- graphic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reser- vations, trust lands, tribal jurisdic- tion statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabit- ants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census sub- jects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

**Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹**

		Geographic areas	Description
STF 1 (100 percent)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 900 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	B ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas	
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
STF 3 (Sample)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	B ³	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State	
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States	

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 4 (Sample)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's
	B	State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's

Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.

¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas

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APPENDIX G.

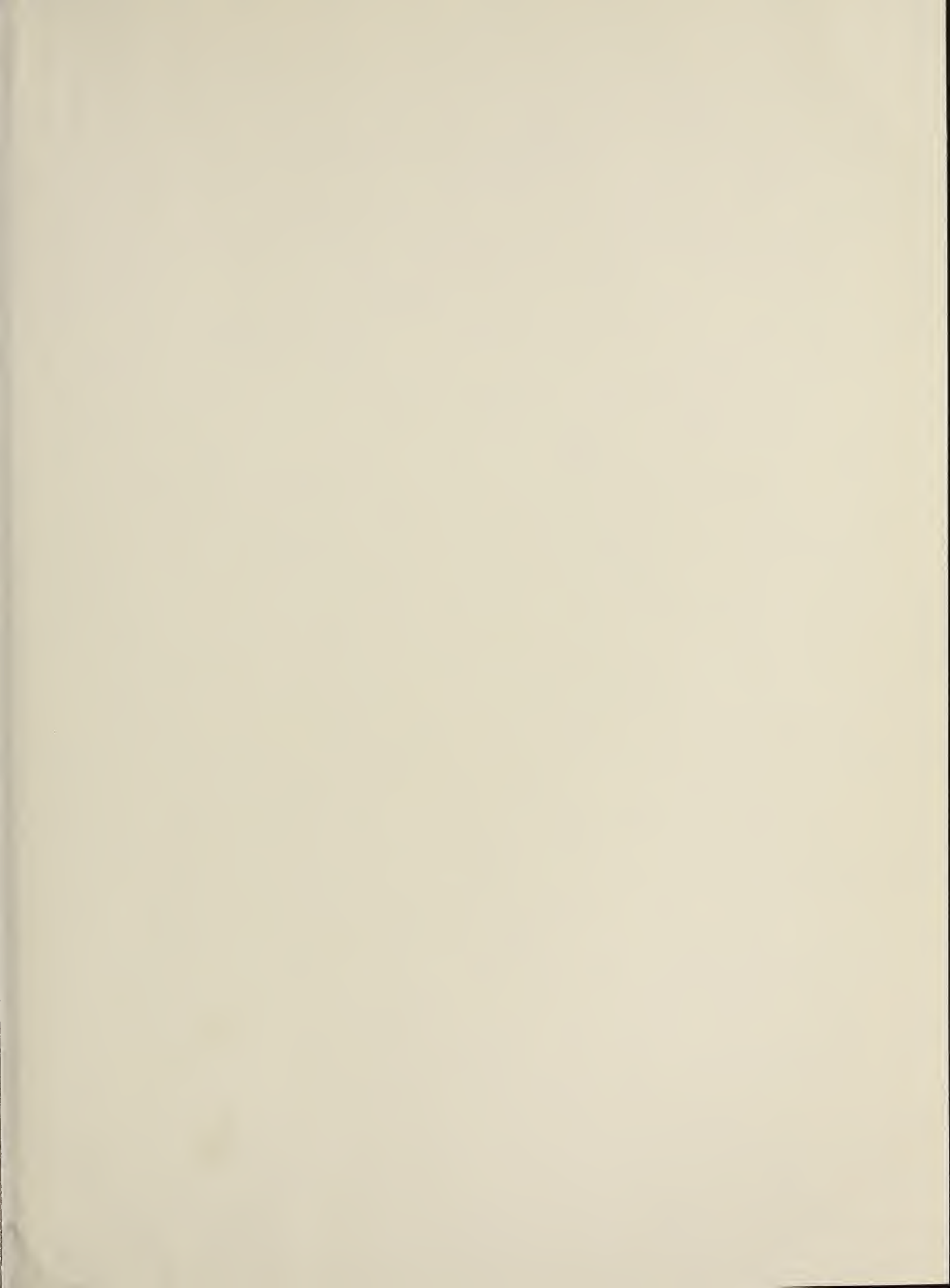
Maps

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).



Old Folio





CB/Bureau of the Census Library



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